THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY FIRST STREET

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

COUSIN.—NOTE OF THURSDAY JUST RECEIVED. Deeply sympathize with you in your affliction. Trust your absence will be short. Address COUSIN, box 164 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway, how a note will reach you.

ENGLISH SIXPENCE, GOLD DOLLAR, TWENTY DOLLAR gold pieces—Would like to see you. ROSEBUD.

FANNY—WHERE CAN I SEE YOU? TOIF.

GOVE & FORCER, WHO WERE WITH STEPHEN Knowlton at 119 Nassau street, New York, in 1861, will please send their address or call on WM. H. JOHNSON, 266 Broadway, New York.

IF THE YOUNG LADY WHO CROSSED WALL street ferry Thursday at 5 P. M., dressed in black, carrying large satchel, will send her address to the young man she noticed in stage, boat and carriage she will confer a favor. Address C. R., box 199 Herald office.

IF PETER AFFOURTIT WILL CALL AT 14 MINETTA lane he can hear of something to his advantage.

IF F. W. GROOT IS IN THE CITY HE WILL PLEASE call at 46 Amity street. If not, send address to R. W. SCARLETT, Irenton, N. J.

J*** H****—ARE YOU ANGRY OR ARE YOU SICK? We are not conscious of offending. Seth. Answer IF YOU WANT TO.

JEFF WILL FIND HIS OLD FRIEND STEVIE AT 221 Bowery.

OLD SWEETNESS—ST. ANN'S, TWELFTH STREET church Sunday, at 12 o'clock. Don't fail. AUGUSTUS.

SOILED APRON—WHY DON'T YOU WRITE TO BAD FELLOW?

THE PERSON HAVING A DIAMOND PIN LOST IN a Twenty third street stage, Thursday evening about 10 o'clock, if willing to sell it, will find a purchaser, at a fair price, by addressing J. M., box 3,046 Post office.

YOUNG LADY FROM SEVENTH AVENUE CAR AT Astor House, 9½ A. M., Thursday, down Fulton street, who sat next to gentleman in corner. Please send address to W. HAMILTON, box 163 Herald office.

1ST OF JUNE—164 WEST THIRTY SECOND STREET. GEORGE.

23D STREET AND BROADWAY STAGE TUESDAY P. M.—Will the dark eyed lady who received the slip of paper from gentleman before leaving the stage with lady friend address D. H. A., Herald office?

25.—LETTER AS REQUESTED. IF YOU WOULD save the children, for God's sake come immediately. No time to be lost.

986.—MEET ME TO DAY (SATURDAY) JUNE 17, AT the Cooper House restaurant, Ninth street, 12 o'clock. Important. FRANK.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LADY'S POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING money. The owner will please call on EDWARD S. VAIL, 80 Wall street.

LOST—ON THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, A SKYE Terrier, answers to the name of Punch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to No. 1 East Thirty eighth street.

LOST—FROM WEST FORTY THIRD STREET, through Broadway and University place to Franklin street, a Diamond stud, oblong shaped. A handsome reward will be given for its return to 53 Franklin street, office of El Cronista, a Spanish paper, where the mates will be shown to identify the property. It is value more on account of its being a gift than for its intrinsic value, although the stone is pure water. Jewellers and Pawnbrokers are hereby requested to give notice, should the Stud be presented to them.

LOST—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN COLLEGE place and Broadway and Barclay street, a lady's Blue Ostrich Bag, and Green Leather Pocketbook containing a sum of money in bills and some Gold Coins. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to HAYDOCK & CO., No. 6 College place.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE MANHATTAN Compost Pipe Company of 60 shares, belonging to F. R. Crawford, 175 Madison avenue. Any one returning the same will be liberally rewarded. Transfer stopped.

LOST—A LARGE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG FROM 136 Worth street, corner Centre. A reward of $15 will be paid.

LOST—A GOLD TASSEL OFF LADY'S BRACELET, between Seventh avenue and Thirty eighth street and Fifth avenue and Thirty ninth street. The finder will be rewarded by returning same to J. S. HART, 41 Mercer street, up stairs.

LOST—A SET OF GOLD JEWELRY, PIN AND EARrings, on Thursday, 8th inst., going from Forty ninth street and Fifth avenue, to Twenty third street ferry, and then by Northern Railroad to Englewood. A reward paid the finder to return same to J. H. BOYNTON, 52 Broadway.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, CONTAINING A $100 BILL, two $5 bills and about $15 or $20 in small bills and currency. The latter amount will be given to the finder by H. B. DURAND, 32 Ann street, New York.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO TOOK MY POCKETBOOK in getting off a Broadway car, near Forty third street, on Thursday, early in evening, will oblige by returning the papers therein to C. P. R., box 3,545 Post office.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, VICINITY OF FORTY-third and Eighth avenue, Fifty sixth street and Fourth avenue via Madison avenue car, a large gold green enamel Brooch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to 119 East Fifty sixth street.

REWARDS.

$20 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR return of Pocketbook, with contents, say six coupons, $20 each, of St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, some papers and a bunch of keys lost on steamer Rutland on 8th inst. Payment of coupons stopped. W. P. CONVERSE & CO., 54 Pine street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE HEIRS TO THE ESTATES OF Sir Francis Drake will be held at the Brandreth House, Parlor No. 1, on Monday, June 19, at 11 A. M. Those having family papers will bring them and meet an hour earlier. W. BLOKAITH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 250 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT (Sunday edition) will be received at the office of publication, 106 Nassau street, until 11 o'clock, every Saturday evening.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS NO. 26—JUNE 16, 1871.
2, 73, 33, 43, 7, 42, 38, 65, 41, 57, 34, 51, 22, 64.
ALABAMA EXTRA CLASS NO. 219—JUNE 16, 1871.
10, 14, 7, 44, 27, 17, 4, 70, 65, 3, 50, 19, 2, 64.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 286—JUNE 16, 1871.
69, 47, 4, 5, 22, 71, 6, 23, 6, 39, 64, 11, 16.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 355—JUNE 16, 1871.
31, 73, 41, 4, 64, 17, 37, 51, 70, 7, 28, 66, 76.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON LOTTERY." Extra supplementary.

CLASS 409—DRAWN AT 12 M. JUNE 16, 1871.
13, 25, 8, 17, 71, 8, 34, 18, 28, 60, 7, 17, 67.
CLASS 410—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., JUNE 16, 1871.
44, 58, 76, 20, 23, 6, 70, 3, 62, 73, 10.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 240 Greenwich street.

HOMES AND EMPLOYMENT—FOR MEN, WOMEN and boys by New City Manufacturing Company. Capital stock $300,000. 1,400 Building Lots for sale at $160 each, payable $1 weekly. Call at 89 Liberty street. JOHN DOUGHERTY, President.

LONG ISLAND CITY AND CALVARY CEMETERY Railroad Company.

At an informal meeting of the above named company the following resolutions were adopted:—That Wm. Wainwright act as temporary chairman and John Stephenson as temporary secretary, and that said officers be and are hereby directed to notify all the incorporators of said company that on the 19th day of June, 1871, an election will be held for permanent officers and directors thereof.

Long Island City and Calvary Cemetery Railroad Company.—An election for officers and directors of the above named company will be held on the 19th day of June, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at 253 and 255 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. By order WM. WAINWRIGHT, Chairman. JOHN STEPHENSON, Secretary.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—MAY 30, 13,544 drew $100,000 gold; Kentucky—Class 169, Nos. 31, 78, 41 drew $24,000. All orders promptly attended to and circulars sent by addressing BAILEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. MAY 30, NO. 13,544 drew $100,000 gold. Full official drawing received by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room No. 4.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOME FOR AGED, IN CHARGE OF the Sisters of Charity, 209 West Fifteenth street, will be continued at 210 West Fourteenth street, where all communications should be directed while the new building is in course of erection.

SWIMMING BATHS—AND LESSONS FOR BOTH sexes in swimming, diving and floating. Swimming Academy, Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street. Also Russian, Turkish, Sulphur, Vapor and Private Baths, &c., day and evening.

STAMMERING CURED—BY DR. N. A. MOSES' OFFICE, 151 Grand street, New York. Certificates from the principal cities of the United States testify to my remarkable success in the cure of Stammering and Impediment in Speech and to the correctness of my method. References at New York city.—P. T. Barnum; Adams Express Company, 59 Broadway; Wm. B. Crooks, 114 Nassau street; J. H. Anler, on with Devlin & Co., 459 Broadway; C. F. Alvord, 644 Broadway, and many others.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TESSElated and Mosaic Tiling, suitable for churches, entrance halls, vestibules, &c., manufactured by T. & R. Boote, Staffordshire, England, for which they have been awarded prize medals in all the world's fairs ever held, and can now be obtained at a much less cost than hitherto charged. Samples and designs to be seen at the office of EDWARD BOOTH, 78 Murray street, New York. Marble men supplied.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the National Stove Works will be held at the office of the company, 239 Water street, on Tuesday, June 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees. NEW YORK, June 17, 1871. W. SANFORD, President.

UNION COLLEGE—CLASS OF 1846—TWENTY FIFTH anniversary Tuesday, June 27. Members of the class will please communicate with Professor R. B. WELCH, at the College.

WILL BE OUT IN A FEW DAYS, CAZZAM'S TREATISE ON THE BANKRUPT LAW. Second Edition. Enlarged and Revised. Containing references to all the latest and most reliable reported and unreported American bankruptcy decisions; also the United States Bankrupt Act as last amended, and references to all the leading English cases in bankruptcy.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS ALL THE choice breeds of Dogs. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75c. Butler's new work, $2. Dogs boarded, trained, &c. Medicines for all diseases.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB Spring Meeting, 1871, at Jerome Park, June 10, 13, 15 and 17.

Tickets and Quarter stretch Badges may be obtained at the box office, Wallack's theatre; Brewster's, corner Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street; and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock. C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Jerome Park Races. Summer Meeting.

Extra trains will leave new depot, Forty second street and Fourth avenue, each race day at 12:30 and 1:30 P. M., returning after the races. Cars reserved for ladies. Excursion tickets 40 cents. J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION. MONDAY, June 19, 3 P. M. Sweepstakes $600, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Mr. Dwyer enters rn. g. Landy.
Mr. Brown enters blk. g. Washington.
Mr. O'Neil enters s. g. Tip.
Mr. Desmond enters blk. m. Nellie.
Mr. Barnett enters ch. m. Lady Blanchard.
Mr. Hopson enters br. g. Slim Lad.
Admission $1. Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty ninth street. MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee. A LARGE DRIVING RING in the Mart for showing horses on sale.

Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Superior and extra fine Bay Gelding, 16 high, 6 years old, free, prompt and handy driver, sharp all-day roadster, can trot in 3½; is afraid of nothing; gentle for lady to drive; fine under saddle, unsurpassed for family or business use; very blocky built and warranted sound and kind.

Handsome and highly bred coal black Patchen Coupe Horse, 16 high, 7 years old, stylish, prompt and elegant driver, can trot in 3½ and travel to the end of the road; has no vice or tricks; fears nothing; safe for any one to drive; elegant under saddle, goes all gaits, and warranted sound and kind.

Highly bred and genteel Bay Gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old, extra fine free and gamey driver, can trot close to 3 minutes; afraid of nothing; extra for family use; warranted sound and kind.

One fine double Harness, made by Trainor, good order.
Five other sets double and single Harness.
Robes, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, Halters, &c.
One fine city made Coupe Harness.
One fine top Wagon, made by Taylor & Co.

Superior brown Horse, 15¾ high, 6 years old, free, stylish driver, can trot in minutes; lady has driven him; also top Wagon in fine order, Harness, Blankets, &c.

Black Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old, good driver, fine worker; warranted kind.

Rockaways, Depot and Express Wagons.
Also 50 or 60 other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A.—THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD. A variety of seasonable Carriages in all the newest and most approved styles: Clarences, Landaus, Coupes and Landaulets, Rockaways and Buggies, Pony Phaetons in variety, with or without tops. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A VERY HANDSOME LANDAU, ALSO SATIN TRIMmed Clarence Coaches, six seat Phaeton, $400, one Brett, C springs, depot, top and road Wagons (Stivers, Brewster, one second hand Phaeton, one handsome set coach Harness, cost $500, one light six seat Germantown, Pony Phaeton, a great variety. WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, TOP AND OPEN Wagons, top and open Phaetons, Jaggers, &c. Harness suitable for all purposes, at all prices. Lap Robes, Sheets, Blankets, &c., at the cheapest stand in New York, 1,445 and 1,457 Broadway, near Forty first street. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—FOR SALE LOW, A GRAY MARE, 15¾ HANDS high, 6 years old, weighs 1,050 pounds, sound, kind and true, warranted, suitable for express, grocer or truckman. Inquire until sold at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty first st.

A.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—ESTABLISHED 1838.—An assortment of desirable styles, at low prices. HICKS, 600 Broadway.

ARMY HARNESS, CARTS, FLAGS, TENTS, MULE Harness, Collars, McClellan Saddles, Government Blankets, Canvas, Tarpaulins, Tents, Waterproof Truck, Wagon, Horse Covers. W. A. CARTER, 52 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A LIGHT PLATFORM SPRING VICTORIA AT A BARgain; large assortment top and open Road Buggies at greatly reduced prices; several six passenger Carryalls cheap. Manufacturers' Union, 635 Broadway.

A HANDSOME SHIFTING TOP BUGGY WAGON, CITY make, used a short time, good as new, for sale at a bargain. Apply at WOOD'S, 236 Pearl street.

AN ELEGANT TOP WAGON, HORSE AND HARNESS, wagon city made and to order and nearly new; horse broken to saddle, single and double harness, sold cheap, as owner leaves the city at once. Apply at 240 Sixth street, near Bowery.

A BLACK GELDING FOR SALE—VERY HANDSOME, just from country. Broken by present owner; 7 years, 15¾ hands, highly trained, speedy, kind in all harness and saddle; attracts great attention; no vices. Warranted. Winfield Stables, Fiftieth street, west of Sixth avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—GREAT, POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of trotting, road and family harness and saddle Horses, both team and single; Victoria top and no top Wagons by Brewster, Demarest, Lawrence, Harness, &c. On Saturday (THIS DAY), 17th, at 10 o'clock, at stable, Nos. 15 and 17 East Twenty eighth street, near Madison avenue.

By JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

Very fine, handsome and superior team of jet black (no white) Horse and Mare, about 15¾ high and 7 years old, genuine Black Hawk stock, dam a thoroughbred; are brother and sister; were raised near Schenectady, for town county; are finely gaited, drive as one horse, of great endurance; have been used single, double and as tandem; have no faults or vices of any kind; can be driven by a lady; and for style, elegance and action have no superior; are fine travellers, pleasant, free and agreeable drivers; will trot in about 3 15, and are warranted sound and kind.

Pair of free and superior blood bay coach and road Horses, 16 hands full, and 7 years old, flowing manes and tails, very stylish, and of fine, lofty action; good steppers and pure gaited; drive with or without pole; travel to the pole in 3 50; the near one can trot in 3 minutes; are of real endurance; lady drivers; without vices or tricks, and are warranted sound and kind; will be sold separately.

Very fine handsome and stylish chestnut thoroughbred Horse, 16 high, 7 years old; superior coupe, family or road horse; flowing mane and tail; an exceedingly fine and pleasant driver; pure gaited; has no vices; can trot in 3 min.; very stylish, good traveller; can step close to 3 minutes; is one of the finest gentleman's horses in the country, and cannot be surpassed in style, elegance and action; warranted sound and kind.

Handsome bay Ethan Allen Horse, thoroughbred dam, raised near Burlington; very handsome and stylish; an extra fine driver in lady or horse's; is 15¾ hands, 5 years old, flowing mane and tail; gamey and rapid traveller; can trot better than 3 10; can be driven by a lady; warranted sound and kind.

Brown Horse, 15½ high, 6 years old, of Morgan stock; very showy, well broken and intelligent animal; has no vices; is a beautiful roadster and a speedy saddler; is very gentle; good in any way; warranted sound and kind.

Handsome iron gray thoroughbred Mare, 15¾ hands, 6 years old; has all gaits; very gentle; a perfect pet; has been broken to harness; can be ridden by children; free from all vice; warranted sound and kind.

Fine fast gray trotting Horse, 15¾ high, 8 years old, one of the finest, stoutest roadsters in the city; is pure gaited; high headed and game; has record of 2 38; can trot 3 minutes any day; has fine staying qualities; and can trot to the end of the road; warranted sound and kind.

Victoria by Lawrence of Broadway; Top Road Wagon, by Demarest, pole and shafts; Road Wagon by Brewster of Broome street; Double and Single Harness, &c.

All of this stock is the property of private gentlemen, to whom reference can be made. Will be warranted in every particular as represented at sale, and sold without limit or reserve, the owner leaving the city. Full particulars at sale, which will be prompt, regardless of weather.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO PURCHASE A GOOD, RELIABLE Buggy, Pony Phaeton, with or without top, Rockaway, Depot Wagon or anything in the carriage line, at prices unparalleled in the history of the world, or their marvellous cheapness, and those who want Harness, Robes, Sheets or Whips at reduced prices, will do well to make no delay at our Great Down Town Carriage Bazaar, 55 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

A.—FOR SALE, THE PRETTIEST PAIR OF PONIES in the State of New York, 54 inches high, young, sound, kind and smart, perfectly matched; also good unused Harness and Phaeton if desired; new and first class. Inquire at No. 7 Murray street, room No. 1.

A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT PHAETON AND ROCKaway, several sets Light Harness, also assortment of new Carriages and Harness, selling off cheap to close out business. TAYLOR'S, 69 Cedar street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Top and no top Pony Phaetons, top and open Buggies, Rockaways, Express and Business Wagons, six seat Rockaway. At 141 West Broadway.

A.—AS THE SEASON IS GETTING LATE, I WILL sell far this Landaus, Clarences, Coupes, Carryalls, Pony Phaetons, Basket and other bodies, at greatly reduced prices. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A FEW MORE HORSES CAN BE TAKEN TO BOARD at 210 West Forty eighth street, near Broadway.

A FULL LINE LIGHT ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT Wagons, extension top Phaetons, Britons, Pony Phaetons and every style seasonable carriage, at very low prices; orders. Manufacturers' Union Repository, 635 Broadway.

BRICK STABLE AND LEASE FOR SALE.—CORNER of Little Twelfth and Washington streets, with five stalls and carriage room. Apply to ADAMS & CO., 404 West Thirteenth street.

CORBITT & CO., 12, 14 AND 16 WEST TWENTY fifth street, offer the following second hand Carriages:—One top Jagger Wagon, nearly new, our make; one square box top Wagon by Brewster and elegant English Dog Cart and a few Britts, Rockaways, Phaetons, Clarences, Coaches &c.

CARRIAGES—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED LOW; also at manufacturers' prices comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depot Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness. H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

DEPOT WAGONS, EXTENSION TOP AND HALF TOP Phaetons, jump seat Buggies and light Road Wagons, all styles, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 635 Broadway, near Bleecker.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER. FOUR ELEGANT HORSES, BAROUCHE AND HARNESS at the private stable, NO. 15 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on Saturday morning, at 9½, at the above stable, a fine span of bay Horses, fully 15¾ hands, 7 and 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, free and stylish drivers; also a fine coupe Horse, full 16¾ hands, only 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, an elegant horse in every way, also a brown Horse, 16 hands, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle and a fine driver. The above can be seen any time at the stable.

Also a beautiful chestnut Gelding, 16½ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, can trot in 3 minutes. Also a light Top Wagon by Baker & Godwin, and single Harness.

FINE STYLISH CARRIAGE HORSES AND THORoughbred saddle Horses for sale, exchange or to let by the month. Inquire for Mr. ELWES, at stables 103 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A WELL MATCHED TEAM OF DUN Horses, 15½ hands high, kind and gentle in all harness. Can be seen at FELIX DOUGHERTY'S, 552 West Thirty seventh street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BAY HORSE, 8 YEARS old, a fine driver and a splendid saddle horse, sound and kind, at stable 110 West Thirty second street.

FOR SALE—BAY GELDING, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS old, gentle and sound in every respect. Stable 142 West Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY PONY, 12 HANDS HIGH, 5 YEARS old, sound and kind, at 363 Tenth avenue, northwest corner of Thirty first street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXTENSION TOP VICTORIA, with pole and shafts; Buggy Wagon with pole and shafts, light double and single Harness; also a Coupe Harness. These articles are first class and in fine order. To be seen at Briggs' stable, corner of Seventh avenue and Forty-second street, any day before one or after five o'clock. Inquire for KELLY.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old, perfectly sound, fine driver, suitable for coupe carriage or road work; good pole horse and in every particular a safe family animal; in condition can trot close to three minutes; having no use for him will sell at a reasonable price. Can be seen at private stable 56 West Forty third street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF HENRY PROUSE COOPER, who is going to Europe, the splendid coupe or dog cart Horse Major, full 16¾ hands, bright bay, very stylish action, warranted sound and kind in all harness and considered one of the handsomest and best trained horses in the country; price $500; and elegant two wheeled Dog Cart, built by Peters of London, as good as new, price $450, cost $900 to import; also a handsome set of brass mounted Tandem Harness, just imported. To be seen for a few days at Gowan's Club Stables, 25 East Twenty eighth street.

FOR SALE—2 SEAT, NO TOP, HALF SPRING DUSENbury & Van Duser Road Wagon, been used about 10 times, good as new, price $300, cost $375. Apply at 139 East Twenty sixth street before 8½ A. M. or after 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT EXTENSION TOP SUMmer Carriage for one horse, very light and stylish, platform springs, made to order and used but little. 61 West Fourth street, corner of Greene.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BLACK HAWK MARE, color black, 15¾ hands, 5 years old, sound, speedy and gentle; lady can drive her. Can be seen at Underhill's stables, Lafayette place. Call for WILLIAM.

FOR SALE—A GERMANTOWN (SIX SEAT) ROCKAway, in good order, Miner Stevens & Co.'s make; will be sold very cheap. For particulars apply to G. SHILLIF, 16 Coenties slip.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE TURNOUT FOR WANT OF use; a handsome black Pony with leather top Phaeton, Harness, Saddle, Bridle, Whips and Sheet, all in good order; has been but a short time in use by a lady. Call at stable 103 Charles street, near Hudson.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK BAY COACH HORSES, 16 hands 1 inch high, 7 years old, first class style and excellent driver. Inquire for Mr. MALCOLM, 55 West Twenty ninth street.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT TOP BUGGY WAGON, NEARLY new, cheap, at 76 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BLACK HORSE, SIX years old, long mane and tail, 16 hands two inches high, rides in single or double harness, also sound, kind and true; likewise a handsome bay Horse, 15¾ hands high, six years old, with long mane and tail, can trot in 3.0; is used in single or double harness; also sound, kind and true. Inquire at 182 Thompson street, between Bleecker and Houston.

FOR SALE—BROWN MARE, DOG CART AND HARness, in the best order, very desirable for family use, warranted sound and kind. Can be seen and tried at LEADBETTER'S stables, 158 Seventh avenue, near Forty ninth st.

FOR SALE—A STIVERS' WAGON, SHIFTING TOP, Pole and Shafts, in perfect order. Apply at private stable Lexington avenue, first door from Twenty third street.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEAT ROCKAWAY, GOOD AS new, for $260. Call at KNOTT & MAGUIRE'S, 85 Wooster street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CIGAR STORE, CHEAP, with or without Stock, Good Will and Fixtures, complete. Apply at 307 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GOOD SIZED MULES. APply to JAMES McCANN, Rodney street, near Kent avenue, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE CHEAP—LIGHT TOP WAGON AND HALF Wagon, only used a few times, made to order by B. F. Brown. Inquire at 339 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PONY PHAETON, WITH RUMble, in perfect order. Apply at BOWEN'S stables, Fourteenth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP, TOP BUGGY AND LIGHT HARness. Apply at 1,067 First avenue, corner of Fifty-eighth street.

HORSES—$100, $125 AND $200, SOLD FOR WANT OF use. Apply at 511 West Nineteenth street.

HARNESS FOR SALE CHEAP—A SET OF LIGHT, fine leather covered single Harness, in good order, has been used but a short time. Address HARNESS, Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

LADIES' POPULAR PONY PHAETONS.—TEN DIFFERent styles, several second hand and slightly soiled Carriages cheap, Harness of all styles and prices, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 635 Broadway.

MORGAN HORSES—A PAIR IN FINE CONDITION, very low; also and Ayrshire Cow and Calf. Apply at 72 Nassau street, room No. 4.

PONY PHAETONS, ALL KINDS, FROM $120 UP; HARness, $10 up; one second hand wagon, $39; Express Wagons, Rockaways, $150; Sheets, $1 25, at GRAY'S, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY, LIGHT Brett, three top Buggies, four open Buggies and several slightly soiled Carriages, all at bargains. Manufacturers' Union, 635 Broadway, near Bleecker street.

WANTED—FOR FAMILY USE, A SOUND, KIND, gentle Horse not under 15½ hands, and not to exceed $150. Address W. H. HALL, 218 Greenwich street.

WANTED—A CHEAP FAST TROTTING OR PACING Horse. Address, with price, W. YOUNG, 104 Goerck street.

WANTED—A LIGHT WAGON AND HARNESS, IN good order; will sell a desirable 3 minute Mare and a Gibson Saddle at a bargain. VAIL, 10 Wall st., room 3.

$75 FOR A GOOD GRAY HORSE, ALSO $35 FOR a good bay Horse; also $75 for a fine bay Horse, trial allowed. 160 Washington street.

$85—LARGE MARE, THIN IN FLESH; FINE PONY Mare, trots fast, $110; fine Buckskin Mare, $160; steel roan Mare, $125. 754 Washington, corner Bank street, grocery. Big chance.

$300 WILL BUY AS FINE FAMILY HORSE AS any in the city, 15 hands, 6 years old; trots in 2.40, never been trained for speed; fat, handsome, sound, gentle, quiet for lady to drive, and warranted sound and kind. Apply at 137 Liberty street.

$350.—BAY MARE, PONY PHAETON AND SET OF Harness, a perfect turnout for lady or child. Inquire, until sold, of MURPHY, at 1,399 Broadway, near Forty first street.

FOR SALE.

A CIGAR STORE, WITH STOCK, GOOD WILL AND Fixtures complete, for sale; receipts $40 per day. Address box 18, New York Post office.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A MAN WISHING TO enter in the Cigar and Liquor Business. Small capital required. Inquire at Mr. DANDIE'S, 67 East Tenth street.

A FINE LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—HAS A LONG lease and doing a good business; rent low; present owner going out of the business. Address LIQUOR STORE, Herald office.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SAFES TO CLOSE OUT—ALL styles, sizes and makers; safes exchanged, repaired, improved; Lineas patent Little's impenetrable Safes defy the burglars; three attempts within a week in Forty fifth street, all failures. O. C. QUIRK, No. 6 Park place.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES DOWN town, Restaurants, Lunch Rooms, Corner Groceries, Provision Stands, Soda Water Business, Country Drug Stores, Cigar Stores, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Ice Cream Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Lager Beer Stores, cheap Liquor Stores, Brokers' business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FITTED UP, OLD ESTablished Liquor Store, convenient to two ferries in Brooklyn, doing a good business, with four years' lease at a very cheap rent; will be sold at a great sacrifice on account of the owner having other line of business in New York, which occupies the whole of his time. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 33 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED corner Grocery and Tea Store on a leading avenue, coming an excellent business at a very cheap rent to a prompt purchaser, a rare inducement will be offered, as the owner is leaving the city. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 33 Bowery.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—FOUR years' lease, rent $700 per year. Particulars at 175 Eighth avenue.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST CLASS GROCERY for sale. Inquire of J. M. P., Jr., 148 Ninth avenue.

A NICE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, the Lease, Furniture and Good Will of a Boarding House. Any person wishing to invest in this business may inquire on the premises, 1½ Sullivan street, and see for themselves, learn the reasons for selling, &c. Will be sold cheap.

A MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR sale. Business location unsurpassed, extraordinary chance, right man make a fortune. Apply immediately at 25 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

CORNER LIQUOR STORE, ESTABLISHED NINE years, on best thoroughfare leading to a ferry, now doing a good business, for sale cheap, to dissolve partnership. No reasonable offer will be rejected. Inquire of CHARLES BUSH, 208 Chatham street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—IS NOW DOING A LARGE and lucrative trade, is well stocked and handsomely fitted; has been carried on by the present proprietor for the last 30 years. It is an opportunity seldom offered; easy terms will be made to a desirable party. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—TWO FIRST CLASS ESTablishments, in Brooklyn, both doing good business; both stores almost rent free, handsomely fitted with modern fixtures, &c.; will sell together or separately. Apply to Mr. WELLER, 25 and 27 New Chambers street, New York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—VERY LOW, IN A GROWing town, a short distance from the city. Apply to HALL & RUCKEL, 218 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT 176 SIXTH AVENUE. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT DOING A FINE BUSIness, paying well; reason for selling, ill health. No. 50 Ann street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, NEWLY and completely furnished, the best location in Broadway, with a long lease, for which bonus has been offered. To one understanding the business it is the best opening in the city. Address for three days RESTAURANT, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES AND THREE YEARS Lease of a first class Liquor Store in a good neighborhood. Apply at No. 3 Ridge street, room No. 3.

FOR SALE—A DOWN TOWN CHOP HOUSE AND Barroom, in a fine location, long lease; terms $7,000 cash; no agents. Address H., box 221 Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A BUTCHER SHOP, ON the corner of Fulton avenue and Cumberland street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$5,000—FIRST CLASS COUNTRY STORE, Stock, Fixtures and Good Will, growing town near New York. Owner going West. Address MOULTON, 210 Duane street.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT SECOND HAND DESKS, Counters, Tables, Drug Drawers, Signs, Sash, Shelving, Silver Showcases, Office Railings, Partitions, Closets. Merchants wishing stores fitted in quick time please call at 527 Hudson or No. 9 Vesey street.

GROCERY FOR SALE—BELOW COST, ON ACCOUNT of sickness in family. Stock, Fixtures and two years' Lease, good location. Apply at 1,033 Second avenue.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—NOW DOING A GOOD business; will be sold cheap, as the proprietor has other business. Lease alone worth more than the price asked. Inquire on the premises, 176 East 119th street.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP.—ESTABLISHED five years, doing a good trade, and no rent to pay for store nor apartments. Apply at 42 Hudson street.

STEAM LAUNDRY FOR SALE—A LARGE AND COMplete steam laundry, suitable for both domestic and new shirt work, for sale cheap; immediate possession given. For full particulars apply to H. C. HULBERT, No. 15 Beekman street, New York.

THE OLDEST DRUG STORE IN NORTHERN OHIO for sale. Fixtures modern; satisfactory reasons for selling. C. S. MACKENZIE, 173 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, A GOOD HOTEL, ON ACcount of sickness. Inquire at No. 17 Second avenue. H. FRANZ.

MACHINERY.

BURDEN STEAM ENGINE, 15 HORSE POWER, LOcomotive Boiler, steam Pump, &c., also 200 feet two inch Shafting, all first class in every respect and in perfect order. M. L. CURTIS, No. 3 East Fourth street.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, ABOUT 19 BY 3 FEET, suitable for warming a hotel or any large building. Inquire at lumber yard, 150 West Twenty sixth street or 540 Seventh avenue.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

AN ELDERLY LADY WISHES TO HIRE A ROOM, on some public street in a respectable locality, suitable for her business as a clairvoyant; terms must be moderate. Address Mrs. STURTEVANT, Cosmopolitan Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH ONE LARGE or two small Rooms, plainly furnished, with privilege of light housekeeping; best references. Address C. A., 805 Broadway, room No. 8, third floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE, EITHER IN NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, wanted.—By a family of three adults for the summer, or until the return of the owner from the country; best of care will be taken of house and furniture; rent must be nominal; reference given. Address MADISON, Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE FOR CIGAR STORE, down town, low rent. Address A. M. G., 320 Second avenue.

WANTED TO LEASE, IN A GOOD LOCALITY, A Coal Yard, with fixtures. Address, stating location, terms and amount of sales for 1870, COAL, Herald office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN OR COUNTRY, WITHIN 40 minutes' access to Wall street, a small furnished Cottage House for 12 months. Address all particulars to X., box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURNISHED Room located between Thirty fifth and Sixtieth streets, Madison and Sixth avenues. None other than a private family need answer. Address A. G. S., box 2,693 Post office, stating terms.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS UPTOWN, IN A private house, suitable for light housekeeping, for a young couple and infant at a low rent; reference given. Address JACKSON, box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, TEACHER IN ONE OF the best young ladies' schools in the city, wants to find for the summer some pupils near the Hudson River Railroad, or in the neighborhood of Nyack, N. Y. Call on or address E. TIBLE, 147 West Twenty seventh street.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The next session commences September 18. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ALL PARTIES HOLDING STOCK OF THE NATIONAL Life Saving and Ship Ballasting Company (Stoner's patents) wishing to dispose of the same may address number of shares and lowest price to MONTGOMERY D. LIVINGSTON, Washington, D. C.

AT ONCE—$2,000, $3,750, $6,000, $8,000 AND LARGER amounts to invest immediately on Mortgage of approved Real Estate; no bonus. Mortgages cashed. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, June 10, 1871.—Interest on Morris and Essex Stock will be payable at this office on and after 1st July (proximo). Transfer Books closed until morning of that day. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty third street, Booth's Building.

Notice to Depositors.

The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1 that were deposited on or before January 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST MORTGAGE, IN SUMS to suit, on Property in this city. G. & J. STEVENSON, 7 Wall street.

NEW YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A first class home Investment.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad.

Principal and interest payable in gold.

Seven per cent semi annually.

This road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson river, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before October 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

It passes through the cement flags, one and lumber region of Ulster county and the rich agricultural bottoms of Delaware and Greene counties, all of which have not heretofore been reached by railroad facilities, and from which sections the formation of the country prevents the construction of a competing line.

The thirty six miles of road operated for three months is already paying net earnings equivalent to seven per cent, gold, on its cost of construction and equipments.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road, the coupons payable in gold in this city. Price of the Bonds 90 in currency.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall street, New York city, Financial Agents of the Rondout and Oswego Company.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—PARTIES interested in the above company and opposed to the sale of the company's property will please call upon WM. A. GUEST, Chairman, 25 Wall street.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 102 Broadway, New York, June 15, 1871.—Customers of this company entitled to certificates of profits for the year 1869 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

The interest maturing July 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1 at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company in Columbia. The interest maturing upon registered stock at that time will be paid at the Treasury office only. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., June 1, 1871.—The Bonds of the State amounting to $200,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury office, in Columbia. NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK (VIADUCT) RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,	A. OAKEY HALL,
WILLIAM M. TWEED,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
AUGUST BELMONT,	PETER B. SWEENY,
CHARLES A. LAMONT,	LEVI P. MORTON,
JAMES F. D. LANIER,	HUGH SMITH,
FRANKLIN OSGOOD,	WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
WM. BUTLER DUNCAN,	RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JOHN J. BRADLEY,	JOSE F. NAVARRO,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,	HENRY SMITH,
WILLIAM R. TRAVERS,	EDWARD B. WESLEY,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	MANTON MARBLE,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,	JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
	HENRY HILTON.

HENRY HILTON, President.
HUGH SMITH, Vice President.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Treasurer.
EDWARD P. BARKER, Secretary.

By authority of the Board of Directors of the New York Railway Company, and in conformity with the terms of the act of incorporation in that respect, the undersigned Commissioners on Stock Subscriptions give public notice for and on behalf of the directors, and of such company, that books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be opened on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, inst., at the following places in this city, viz.:—

At the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau street.

At the banking house of the Bank of the Metropolis, No. 31 Union square.

The Company is authorized to construct two Viaduct Railways or branches through the city of New York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting point at or near Chambers street, between Broadway and Chatham street, also across the Harlem river and through Westchester county, with power to build additional lines of railway or branches, from time to time, in any part of the city or Westchester county. The property acquired by the company is exempted from taxes and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the city. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York are authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the company whenever one million of dollars thereof has been subscribed for by private parties. This conditional amount of stock has been wholly subscribed for and taken by the directors of the company. On the completion of either of the lines of railway to the line of Westchester county the supervisors of that county are authorized to issue the bonds of the county to such amount as the supervisors shall deem expedient to aid in the construction and extension of the railway in and through that county. For the proper equalization of the interest of shareholders who may subscribe and pay in moneys at different times the directors are authorized to issue scrip for interest on such payments, payable out of the earnings.

The terms of subscription will be as follows:—

Ten per cent of the amount of stock subscribed for to be paid in cash at the time of subscription. The residue to be paid as called for by the Board of Directors on a notice of thirty days, but no call at any one time to exceed ten per cent.

Scrip for interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum will be issued by the company payable out of the first earnings of the railway on all instalments paid on stock subscribed for within thirty days after the subscription books shall be opened.

The company reserves the right to close the subscription books at any time after the 29th day of July, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.

New York, June 15, 1871.

VIRGINIA BONDS, REGISTERED STOCK.—PAST DUE Coupons bought and sold at best market rates, or funded in the new Consolidated Bonds at a moderate charge. JOHN B. MANNING, Banker and Broker, No. 6 Broad st.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in this city. No bonus. Good property wanted. Money by July 1. GEO. B. WALTON, 21 Park row, between 11 and 3.

$25,000.—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A $25,000 first mortgage on property in New Jersey, 10 miles from city, value $150,000. None but principals need address FINANCIER, Herald office.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON City Property. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

$100,000 WANTED—ON BUILDERS' LOANS, security first class and satisfactory compensation. Address B., box 163 Herald office.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SMALL IRON HULL SIDEWHEEL Steamer, 100 feet long, light draught, low pressure, beam engine. Address D. VANNEMAN, Port Deposit, Md.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT NIAGARA, 25 TONS, O. M., three years old, all complete. Can be seen at foot of Court street, Brooklyn. Address NIAGARA, Herald office.

FOR SALE—SCHOONER YACHT MATTIE, FIVE years old, 40 tons, old measurement, in prime order, price low. WM. H. H. GLOVER, Southold, L. I.

FOR SALE—A JIB AND MAINSAIL BOAT, 18 FEET, in good order, price $225. Inquire of H. B. MASTERS, at Lambeer's, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SMALL PROPELLER, 26 FEET LONG, Engine and Boiler complete. Inquire at 402 Furman street, near Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO SAIL BOATS, SPLENDID models, built of the best materials, just launched, one 25 feet long, one 28 feet long. Address PETER RUCH, Jr., 403 West Thirteenth street, one door from Ninth avenue.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE AT AUCTION, JUNE 30.—Forty feet long, 13 feet beam, all rigged complete, and in perfect order. BURDETT & DENNIS, 113 Pearl street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, A 14X17 SECOND hand Camera (copying Camera preferred), with Cone. Address, stating price, G. S., 680 Broadway.

WANTED—A LARGE MIRROR, 10½ FEET LONG, OR more, second hand, and a large Icebox, for cash. Address W. RISCHMULLER, No. 8 Exchange place, Jersey City.

WANTED—A SMALL SECOND HAND SAFE. STATE size outside, maker and price. Address A. G. B., box 1,673 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A TUBULAR BOILER, about 75 horse power, 4 inch tubes; also a 60 horse power Engine, both to be in perfect order. Address W. P., Herald office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN EQUAL ASSOCIATE WANTED—WITH $500 TO $1,000, to extend the best paying business ever offered in New York. No risk. 437 Greenwich street. Call after noon.

A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY GENTLEMAN AND his wife would like to take charge of the house of a family leaving the city for the summer months, or he would take the superintendence of a light indoor business, where reliability and a small capital could be made available. Address J. ROSS, 135 West Twenty fifth street.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL to invest in Merchant Tailoring Business, well established, in Broadway. Address J. S., Tailor, Herald office.

ANY PARTIES HAVING SMALL PORTABLE ICE MAchines for sale are requested to send address to box 3,671 Post office.

A.—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER DESIRING TO INVEST $5,000 to $10,000 in wholesale dry goods house; has the highest references; desires to take charge of the woollens department, having had 15 years' experience; can control a large trade. Apply immediately to E. H. GIBBS & CO., 28 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND LEASE of the finest and best located Livery Stable in the city of Brooklyn, doing the largest and most profitable business. Address R., 21 Hoyt street, Brooklyn.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $8,000 IN A PROFITAble legitimate manufacturing business to take general charge of finances and sales, one department of business. Address for interview, where to be seen, real name, MANUFACTORY, box 111 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST CLASS ESTABlished Restaurant, best location on Broadway, now doing a fine business. An energetic business man only, with best references and $5,000 in cash, need answer. For such one half interest will be given. There are no encumbrances on the business, which will bear strict investigation. Apply to O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine street, from 11 until 1 o'clock.

PARTNER SILENT OR ACTIVE, WHO CAN COMmand if needed $10,000 to $20,000 to extend a business in active operation; process secured by patents in United States, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, France and Belgium, and endorsed by medal and diploma of American Institute. $10,000 only would be required immediately, and this might possibly be sufficient. A profit on amount invested of at least 75 per cent would be realized the first year, with a steady increase thereafter; capital required solely to extend the business machinery, &c.; all in perfect working order. Principals and those only having the necessary capital, can address, with real name, PHILIP HARRIS, 88 Liberty street, New York.

PATENTEES OF A NEAT AND USEFUL ARTICLE, small cost, can get the same introduced by a first class party. Address R. K., box 138 Herald office, for one week.

SHOWMEN AND SPECULATORS, ATTENTION.—Wanted, a manager, with some capital, to exhibit the greatest novelty ever seen. $1,000 daily profits sure. Call at 105 West Twenty fifth street, carpenter's shop.

TO CARDBOARD, FANCY AND GLAZED PAPER makers.—A factory fitted in complete order for the business, with several valuable patents for producing the finest goods in the market, will be sold at a bargain. Address CARDBOARD, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR ACtive, in a wholesale manufacturing and importing business; $10,000 to $20,000 required. Has been established 14 years; additional capital required to extend the business. The very best references given and required. Address BUSINESS, box 144 Herald office.

$20 A DAY CAN BE CLEARED BY SELLING THE Green Mountain Sewing Machine. Price $15. Always gives satisfaction. Agents wanted. B. S. HILL & CO., 17 Park place.

$500.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADdress, to join in a legitimate, lucrative business at Saratoga Springs for the season. Address P. MACK, Post office, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

$500 TO $1,000—PARTNER WANTED IN A specialty that will pay $10,000 per annum. Call at 562 Hudson street, from 9 till 10 o'clock.

$2,500.—PARTNER WANTED, TO GO TO CALIfornia. Business light and agreeable. Pays a profit steadily of from $200 to $500 per week. The money invested will be more than fully secured on improved real estate. Must be single, active, temperate, of good appearance, fond of travelling, and sociable. No others need address ENERGY, box 224 Herald office.

$3,500 WILL PURCHASE A HALF INTEREST in an established well paying Book Store in a very pleasant, wide awake country town; satisfactory reasons given for wishing to sell. Address F. L. R., Herald office.

$7,000.—WANTED A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a very profitable paying business; unexceptionable references given and required. Address O. R., Herald office. Communication confidential.

DRY GOODS.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

The undersigned beg leave to inform the trade that they have now opened a large and elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, consisting of

Ladies' Talmas,
Embroidered Bedouines,
Capotten Hoods,
Saratoga Jackets,
Mantles, &c.,

especially adapted for watering places, seaside and evening wear.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., 391 Broadway.

LADY'S SILK DRESS, RICHLY TRIMMED, COST £75 in London, will be sold cheap. Address, early, T. F., Herald office.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS. Julep Straws for sale by the case, at RICHARDSON & CO.'S, 142 Chambers street.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL.—PANAMA Hats made expressly for ladies, just arrived. Samples can be seen at Mr. Ferry's, 19 Union square. For sale to the trade only by R. BALCAZAR, 63 Pine street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE, Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock.

AMERICAN FREE CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH, morning and evening, New York University, entrance 36 Waverley place, corner Washington Parade Ground. Seats free. "Come, and welcome."

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Fourteenth street.—Preaching on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. Andrew Longacre, pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH IN PLYMOUTH Baptist church, Fifty first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at 10½ A. M., on "Music," and at 7¾ P. M., on "The Last Night of Belshazzar and the Assyrian Empire."

REV. E. C. SWEETSER WILL PREACH TO-MORROW morning in the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Downing street. Services commencing at 10 45. Evening service 7 45, by the Rev. J. M. Pullman.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR OF THE New England Congregational church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty seventh street, will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All invited. The notice that Mr. Richardson would preach last Sunday was inserted by mistake.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-morrow morning and evening. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, 11 East Fourteenth street, Sunday, June 18, 1871, at 10½ A. M. Subject "The Captivity of Paul and Silas." Seats free. Public cordially invited.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Alsman, at 10½ and 8½ o'clock. Subjects of discourse—Morning, "Lost Opportunities." Afternoon, "The Opportunity Embraced." Young people's meeting, 7¼ o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY FIRST STREET, near Sixth avenue.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. C. S. Harrower, pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVEnue and Tenth street.—Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor. Preaching to-morrow morning and evening, at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 715 BROADWAY—HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold, Silver, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, &c., and money advanced on same. Private entrance No. 1 Washington place.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, FORMERLY 509.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture, particularly Pianos, private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 895.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 93 PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance, hall door.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET (FORMERLY CORNER Broadway and Fulton street).—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 725—$75,000—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c. Highest price paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 725 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

D. M. JOHNSON, LOAN BROKER, 175½ BOWERY.—Money liberally advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c., or the goods bought at fair prices. A large assortment of the above goods for sale at great bargains. This is the most elegant and extensive establishment in this country, and it is an object for all parties in want of money or merchandise to give it a call.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Unredeemed diamonds for sale. A. G. HERTS.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD. ... hall Rooms, at 323 West Eighteenth street, terms moderate.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let with or without Board or light housekeeping, American family. 69 Hudson street corner Harrison.

$6 AND $8.—THREE BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, No 126 Bleecker street.—Furnished front rooms, large and small, with or without Board, to families or single persons.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT COOL ROOMS with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—One large and two small Rooms with first class Board; terms moderate. References.

7 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; house first class; location splendid and convenient to cars. Terms moderate.

9 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN THE Gilsey House and Fifth avenue.—To let to permanent or transient boarders a large and splendid Suit of Rooms on first floor, also Rooms on second and third floors.

9 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—DOUBLE ROOMS, on the second floor and single Rooms with Board. References exchanged.

13 WARREN PLACE, CHARLES STREET.—FURnished or unfurnished Rooms en suite or singly, with or without Board; house newly furnished; summer prices.

15 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

22 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Large, pleasant and well furnished Rooms to let with first class Board, at very low rates for the summer months; also country board; two large and pleasant Rooms, in a fine mansion, on the Hudson, at Washington Heights.

24 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR ST. DENIS Hotel.—Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, with Board; family small and quiet.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Pleasant furnished Rooms to rent to gentlemen, with or without board. Breakfast if desired. References required.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and large Bedroom, also two smaller Rooms to let, to gentlemen. References.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE (EAST TWENTIETH street).—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can have good Board and Rooms; also a handsome small Room for a gentleman.

36 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—TO LET, WITH private table, a Parlor Floor or private bedroom; ... also desirable Rooms for gentlemen without board.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—A few gentlemen will find first class accommodations with a private family. References exchanged.

42 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN MADISON and Fourth avenues.—Pleasant and nicely furnished Rooms on second and third floors, front, to let, with Board. Location desirable.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond floor, transient and day boarders; restaurant a la carte.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET. Rooms to let with or without Board. Moderate terms for the summer.

83 MACDOUGAL STREET.—PLEASANT COMPLETELY furnished Rooms to let with first class Board to permanent parties; liberal terms will be offered; undoubted references exchanged; location central and desirable.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVEnue.—Furnished Rooms, with Board, to families or single persons.

106 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—LARGE FRONT Room on second floor; every improvement; nice floor, with or without Board. Two doors west of Sixth avenue.

107 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—A PRIVATE family owning the house will let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, one or two Rooms, with or without Board. References.

122 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVING place, opposite Westminster Hotel.—Handsomely furnished front Rooms, with or without Board; family small; terms reasonable.

125 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVing place.—First class accommodations for boarders at reasonable rates. American, Turkish, Russian and medicated baths skilfully administered. Dinner at 1 or 6.

129 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LADY, living alone, would let a nicely furnished Room to a gentleman and wife. Board for the lady only.

132 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PERSONS DESIRING a comfortable home with Board, for three or four people, can be accommodated by applying immediately.

153 MADISON AVENUE.—A SUIT OF FOUR Rooms, second story, to let, with private table if desired.

165 WEST TENTH STREET.—TO LET A VERY large and handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom on second floor front, together or separately, with first class Board; terms moderate.

200 AND 202 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—Cool, airy Rooms for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; house and board first class; summer prices; table board. JOHN J. WORSELL.

230 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HOUSE newly fitted up; elegant Rooms, hot and cold water, ... bath. Summer Board for families or gentlemen and wives. References.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nice square Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; modern improvements; private family; terms moderate.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with good Table Board and all the comforts of a home; terms $10 to $12 a week.

308 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—PLEASANT Rooms, with good Board; double Rooms, $20 and $25; single Rooms $8 and $10; house first class.

310 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; house first class, all modern improvements; terms moderate.

316 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—A PRIVATE FAMily would rent a couple of furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

340 EAST NINETEENTH STREET.—THREE OR four young men can be accommodated with good Board and a comfortable home; terms very moderate.

345 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—THIRD STORY Room handsomely furnished, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at a very low price.

563 SEVENTH AVENUE.—TWO OR THREE GENtlemen or ladies can be accommodated with Board. Reference required.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS, with or without private table, at the private residence of East Forty-ninth street. Unexceptionable references exchange.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET.—TO gentleman and wife with Board or lady in a pleasant quiet location. Address COMFORT, box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

A LADY CAN FIND FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODAtions, before and during confinement, in the house of a regular physician, house first class. Address A. F., box 145 Herald office.

ELEGANT ROOMS TO RENT.—FURNISHED TO A party willing to pay for first class accommodations. Board for lady. Address O. W., box 145 Herald office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife. Board for lady; desirable location. Address H. L. G., box 185 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT accommodations with or without Board can find choice Rooms by applying at Everett House, ... Sixth avenue. Location between Madison and Sixth avenues.

THE HOUSE 245 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET HAS changed hands; good Rooms and Board at reasonable prices; home comforts before style; references given and required. Southern lady.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED.—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A COMfortably furnished Room with or without breakfast; must be within 40 minutes of the City Hall; permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars and terms, COMFORT, box 149 Herald office.

WANTED.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO LARGE Rooms with Board for two gentlemen, lady and two children. Location between Third and Sixth avenues, not below Tenth street. Reference required. Address SOUTH, Herald office.

HOTELS.

CLINTON PLACE HOUSE, ON THE EUROPEAN plan, corner Broadway, Eighth street and No. 2 Clinton place.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen at moderate rates. OWENS & HERBERT.

LELAND'S NEW STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New York.—American plan, with elevator and all of the modern improvements. Board and Room $2.50 per day. The Metropolitan Hotel having closed we shall be pleased to see the former patrons of the Metropolitan at the Sturtevant House. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

LIBBY HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, WARren street, one block from City Hall.—Nice, clean, airy Rooms 50c. and 75c. a day, $2.50 and $4 a week, family rooms $1 and $1.50 a day, $5 and $8 a week.

MADISON PARK HOTEL.—BROADWAY, TWENTY-second street and Fifth avenue.—Rooms all front, coolest in city. First class families and transient guests can receive best accommodations. W. GILBERT TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER BAYard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. and 60c. per night, $2 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW PERSONS CAN OBTAIN GOOD BOARD AT A farm house, at Round Hill; healthy location and high ground, with the comforts of a home. Address ALLAN DEAN FERRIS, Round Hill, Greenwich, Conn.

AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—THE STORM King House is now open for the reception of guests; location particularly attractive and desirable; also furnished Cottage of nine rooms, to let. For particulars address FRANK B. RODDAN, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWENTY PEOPLE CAN BE had at a large farm house in Westchester, an hour from Sing Sing, ... ton lake, healthy and shady. Address box 1 ... office, Sing Sing.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW FAMILIES DESIRING TO SPEND THE SUMmer in the country with a private family, can be accommodated with first class accommodations on a fruit farm three miles north of Newburgh, on the banks of the river. For further particulars call on or address H. W. M. RIDGLEY, box 192 Post office, Newburg, N. Y.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE BOARD AT A FARM house on the Hudson, within 30 miles of New York. Address giving location and terms, CARROL, box 144 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO BOARD ONE OR TWO little girls; best of care given; terms moderate. Address box 71 Riverhead, L. I.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—A FEW GOOD ROOMS, supplied or soon with first class table. Address LA MONTAGUE VILLA, Rockaway, L. I., or No. 9 East Twenty-second street, New York.

BOARDING HOUSE ON THE HUDSON.—THE ELBA non House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson and is now ready for the reception of guests. W. W. KELLER, Proprietor, Cornwall Landing, Orange county, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND PINE GROVES. Very retired and healthy locality; walks and drives unsurpassed; vegetables, milk and fruit in abundance; terms moderate. L. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

BOARD MAY BE HAD AT THE MAPLE GROVE House, 10 miles from Catskill; terms moderate. Address J. H. STODDARD, Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND A HOME with Board, &c., in a small private family; less than an hour from the city by railroad. Address M., box 264 Post office.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—PERSONS DESIRING A pleasant home and an abundant table at moderate terms may apply to JOHN H. ATKINSON, Willow Avenue House, Cornwall, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR TWO LADIES, TWO SMALL children and servant in a farm house within sixty miles from New York; location must be healthy and shady; rooms large and airy; fare plain but substantial; plenty milk, eggs and vegetables; access easy by cars or steamboat; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, &c., A. G., 40 Court st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE ADVERTISER CAN FURnish first class Board in a fine country place six miles north of Harlem and not far from Long Island Sound; time from Twenty-sixth street 1½ hours. Apply at ... East Tenth street, in the store to B.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CHAPPAQUA, N. Y., ON HARlem Railroad, 30 miles from city. Large Rooms, extensive grounds, five minutes from depot. Address as above, box 66.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE boarding house at High Falls, located at Kiskatom, Greene county, near the Kaaterskill creek. Terms reasonable, near the house; good fishing and boating. Address Mrs. JOHN MERRITT, Kiskatom, Greene county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—FOR A LADY IN A private family where three hours daily instruction would be received as remuneration; reference given. Address, stating location, G. B., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ON A FARM IN DUTCHESS county, 65 miles from New York, on Harlem Railroad, 2½ miles from depot; pleasant Rooms, good table, healthy location, no stagnant water; a few boarders taken; terms moderate. Address GEORGE D. SPENCER, Pawling, Dutchess county, N. Y.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTItute will open for summer boarders July ... accommodations for families with children; ... shady grounds. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y.

CITY HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—I WILL BOARD A few families and young persons at my house ... in New Jersey, within ... city; have every ... on ... the premises. Full particulars of JAMES H. PALMER, 20 Beekman street, up stairs.

DEAL, N. J.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE NEW, table first class, with all the comforts of a private family; ... pleasant drive ... Branch ... leave every train. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises or by letter to Mrs. J. L. SHOEMAKER, Post office, Long Branch.

ENGLEWOOD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WELL SITuated, with Board, ... minutes from Jersey City, in a small family. Inquire at No. 9 West Twenty-third street, lace store.

FAMILIES WHO WANT MOUNTAIN AIR, GOOD Country Board, in a most delightful country, plenty of shade, within one hour on the Erie Railway. Address B., Herald office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH best Board, at Fordham, 40 minutes ride by Harlem Railroad, three minutes walk from depot. Address Mrs. BRADLEY, Fordham, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—TWO COUPLES OF A SMALL FAMily can have Board at a pleasant cottage, five minutes from depot or beach; has fresh fish, eggs, milk, &c. Address SION AVENUE, Herald office.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD, in a cottage on the beach, with ... minutes ... the depot. Apply at ... Sixteenth street, New York, or address M. G., Long Branch.

PLAIN BOARD AND HOME COMFORTS, COUNTRY place on Staten Island, short distance from steamboat landing. Terms reasonable. Apply to BAGG, in seed store, 54 Fulton street.

STRAWBERRY HILL.—WE CAN ACCOMMODATE A few persons with board for this season; suitable terms; plenty of fruit; fine drives, &c. Address S. LEONARD, North ..., Mass.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT Newburgh.—Large and airy house; pleasant rooms; first class table; eight acres of grounds and ... the finest views of the river ... section of the county. Address Mrs. ... Reference in New York ...

SUMMER BOARD.—ABOUT 15 BOARDERS CAN FIND good accommodations at a farm with large farm house in a pleasant county, three miles from Catskill. Address JOHN LAUGHRAN, Leeds, Greene county, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—NEBRIN'S new hotel at Breslau, near Fire Island, South Side Railroad, is now open to receive summer boarders. Fine gunning, fishing and sea bathing, &c. For particulars address F. E. NEBRIN, Breslau, L. I.

STATEN ISLAND NORTH SHORE.—A GENTLEMAN desires Board with a respectable family residing near the water. Address stating terms, &c., BRIGHTON, Herald office.

SUMMER BOARDING HOUSE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—Five minutes to the upper part of the city, with extensive river view, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry and depot; rooms large, airy and neatly furnished; grounds ... references given and required. Address box ... Post office, Newburg, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN.—A PARTY OF TEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant Rooms and good Board in a private family, ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises, College avenue, near Broadway, or address box 284 Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR MAN AND WIFE, MONTclair, Bloomfield or Orange preferred; terms must be reasonable; best references given and required. Address COUNTRY BOARD, box 144 Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—ON THE EUROPEAN plan.—Single and family Rooms, $1 to $1.50 per day. Fine sea bathing. Refreshments at all hours.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Broadway, near Clarendon and Congress Springs.—First class family hotel; now open; well ventilated rooms; situation unsurpassed. Address as above.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.? IF so stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms $14 per week, or $2.50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests. H. E. HOWLAND.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING, L. I.—EXTENSIVE, shady grounds; sea ... bathing, boating, fishing; healthy location; large, airy rooms, good board; 4 trains daily; one hour from City Hall; terms moderate.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. Now open. Land at Cozzens' dock. For terms address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—WHITE SULPHUR SPRING House, WALTER S. LENNON, Proprietor, Cairo, N. Y. Terms moderate. This house is situated about 10 miles from Catskill Landing. The scenery is the choicest ... locality unsurpassed for healthfulness. Refers to George S. Diossy, 36 Nassau street.

CHESTNUT GROVE HOUSE, VANDERBILT LANDing, S. I., has superior accommodations for families and gentlemen by the season or transient. $10 to $12 per week; $2.50 per day. $4 from Saturday evening to Monday morning. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J.—Fine sea bathing, boating, fishing, sailing, drives, groves, ... cold spring; first class table ... per week. Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 125 Bleecker street.

DELLWOOD, BAY RIDGE, L. I., 40 MINUTES FROM foot of Wall street by boat and Brooklyn cars.—Now open for guests. Splendid stabling, views, grounds, 18 acres. J. SYKES.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—Large Rooms, spacious grounds, shady and ... good stabling; stages run to beach and cars. Apply on premises, or at 20 West Fourteenth street.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CHERry Valley, Otsego county.—Lighted by gas; unsurpassed for beauty, commodious grounds, scenery, drives, &c.; good stabling. Particulars of J. A. ROBINSON, Manager.

GUYMARD SPRING HOUSE.—GUYMARD, ORANGE county, N. Y., is now open for the season. Terms per week for June, September and October, $10; July and August, $12, for two weeks or less, $2.50 per day. Children and servants half price. References, Jacob Campbell, First National Bank, New York. For circular address P. L. GUMAER.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., now open.—For terms address I. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor, or can be seen at 75 John street, Wednesdays between 12 and 1 o'clock.

LAIRD'S HOTEL, SHORE ROAD, LONG BRANCH.—ON the European plan, with large restaurant well supplied and with good attendance, elegance, ease and comfort. Opened June 1.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., IS NOW open for the reception of guests. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

LEROY HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—BEAUTIFUL grounds, fine shade, walks and drives, good fishing, stabling for horses, 40 minutes from New York. W. SIMONSON.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—THIS favorite summer resort, celebrated for its scenery and fine atmosphere, is now open for the season. No locality in the vicinity of New York offers equal attractions. It has all the modern conveniences. It is but 50 minutes ride from the foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad. Favorable arrangements can now be made for the season. CHRIST. ... Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., NOW open. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., IS now open for the reception of visitors. JAMES VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, KEYPORT, N. J., NEAR THE steamboat landing; communication twice a day with New York; first ... convenient steamers from foot of Barclay street. N. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

M. L. WOOLDRIDGE WOULD ANNOUNCE TO HER friends that she has leased the large and commodious place known as the White Lake House, in addition to the Grove Hotel, and will open June 15th for reception of guests. Fresh country fare, fruits, bathing, fishing; no mosquitoes, and abundance supplied. For further particulars address M. L. WOOLDRIDGE, White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, VOLCANIC LAKE, NOW open; one hour from New York by Hudson River Railroad. Fine scenery, mountain air. For terms address or call on WALTER J. JONES, Lake Mohegan, Peekskill, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE, ROSLYN, L. I.—FAMILIES AND others seeking a comfortable resort will find this hotel ... pleasant drives, boating, fishing and ... the most beautiful place on the island. Excellent accommodations on the premises at moderate prices ... for horses, ... Island Railroad or Roslyn steamboat ... New York, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. JACOB GIVENS, Proprietor.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, TOMS RIVER, OCEAN COUNTY, N. J.—New and beautifully located on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, between New York and Philadelphia. Families will find this the most comfortable summer resort in the State at moderate rates. FELTER & WILSON, Proprietors.

NEW SUMMER RESORT OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN House, ... New York. This new and elegant hotel on the highest peak of the Catskill range, ... feet above tidewater, opens June 15. ... beautiful scenery. All the modern improvements in building ... furnishing. ... New York ... West Hurley ... by the proprietors ... running in connection with all trains ... New York ... evening. For terms apply to JOHN E. LASHER, proprietor, Woodstock, N. Y.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—NOW OPEN. Premises can be seen from 10 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ... Sixth avenue ... 40 minutes per New Haven Railroad. Trains running ... every hour.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND, NEW Rochelle.—Fine bathing, cool rooms, shady and private ... Apply at house or No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East Twentieth street.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J., NOT OPEN for summer boarders, 1½ hour from New York by boats from ... street at 4 P. M. W. J. TOOLE, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS.—PLEASANT AND airy, now open ... for the summer season ... L. MABEY.

SOUTHSIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., ON GREAT South Bay, ... South Side Railroad, open for guests; good fishing and boating. J. C. KING, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—THIS ... first class ... season. Private ... or address DECAMP ... Proprietors.

SEASIDE RESORT.—OCEAN HOUSE, OLD ORCHARD Beach, Saco, Me. First class; ... fine beach and bathing ... best ... fishing, ... charming scenery ... A. McD. ALLAN ... SLAY ... Proprietor.

SUNNY GLADE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR SUMMER visitors.—A most pleasant, quiet and healthy resort, ... private ... application to WM. WADDELL, White Lake, Sullivan county, N. Y.

THE WYANDANK HOUSE, CAMPORT, L. I., IS open for the reception of guests. The bathing is fine; sailing and fishing unsurpassed. DAVID TAYLOR, Proprietor.

THE HEALTHIEST AND HANDSOMEST PLACE IN ... mountains ... save your health and your money ... S. G. SMITH, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, FOOT OF MOUNT EQUINOX, Manchester, Vermont ... HOLLIS ... Harlem trains from New York ...

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., IS now open. HENRY HOWLAND, Manager.

THE HEMPSTEAD CREEK ... SUFFOLK COUNTY, N. Y. ... boating, bathing and fishing. Address as above.

VAN TINE'S HOTEL, FAIR HAVEN, N. J., IS NOW open for the season ... the most pleasant ... on the ... daily ... to Long Branch ... surpassed. For particulars apply ... J. VAN TINE.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. (formerly Stetson Cottage), just refitted, open June 15 ... under the management of ... Washington, ... formerly of the New York Hotel. Apply ... the hotel or by ... Gardner, at Clarendon House, New York. STETSON, GARDNER & CO., Proprietors.

WOODLAWN HOTEL, NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER county ... per week ... steamboat and railroad depot ... S. R. OUCHIRDS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS IN GREENBRIER, ... rates ... at New York ... summer ... tickets from New York ... JOHN F. HENRY, No. ... GEO. L. PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, ROCKAway, L. I. (south side).—This beautiful hotel is now open and will be kept first class ... yacht ... Apply to ... on the premises or at Madison Square House, Broadway and Twenty-first street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river as follows:—

VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE	Daure	Saturday, July 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, July 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, July 29

Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:—First cabin $140; Second cabin $75. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for Southampton and Bremen. The steamship BREMEN, Capt. ... Lidewigs, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 2 P. M. from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by steamship HERMANN, ... Neinaber, on Saturday, June 24. Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—First cabin $120; Second cabin $72; Steerage $30. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

JAVA	Wednesday, June 14	ABYSSINIA	Sat. June 17
...	Wednesday, June 21	SIBERIA	... June 20
CUBA	Wednesday, June 28	ALGERIA	Saturday, June 24
CHINA	Wednesday, July 5	TARIFA	... July 1
SCOTIA	Wednesday, July 12	ALEPPO	Saturday, July 15

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:— First cabin $130 gold; Second cabin $80 gold. First cabin to Paris $145 gold. Return tickets $... gold. By the Tuesday and Saturday steamers:— First cabin $80 gold; Steerage $30 currency. Return tickets ... gold. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, and America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
INDIA	Sat. June 17	ISMAILIA	Wed. June 14
COLUMBIA	Sat. June 24	CALEDONIA	Wed. June 21
ANGLIA	Sat. July 1	SIDONIAN	Wed. June 28
AUSTRALIA	Sat. July 8	ASSYRIA	Wed. July 5
IOWA	Sat. July 15	DORIAN	Wed. July 12
EUROPA	Sat. July 22	BRITANNIA	Wed. July 19

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon. Rates of passage, payable in currency. To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:— First cabins $65 and $75, according to location. Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130. Intermediate $33; steerage $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued, payable on presentation. Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. CUNARD LINE. ABYSSINIA sails Saturday, June 17. SIBERIA, Tuesday, June 20. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Steerage passage ... $28. For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE. New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world: OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC. 6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way. ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on July 1, at 2 P. M. OCEANIC, Captain Thompson ... From the White Star Dock, pier ... Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon $80 gold. Steerage $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates $32 currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

TO LONDON DIRECT.—THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA sails June 17. Cabin ... $70 and $65, steerage $28, currency. Drafts on London, ... Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, 73 Broadway.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, June 17, 2 P. M. CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, June 24, 10 A. M. CITY OF LIMERICK, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 27, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Thursday from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails. Sailing every Wednesday. MANHATTAN, Forsyth, June 17, at 3 P. M. COLORADO, Freeman, June 21, at 2 P. M. From pier 46 North river. Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency. Prepaid tickets $32 currency. Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 265 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, from pier 47 North river. ENGLAND, Thompson, Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M. FRANCE, Thomas, Saturday, June 24, at 9 A. M. FOR LONDON DIRECT. HELVETIA, Grace, Saturday, June 17, 3 P. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin $70 and $65; steerage $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London ... at lowest rates. For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship THURINGIA, Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 2 P. M. from Hoboken, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth and London. First Cabin $110; Second cabin $72 gold; Steerage $30. ... payable in gold. The SILESIA will sail June ... 1871. After July 1 steamers will touch at Plymouth and Cherbourg. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.; C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports obtained from Department ... WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Kingston, Jamaica, and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile. Steamers leave pier ... North river ... except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous. June ... steamer ... CHAUNCEY, Captain ... will leave pier 42, North river, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting ... with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain ..., for San Francisco, touching at Acapulco, San Jose, Guatemala, and ... for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports ... Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco July 1 for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all other information apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. ... Agent.

BERMUDA MAIL. Steamship SAN FRANCISCO will sail for Hamilton, taking freight to St. George's, from pier 51 North river, at noon, on July 6, July 27, Aug. 17, September 7, September 28, October 19. For freight and passage apply to W. H. WEBB, 54 Exchange place, New York.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The regular mail steamship, NORTH AMERICA, ... Captain ..., will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on ... from pier 43 North river. For rates of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. Sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river. SILLIMAN, Captain ... Blanchard, June 22; MISSOURI, Captain ... Edwards, June 29; COLUMBIA, Captain ... Van Sice, July 6. For freight or passage apply to W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHING at Key West. The regular mail steamship GALVESTON, Captain ..., from pier ... East river, will leave on Saturday, June 17. Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Gulf ... Houston and ... Texas and ... Railroad. For freight or passage apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier No. 3 North river at 3 P. M.:— CITY OF MEXICO ... Saturday, June 17; CITY OF MERIDA ... Friday, July 1. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Steamship Line. The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain P. V. Gager, will leave pier ... North river Saturday, June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily; through rates given to ... and all points in Mississippi and St. Louis. Cabin passage $50; steerage $25. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE. From pier No. ... North river at 3 o'clock P. M. CRESCENT CITY, Captain ... Bennett ... on Saturday, June 17. Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERICK BAKER, 93 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. Old Dominion Steamship Company. Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street. For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Saturday, June 17, at 3 P. M., steamship WYANOKE, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard and Roanoke Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest. Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, sailing from pier No. 29 North river at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday. The first class sidewheel steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood, will sail on Saturday, June 17. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates. For local freight or passage apply to HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West st., corner Warren. For through freight apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 177 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street. The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Wednesday, June 21.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY DAY LINE, C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 and Thirty-fourth street at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry boat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

BROOKLYN, BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. Steam Cars leave Greenwood every forty minutes for the island until ... and Fulton ferry cars run to ... Sundays trains run oftener. Hotels now open for the season.

FOR RONDOUT, ARLINGTON, ... NEWBURG ... steamers THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., from pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, in connection with the New Jersey Southern Railroad line. On and after June 13 four daily trips between New York and Long Branch via Sandy Hook and all points on the New Jersey Southern Railroad. The splendid saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave from Pier 28 North river, foot Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

PLYMOUTH ROCK at 6:40 A. M., arriving at Long Branch at 8:31 A. M.

JESSE HOYT, at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Long Branch at 11:28 A. M.

JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 5:17 P. M.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, at 4 P. M., arriving at Long Branch at 5:51 P. M.

Returning—leave Long Branch.

JESSE HOYT, at 7 A. M., arriving in New York at 8:45 A. M.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, at 7:35 A. M., arriving in New York at 9:40 A. M.

JESSE HOYT, at 10:25 A. M., arriving in New York at 12:30 P. M.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, at 5 P. M., arriving in New York at 7:50 P. M.

Tickets for Sandy Hook, Long Branch and all stations on New Jersey Southern Railroad for sale at the following offices:—261 Broadway, 528 Broadway, corner Spring street, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street, and No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Grand Promenade Concert on the PLYMOUTH ROCK each trip by the celebrated Band of the Ninth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Fare to Long Branch $1. Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steamship Company, pier 28 North river. Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return $1. JAMES FISK, JR., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave pier No. 43 North river, foot of Spring street, daily at 5 P. M., making usual landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMBOAT ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

NEW YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY, pier 39 North river. NEW YORK, June 8, 1871. For Albany and Troy, Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. The old long-established popular evening line of steamers leave daily at 6 o'clock from new pier 39 North river, Vestry street, below Jersey ferry. Fare $1.50 less than by railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—NEW STEAMBOATS PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE, Sundays, from Spring street, at 9½, 10½, 1½, 2½ and 7 P. M., for Fort Lee, landing at Thirty-fourth street all trips, 25c. round trip. Daily at 10, 2 and 5½ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY—EVERY SUNDAY THE steamer NELLY WHITE leaves from ... street 8:30 and 11 A. M., Christopher street, North river ... and 1 P. M., pier No. 4 North river 9 ... A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway ... A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare 50c. each way.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, NEW Rochelle, City Island and Gold Spring.—The swift and beautiful steamer ... will leave every Sunday morning, at 8:30 o'clock, Harrison street, ... at Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at ... and New Rochelle at ... P. M., arriving in the city at 6 o'clock.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION to Harlem and High Bridge. Steamers MORRISANIA and MINNA will leave Fulton street, East river, for Harlem, Morris Island and High Bridge, on Sunday, June 18, hourly from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The boats of this line pass under and around the bridge, landing at Hayes Park, thus giving ... an opportunity of viewing this great and important structure. Fare to Harlem 15 cents.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT Club on Thursday, June ... The splendid steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain ... will leave Thirty-fourth street ... A. M., Christopher street ..., pier No. 4 ..., and Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock. Tickets $1. Brass band on board. J. HARRIMAN.

CONEY ISLAND, NORTH RIVER ROUTE.—THE steamer ... TAMORA will commence her regular trips for the season on Saturday, June 10, leaving West Tenth street at 9 ..., Warren street ..., pier No. 4 North river ... and ... will commence her regular trips on Saturday, June 17.

DAILY REGULAR BOAT for the Fishing Banks. On and after Tuesday ... the steamer RIP VAN WINKLE ... will leave ... Christopher street ... pier 4 Northern ... A. M. Schiebe's Brass and ... Band. Bait, lines and refreshments on board.

FOR EXCURSIONS THE STEAMERS JOSEPHINE and MIDDLETOWN. Apply at the ferry office, foot of Whitehall street.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Arnott, leaves ... street ... at 10 A. M. and 5½ ... P. M. Fort Lee ..., landing at Thirty-fourth street on all up trips.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS and Red Bank, N. J.—The steamer ... will leave ... every Sunday ... 10th ... places, returning ... at 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR THE FISHING Banks.—The NEW CHAMPION, Captain ... Adams, will leave Eighth street, East river ... Christopher street ... North river at 9 ... Bait, lines and refreshments on board. ... Manager, 71 Cortlandt street.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAMBOAT FLORENCE WILL leave regularly from Franklin street pier No. ... North river at ... A. M., Fulton street, Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT LANDING ... On and after Sunday, June ... the ... steamer GENERAL ... will ... leave every Sunday morning from ... street, North river at 8 ... A. M. ... Returning, will leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT LANDing.—The steamer ... will leave ... North river foot of Barclay street at ... A. M., returning, leaves Keyport at 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—... steamer ... will leave ... at ... A. M. ... street, North river at ... A. M. Fare for the excursion $1.

SUNDAY BOAT TO GLEN COVE.—LANDING AT COLlege Point, Whitestone, ... Sands Point, Glen Cove and Roslyn.—Steamer ... will leave ... East river (Peck slip), Sunday, July 15, at ... A. M., stopping at Thirty-fourth street each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at ... Glen Cove ... P. M.

STEAMERS, BARGES AND YACHTS FOR EXCURsions. The ... steamer ... with first class ... on favorable terms. BLOODGOOD & CO., ... street.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings ... New ..., 30 ... West Point ..., connections ... arriving in New York at ...

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late H. H. LEEDS & MINER (Established 1834). Salesrooms 5th ... and ... streets.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 158 ... and 75 Centre st. Great sale of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. ... WALDRON & COOK will sell ... as above— Parlor and Library Suits, ... Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes, ... Bedding, ... Extension tables, ... Window Curtains, ... Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, ... Fancy ..., Vases, Also part of a stock of ... Vases, ... Also, in lots to suit— ... Cans Lobster and Salmon, ... Canned Fruits ... from a store ... to ... the ... Tremont ...

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—FIXTURES AND salesroom 7 Nassau street, opposite the post office. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. CONTENTS OF A BARBER'S SHOP, OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFE, &c. ... By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their salesroom 7 Nassau street. Particulars to-morrow.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 7 Nassau street, opposite the post office. Handsome Household Furniture, ... Mirrors, Carpets, &c. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on Monday, June 19, at the private residence No. 2 West Forty-second street, first house from Fifth avenue, at 11 o'clock, all the Furniture contained in said house. Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Over 500 lots and over $30,000 worth elegant Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianoforte, at public auction by E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, at the private residence ... West ... street, near Fifth avenue, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, Lace Curtains, Pier and Oval Mirrors, rosewood Pianoforte, Scotland Cover, elegant Parlor Suits covered with satin ..., Etageres, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Clocks, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Extension Table, ... Glassware, China, Silverware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Large and positive sale THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Over $5,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, Carpets, ... rich rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bookcases, ... Etageres, Curtains, ..., Easy Chairs, ... Bedroom Suits ... without ... Bedding, ... N. B.—This is the largest stock ... LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, 120 West 23d st.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AT H. O. LOCK'S, OF NEW and second hand top ... buggies, rockaways, single and double harness, ... &c. By ... 9 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms 73 Nassau street, near Fulton, rosewood ... Furniture, ... suits, ... Brussels and ingrain Carpets, ... Parlor ... other ... Mattresses, Feather ..., Bedsteads, ... Extension Tables, ..., China, &c. ... peremptory sale to close consignments and pay advances.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO. AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell THIS DAY, commencing at 11 o'clock, the complete contents ... of the house West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. The ... of the season ... rosewood Pianoforte, ... Parlor Suits in satin and ... Mirrors, Cabinets, Bronze, Paintings, Etageres, Lace Curtains, Brussels Carpets, Bookcases, ... Furniture, ... Chairs, Extension Table, Cutlery, Glassware, China, &c. Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut. Single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, ... Lounges, Wardrobes, ... kitchen and basement Furniture, Oilcloth, &c., in all 500 lots, by catalogue ... Household Furniture. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer, 2 ... Broadway.

E. D. BAILLY, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOMS, 67 East Tenth street. Special sale of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. E. D. BAILLY, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms 67 East Tenth street, near Broadway, a large variety of Household Furniture, consisting of Brussels Carpets, Oilcloth, Parlor Suits in green and fancy reps, Sofas, Lounges, marble top Centre Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Dining Tables, Chairs, Chandeliers, Window Shades, &c. Dealers and private buyers will find it to their advantage to attend, as the sale is peremptory.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Assignee's sale of ... Brass Ware of all kinds. Also Copper Stock, Shelving, &c., on Monday, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at 554 West Fifty-... street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Frankfort street, mortgage sale of Restaurant, Billiard Table, Looking Glass, Bar, Tables, Chairs, Counters, &c. JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, mortgage sale Household Furniture, Parlor Suits, ... Cottage Suits, Washstands, extra ..., Tables, Bar room and other Looking Glasses, Pictures, mahogany Bedsteads, Cots, Bedsteads, Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Refrigerators, ..., Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Brussels, Wilton and ... Carpets, black walnut Writing Desks, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered I will expose for sale at public auction on Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, at No. 25 Fulton street, all the Right, Title and Interest of John S... of, in and to the stock of Goods, Fixtures, Lease, ... to be had on the ... day of May, 1871, or any time afterwards. GEO. F. C. ..., City Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

O. B. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER. By A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine street, N. Y.

THE MOST IMPORTANT SALE EVER HELD ON THE CENTRAL ROAD. TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871, at ... on the premises, POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of the well known OAKLAND PROPERTY, between CRANFORD AND WESTFIELD, fifty-three minutes from New York, south of the river by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This property is choice in every particular, being within easy walking distance of two stations, ... elevation immediately adjoining the railroad. STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED. 20,000 FEET OF PLANK WALK LAID 4 FEET WIDE. Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. A liberal credit will be given. SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the auctioneers, A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 6 Pine street. To GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, 40 Walker street, or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William streets.

THE SALE OF 80 Building Lots, at West End, ... Jersey City Heights, is postponed to MONDAY, June 19, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises. For further particulars ... ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers, ... Montgomery street, Jersey City; or CHRISTIAN W. BERGH, corner ... and Hudson, ... LOUIS B. ..., Centre street, New York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1871, at 1 o'clock, by D. S. Quimby, Jr., auctioneer, ... the brigantine Lila, her tackle, &c., as she now lies in the water at Empire Stores, Catharine ferry, Brooklyn. S. R. HARLOW, United States Marshal, Eastern District of New York. BROOKLYN, June 10, 1871.

W. R. ROBERTS, AUCTIONEER.—TO BE SOLD AT public auction on Monday, June 19, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, ... at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, ... where she can now be seen at all reasonable hours, the steamship Metropolitan, formerly in the ... the ... She is about ... length, ... beam, ... depth of hold, with ... stroke and ... inch cylinder. Terms, cash. Ten per cent to be paid to the collector of city revenue at the time ..., and the balance within three days ... office in the new Court House upon delivery of the vessel. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller of the city of New York. NEW YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 8, 1871.

100 LOTS. No more desirable Property has been offered this ... sale to take place on Friday, June ..., at Chatham, N. J. For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

PROPOSALS.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, MAY 23, 1871. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. The Government of Prince Edward Island will until 15th July next receive tenders for the construction and equipment ... of a railway ... miles. Payment will be made in ... per cent interest ... Specifications and ... forms of tender and other information ... at the Government Engineer's office, Charlottetown. No tender will be received unless made on the printed form. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. ... HAVILAND, Colonial Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, 315 AND 318 BROADWAY, New York, May 25, 1871. To contractors.—Proposals enclosed in a sealed envelope, ... will be received at the office of the Department ... until ... July 17, 1871 ... to be delivered from on board vessels ... Blank forms of specifications and agreement can be obtained at the office of the Department ... JOHN T. AGNEW, WILSON G. HUNT, HENRY A. SMITH, RICHARD M. HENRY, WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioners. J. GRENVILLE KANE, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA. The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for the Fourth Division of their Canada Air Line, extending from ... to Fort Erie, a distance of about forty-four miles. Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the ... Chief Engineer on and after ... July ... and sealed tenders marked "Tender for Fourth Division Air Line," addressed ... will be received up to July 24. JOS. ... Secretary. CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, ... 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE Department. OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, May ... 1871. Sealed proposals will be received until ... M. of the ... day of June ... at the office of the Supervising Architect ... for furnishing and ... the granite ... for the exterior of the new State Department ... Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones ... and the ... Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block 12 inches on each edge, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound ... durable ..., and free from ... with ... the ... of ... that has been ... quarries ... of furnishing ... within one year ... Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery ... and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be ... from their quarry. No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of ... and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give ... the ... penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) and a valid and binding ... to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract ... The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Rahway, N. J., until Friday, June 23, 1871, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for furnishing and laying wrought iron and cement water pipes for the Rahway Water Works. The quantities are about as follows:— 12 inch pipe 12,000 feet. 10 inch pipe 4,500 feet. 8 inch pipe 4,800 feet. 6 inch pipe 20,000 feet. 4 inch pipe 4,000 feet. Specifications may be had of the Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the city. CHRIS D. MARSH, Clerk of Board of Water Commissioners. RAHWAY, June 10, 1871.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN FOURTEEN years.—... by application of gas ... administered. ... Gold fillings ... Set $8. J. J. PHILLIPS, 195 Grand street, near Broadway.

EUROPE.

GUERRLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. Ambrosial Cream for shaving. Fresh ... Perfumes for the Handkerchief. ... Lustral for the Hair. ... (Preparations speciale).

EXCHANGE.

I WILL BUY HORSES, CATTLE, PIANOS, HOUSES, Building Lots, &c., and give Western land in payment, first ... Apply to Dr. GINNER, 468 Hudson street, New York.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Prof. ... Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 50 ... street. N. B.—They are endorsed by the faculty.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS WHOLESALE.—LIGHT CELEBRATED ... Wauch's ... Largest Fireworks kept at A. WAUCH'S, 125 and 2... ... between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KENNEBEC ICE. 150,000 tons for sale low, quantities to suit, by Kennebec River Ice Association. ROBERT NORTON, Agent, Gardiner, Me.

MY GAS BURNER WILL SHUT OFF THE FLOW OF gas within 60 seconds in case the gas is blown out or goes out from any cause. I wish to introduce it and will sell one half interest. Call on or address me at 151 East Thirty-... street. GEORGE L. SMITH.

TO THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—KEEP YOUR feet as smooth as the hands by bathing them with ... Soap; no more corns and bunions. Sold by druggists and fancy stores. Wholesale at 40 William street. Respectable agents wanted.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NATIVES OF THE CITY, who have recently returned from a prolonged absence abroad and find their friends scattered, would like to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with two young ladies, near 20, who enjoy remaining in the city during the summer; good looks not objectionable. Please address W. M., Herald office.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—COLLEGE OF HERALDRY FROM 649 and 651 to 765 Broadway, New York. HENRY HALL, Proprietor. Coats of Arms found, painted and engraved; sketch $5.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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PIO NINO.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pontificate.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF PIUS IX.

Celebration of the Jubilee in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

Music, Masses, Prayers and Pyrotechnics.

The celebration yesterday in this city of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius the Ninth's reign proved to be a much larger and more enthusiastic demonstration than people were led to expect. Its unlooked for extent and spontaneity gave it all the greater significance—all the greater indication that the Catholic heart was stirred to its profoundest depths of sympathy, of pity, of love for the venerable Pontiff at Rome, who for four-score years has worn the white flower of a blameless life and preserved through all the vicissitudes of earthly fortune the same serene look of almost divine benevolence, the same calm spirit of trust in God, the same unwavering solicitude for the everlasting welfare of his flock.

There was comparatively little preparation for the great display, but it was easy to see that what was lacking in forethought was abundantly made up for in earnestness and enthusiasm. The churches throughout the city held services of a more or less elaborate character at either a late or early period of the day. In some high mass constituted the leading ceremony; in others benediction and pulpit preaching, and again in many more processions of men and boys with banners made a feature of joyful and impressive show. In one street on the east side of town occupied principally by our German fellow citizens block after block of houses on both sides was literally enveloped in flags, streamers and evergreens, until nothing showed from cellar to attic along the tall tenement fronts but bright, wavy bunting and plaited green leaves in endless festoons. Amid all this display a pious Catholic hand laid here and there over leaves and streamers some old, well worn picture of Pius the Ninth, taken from the bed room wall, and precious to its owner as gold or glistening jewel.

In truth, this demonstration of yesterday was of no ordinary character. There entered into it that personal feeling which, apart from the religious element of reverence for the head of the Church, embraced the individual Pontiff himself, and this really gave that warmth and heartiness to the celebration which formed its most salient and significant characteristic.

The poor people who hung the Pontiff's likeness out of their windows yesterday felt the magnetic power of that wonderful countenance which, singular to say, under any guise of steel or wood engraving or flaming chromo coloring, still preserves some particle of that supernatural expression of eye which forever seems to radiate a light from Heaven itself. Love of the Pope, not so much as Pope, but as a real prince of humanity, with a face giving index to a broad, capacious heart and a boundless soul, was the main impulse of the jubilee. As far as New York is concerned, its Catholic population may well feel proud of the honors paid the Sovereign Pontiff. They were not demanded. No decree went forth commanding that on such a day the people should rejoice and fill the heavens with the peal of thanksgiving anthems. It was a most voluntary ebullition of joy, not confined to New York, but making the circuit of the entire globe. Where is the sovereign who can show such a mighty allegiance held in the mystic bonds of love and faith? As will be seen by the subjoined reports the jubilee was general in the city, and wherever it was celebrated abounding joy for the Pontiff's triumph thus far over mortal ills and affection for the grand old man himself prevailed.

PIO NONO'S EVENTFUL CAREER.

Student, Priest, Prelate, Cardinal and Pontiff—Remarkable Incidents in His Life.

For the first time since the death of St. Peter, the founder of the Papacy, the chair which he left vacant has been occupied by the same Pontiff for a quarter of a century. There is no wonder, then, that Friday, the 16th of June, 1871, the day on which Pio Nono completed the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, has been a day of jubilee throughout the Catholic world. In view of that event, then, it is interesting to sketch the career and especially the prolonged and eventful reign of the sovereign Pontiff, who, should he survive but a few weeks longer—and there seems at present but little doubt that he will—will have even exceeded St. Peter in the period of time during which he has ruled the destinies of the Church. The story of his life is an exceedingly interesting one, being full of incident, and will well repay perusal.

EARLY LIFE OF THE POPE.

The Christian name of Pio Nono is Giovanni Marie. He was born in Sinigaglia, Italy, on the 13th of May, 1792, and he is consequently now a little over seventy-nine years of age. His father was the Count Mastai-Ferretti and his mother the Comtess Catharine Salazzi. At the age of eleven—being intended for the Church—young Mastai was placed in the college of a religious body at Volterra, where he soon distinguished himself in his studies, so that on a visit to that place of Eloise Baccioehi, then Queen of Etruria, and aunt to the ex-Empress Napoleon III., he was called upon to preside at "An Academy in Verse" given in his honor. At the age of sixteen, while pursuing his studies, he was seized with epileptic fits, which were a bar to his entering the priesthood. Still he continued his collegiate course, and received the first tonsure from the Bishop of Volterra at the desire of his mother, who was much esteemed for her Christian virtues. A year after this, in October, 1809, the young student removed to Rome, where he resided with his uncle, a canon in the Vatican Basilica, but both uncle and nephew were soon compelled to fly from the Eternal City in consequence of the seizure of the Roman States by Napoleon. In 1812, being then twenty, by reason of his distinguished birth, young Count Mastai was required to join the Guard of Honor in Milan, but obtained exemption, owing to the continuance of his distressing malady. He remained in his native city, whither he went after leaving Rome, until the return of Pius the Seventh to his States, and to whom he was presented on his passage through Sinigaglia. He returned to Rome in 1814, where he attended the Ecclesiastical Academy, but only as a layman, as the continuance of his disease was a preventive to his aspiring to sacred orders. Still he did not despair, but hoped that the obstacle would in time be removed, and he soon reassumed his ecclesiastical garb and commenced a course of theological studies, under the celebrated Professor Joseph Graziosi. In course of time his epileptic attacks became less violent, so as to permit his being admitted to minor orders.

FIRST ECCLESIASTICAL LABORS.

Young Mastai's first services in the Church were in connection with a mission to his native province, in which he was invited to join in an endeavor to awaken a spirit of religion among the people, and in which he engaged with singular zeal and with gratifying results. Returning to Rome in improved health, he obtained a dispensation and was promoted to sub-deacon, to which office he was ordained December 18, 1818, and afterwards to that of deacon. Aspiring to the priesthood, he eventually solicited a further dispensation, which was granted on the condition that he should be assisted by another clergyman when offering the holy sacrifice. He, however, in time, determined, if possible, to obtain the removal of this restriction, for which purpose he asked for and obtained a special audience of the Pope, who had always looked kindly upon him. In this audience he was granted the favor he desired, the Holy Father telling him that he believed he would be no longer afflicted with his disease; and from that time he has had no return of the malady. He celebrated mass for the first time on Easter, 1819, in the Church of St. Anne del Folignani, which adjoined an orphanage where he had devoted himself to the care and maintenance of 100 poor orphans, who were being trained to various trades, and to whom he personally gave religious instruction.

BECOMES A MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

A mission to Chile being decided upon in 1823, Mastai was invited to join it, and accepted the duty in opposition to the wishes of his mother, who interceded to prevent his departure; but the Pope assured her that he would return home safely. Upon the breaking out of the revolution in Chile he returned home, reaching Rome in December, 1825, after an absence of two years and a half. He was at once appointed by Leo XII., who had ascended the Papal throne shortly after his departure, to the presidency of the Ospizio di San Michele, the laborious duties of which he faithfully discharged.

BECOMES A PRELATE.

After fulfilling these duties for twenty months Leo XII. designated him to the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto, the Pontiff's native diocese, where he founded an orphanage for the maintenance and instruction of poor children intended for industrial life. While here the new prelate experienced his first political troubles, his diocese being invaded in 1831 by a band of insurgents, who escaped thither after they had been compelled by the Austrians to abandon the siege of Civita Castellana, and whom the Archbishop induced by moral suasion and a promise of money to deliver up their arms, consisting of several thousand muskets and five pieces of cannon. At the same time Cardinal Bernetti, then Secretary of State, entrusted to him the temporary jurisdiction over the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto, in consequence of the flight of the authorities, and he discharged the duties, in addition to those of his see. And in January of the following year his labors were much increased by his endeavors to alleviate the distress caused by an earthquake, which laid desolate a great portion of the province of Spoleto.

ELEVATED TO THE DIGNITY OF CARDINAL.

In December, 1832, Gregory XVI., who was then the Pontiff, translated Mastai from the Archiepiscopal See of Spoleto to the Episcopal See of Imola, vacant by the resignation of Cardinal Giustiniani; and while in this diocese he was decorated with the purple, being reserved *in petto* in the consistory of December 23, 1839, and was proclaimed Cardinal December 14, 1840. While in the diocese of Imola, Cardinal Mastai was instrumental in founding many charitable institutions, one of which was a college for ecclesiastical students who had not the means to enable them to complete their studies at the Ecclesiastical Seminary. He also established a conservatory for female orphans, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, an orphanage for the instruction of poor children, and a refuge for female penitents; and in addition repaired several churches, restored the episcopal residence, and completed the front of the Cathedral, which he found unfinished.

HE STAYS THE ASSASSIN'S HAND.

While making his accustomed visit to the altar of the cathedral of Imola in the dusk of an evening in February, 1846, the Cardinal was alarmed by the sacristan rushing toward him, exclaiming that a murder was being perpetrated in the sacristy and energetically requesting him to hasten thither. Having first invoked the Divine aid, he proceeded to the spot, where he found lying on a bench a young man who had taken refuge in the building after receiving a dangerous wound from a bayonet; and immediately three armed men rushed in, bearing naked weapons and intent upon the death of their victim. Their fierce looks, however, did not dismay the Cardinal, who confronted them with his pectoral cross, informed them of the enormity of their crime, and commanded them to retire, which they immediately did.

THE PAPAL THRONE BECOMES VACANT.

The intelligence of the death of Pope Gregory XVI., which took place on June 1, 1846, was received by Cardinal Mastai a few days later, while engaged with a number of his clergy in a spiritual retreat, where they were accustomed to assemble for ten days for seclusion and prayer, and he at once hastened to Rome, at which city he arrived on the 12th.

The reign of the late Pope, which had extended over fifteen years, had been one of commotion, commencing the day after his election (in February, 1831,) with a revolution, which broke out in Modena and immediately extended to the Papal provinces and menaced Rome and the Papal government. The Austrians eventually suppressed these revolutionary movements and instigated the Pontiff to adopt vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of the outbreak; and the result was that he refrained from introducing reform, fearful that they might let loose the turbulent element that was evidently awaiting its opportunity. And as in time his reign evidently drew to a close the liberals restrained their action, in the hope that his successor might introduce a new policy which might approach to their desires. Consequently, when it became necessary to elect a new Pope there was considerable anxiety in the Papal dominions; but the excitement consequent thereon in other nations was less than what it had been in former days, on account of the diminution of the temporal power during the previous half century.

ELECTION OF PIUS THE NINTH.

On June 14 the Cardinals assembled to elect a new Pontiff, with an anxious and excited crowd in the outer streets awaiting the decision. The Sacred College consumed two days in the testing of votes, the candidates for the vacant tiara being the following cardinals:—Franzoni, aged 71; Castruccio Castracane, 67; Oreoir, 68; Micara, 71; Polidori, 65, and Mastai-Ferretti, 54. On the evening of the 16th the choice unanimously fell on the latter, who was by more than a dozen years the youngest of the candidates, and on the morning of the 17th Cardinal Mastai was proclaimed from the balconies of the Quirinal as the new Pope, under the title of Pius IX., and he was crowned on the 21st.

This selection was the cause of great rejoicing among the Italian liberals, who felt inspired with the hope that the new Pontiff would inaugurate his reign with a course of liberal measures, which they imagined in the end would conduce to Italian unity, which had been their "bewitching dream" for many years.

There can be little doubt but that Cardinal Mastai was indebted for his election to the influence of Louis Philippe, and his first act was to acknowledge to Count Rossi, the French Ambassador, his indebtedness and gratitude.

INAUGURATION OF A CHECKERED REIGN.

The new Pope did not disappoint the expectations of the liberals, as he commenced his reign by the introduction of reforms of a nature more progressive than any that had been granted by previous Popes; but he soon found himself overwhelmed by the revolutionary wave which passed over Europe in 1848, from which date till the time of its total extinction last year the temporal power of the Pope was dependent for its existence on foreign bayonets.

The first important act of Pius IX. was to issue, one month after he ascended the throne (July 16), a general amnesty for political offences, which caused him to become eminently popular for the time, and led crowds of all ranks and professions to hasten to the Quirinal to express to him the joy which his act of grace had diffused. In fact, so great was the excitement that though twice in the space of a few hours he had given his blessing to the assembled multitudes, he felt constrained again, contrary to etiquette, after nightfall and by torchlight to bestow his blessing, and a spontaneous illumination lit up the whole city.

CHANGES IN PUBLIC FEELING.

The Pope was, however, lacking in firmness, which led to him, after being a progressive leader, lending too attentive an ear to the influence of the aristocratic party, who had objected to his sweeping amnesty, while at the same time he was tormented by the liberal leaders, who considered they had a claim to offices, pensions or succor of some sort as a recompense for their past oppression; but the great number of the applicants and the embarrassed finances of the Holy See rendered him unable to meet the demand, and caused considerable strife between the fortunate and unfortunate applicants. This source of disquietude, added to the reputation the new Pope had obtained for vacillation and inconsistency, soon caused the Pope's popularity to wane, so that on November 7 of the same year, on his appearance in public, he was deeply mortified to find himself coldly treated. With the desire to regain his popularity, he authorized on the following day a commission of prelates and laymen to report on several proposed municipal and political reforms. This, for a time, restored him to public favor, which was further increased by various decrees shortly afterwards issued for the establishment of primary schools, agricultural institutions, hospitals for the poor and the reorganization of the famed College of Bologna and of the military forces of the Papal States.

A TURBULENT THRONG.

But the Pope was now beset with new difficulties. The liberal measures he was introducing into his dominions induced a horde of the dissatisfied of other countries to flock to the Papal city, as an asylum in which they would be unmolested by the governments they had offended. Rome thus became, at the close of 1848, the headquarters of the revolutionary element in Europe, where aggressive acts were organized. Aware of the hatred with which those irreconcilables viewed Louis Philippe, Count Rossi, the French Ambassador at Rome, became alarmed, and used his influence to limit the Papal reforms to those of a practical and useful nature; while, on the other hand, Lord Palmerston favored the spread of liberal opinions, which disturbed the relations between the French and the English governments; and this, added to the concessions being made by the sovereigns of Sardinia and Tuscany, helped to keep in action the yeasty element that was assembled in Rome. The result of all this was that Pius IX. found it necessary to check the progress of his reformatory measures, and in June, 1847, he issued two State papers, in which, though he expressed in the strongest terms his determination to proceed in the path of moderate practical reform on which he had entered, yet at the same time he declared it to be his intention to preserve unchanged the system of government and the institutions essential to its maintenance; and he added that he beheld with grief the doctrines and the attempts of some excited persons who aimed at introducing measures subversive of the elevated and pacific character of the Papal government. The liberals viewed these decided expressions with discontent, and did not hesitate to assert that the Pope had fallen under the influence of Austria. The consequence of this was that the

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION,

which was to take place on July 16, 1847, was looked forward to with much dread by the more peaceable citizens. Mazzini recommended his revolutionary adherents to take part in every celebration, as they would thus be enabled to feel their strength and render it more exacting, which advice began to bear fruit on the evening of the 16th, when, in the preparations for the approaching solemnity, an agitation was observable in the crowd, which, added to incendiary placards posted on the walls, indicated an attempt at civil commotion. This led to the moderates, who stood between the revolutionary and retrograde factions, to organize, though without authority, a civic guard for the protection of the peace, and to petition the Pope to postpone the *fête*, which he did, and thus the danger was averted.

Shortly after this, on August 13, another cause of disquietude was the seizure by the Austrians of the city of Ferrara, under a presumed authority given by the treaty of Vienna; but evidently for the purpose of keeping watch over the Roman liberals. Count Rozzi viewed the act as endangering the Papal government, and therefore, without delay promised arms to the Papal guard. Assured of this support a remonstrance was forwarded to Austria, which eventually had a salutary effect, and which bold front, coupled with the appointment of Cardinal Ferretti, a moderate liberal, caused popular feeling once more to undergo an important change. The Pope was not now viewed as the head of a reform movement, but as the

HEAD OF A NATIONAL PARTY;

and the cry of "Italian Independence" took the place of the demand for reform. This new cry soon spread beyond the boundaries of the Papal States and, in fact, animated the entire peninsula, and enlisted the sympathies of the higher and educated classes who were desirous of emancipating their country from the degrading guardianship of foreign Powers.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

which the Pope had promised in a circular of the 19th of April, assembled in Rome on November 15, 1847, amid the plaudits of the people, the hopes of the moderates, the apprehensions of the timid and the evil expectations of the anarchists. This Council, which consisted of a cardinal president, a prelate vice president and twenty-four councillors elected by the provinces, was instituted for the purpose of aiding the Sovereign Pontiff in the secular administration of his dominion; and the occasion of its meeting was the first on which laymen and popular representation were admitted to the Papal counsels. Cardinal Antonelli was appointed the President and Monsignor Amici the Vice President, and the first act of the body was to pay homage to the Pope, who delivered an address to the members. This innovation led to Pio Nono being awarded the approval of the people of several foreign nations. Among the salutations he received was one from a meeting, held in the month of November, in the Tabernacle, in our own city, at which many of our leading statesmen expressed their warmest sympathy and admiration.

THE "SACRED CAUSE OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE"

was, by the close of 1847, the great political hope of the Italians. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, placed himself at the head of the movement, and declared that he would soon draw his sword in its behalf. Austria and France became alarmed, and Metternich and Guizot tried their utmost to check the passion for Italian unity; while, on the other hand, England encouraged it, and Palmerston despatched Lord Minto to Italy as a confidential diplomatic agent, and, though there was nothing in his instructions to warrant it, the latter was universally regarded as the champion of Italian freedom, and was received with turbulent manifestations of popular feeling. The next innovation was the

ADMISSION OF LAYMEN INTO THE PAPAL CABINET,

which was the result of the advice of Count Rozzi, who became alarmed at the threatening revolutionary convulsions, and considered the ecclesiastics inadequate to cope with the stormy times which were evidently at hand. At the same time the French Ambassador told the extreme liberals of the dangers they were incurring, and pointed out to them the feeble resistance they could offer to Austria. But whatever the Pope did he was unable to satisfy the revolutionary crowd which was assembled in Rome. His vacillations, too, were not inducive to the retention of popular approval.

A RECIPIENT OF NEW YEAR'S INSULTS.

New Year's Day of 1848 was a distasteful one for the Holy Father. In consequence of frequent exhibitions of the reversal of public feeling, consequent upon the introduction of some conservative measures, led him to forbid a *fête* proposed for the new year, as he was fearful of a public demonstration; and a clamor being then raised, he revoked his order, and even agreed to show himself to the people. He did so, and on the very spot where, eighteen months before, the multitude had idolized him on their knees, he now met with the foulest insults; his carriage was surrounded by a violent crowd, rough fellows mounted the steps, while one, more audacious than the rest, seated himself behind and waved a tricolor flag over the carriage in which the Pontiff was seated.

THE UPRISING OF 1848.

Towards the close of January the Pope made some further concessions and promised more. During the following month took place the French Revolution which closed the reign of Louis Philippe and shook Europe to its foundation. In the general movement Rome was not likely to stand still, therefore it was found necessary to prevent revolt by immediate action. Accordingly, on March 10, the Pope caused a proclamation to be issued in which he promised a new constitution on a liberal basis, and gave the most decisive proofs of his sincerity by forming a new Cabinet, composed of ten lay and only three ecclesiastical members. This Ministry immediately set about framing a new constitution, the extension of the National Guards, and the organization of part for active service in the field.

The Pope was next dragged into the war which was now being waged between Sardinia and Austria, being forced against his will to declare war against the latter power, and to contribute a small force to the Italian league. This was immediately followed, on May 1, by the formation of a new Cabinet, composed entirely of men of the most liberal opinions, at the head of which were Cardinal Ciacchi and Count Marchetti, who declared their firm adherence to the cause of Italy. The war was not a protracted one, soon terminating by the success of Austria and the abdication of Charles Albert in favor of his son, the present King of Italy. Throughout the summer of 1848

THE REVOLUTIONARY PASSIONS CONTINUED VIOLENT

in Rome, much of the animosity that prevailed being attributable to the impotence of the government. The Cardinals found it necessary to avoid appearing in public in order that they might escape being grossly insulted. Owing to the weakness of the Executive, Count Rozzi, who was an Italian by birth, and who had ceased being French Ambassador to the Papal See, was entrusted on September 14 with the formation of a new Cabinet, of which Cardinal Soglio formed one of the members. The new Ministry aimed at a pacific policy, and introduced several reforms, but they were not sufficiently radical to meet the approval of the revolutionists. The Cabinet were condemned for not proceeding more rapidly in the career of political progress, and Count Rozzi received an anonymous intimation that if he attended the opening of the Chambers on November 15 his life would pay forfeit, as his assassination had been determined on by the secret societies. The Minister did not heed the warning, and on his way from his carriage to the Chambers was surrounded by persons armed with daggers, from one of whom he received a fatal stab on the neck, after which the assassin escaped, but was afterwards discovered and convicted in May, 1854. He proved to be a sculptor named Constantadini. The feeling of horror which this tragic event caused led to a perfect paralyzation of the government, who were powerless to attempt any defence against further violence. That evening the clubs and societies met and made preparations to take advantage of the occasion and force

AN ENTIRELY REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

on the Pontiff; and on the following morning a few hundred of the leaders, followed by an immense crowd, proceeded to the Quirinal, bearing a flag, on which was inscribed the names of the ministry they intended to force the Pope to accept. They were driven back by the Swiss Guards, 100 in number, who closed the gates of the palace and fired some shots over their heads; but the crowd returning with the civic guard, several thousands strong, the palace was fired upon and a conflict ensued, which resulted in the death of the Pope's private secretary, who received a bullet wound in an antechamber, and was closed by the forcing of the gates and the Pope ordering his guards to cease firing. The Pope said to the diplomatic body who surrounded him that he was

NO LONGER A FREE AGENT

and must yield to necessity; but, on being presented by the insurgents with their list of Ministers to sign, the refused to accede to the demand, saying that it was against his conscience to sign it. At being informed of this the crowd outside became tumultuous and cried out, "Sign, sign," till at last the Pope was compelled to comply. That night the city was illuminated and the crowd cheered and exclaimed, "The Sovereign has given us a republic." The Pontiff now virtually became

A PRISONER IN HIS OWN PALACE

and took no part in public affairs, though the government was carried on in his name. This position was insupportable and he therefore determined to seek refuge in flight, and so, on the 24th, in the disguise of a servant, he mounted the box of the Bavarian Minister's carriage and, undetected, succeeded in reaching Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory. Immediately afterwards the cardinals considered it advisable to follow his example. Directly it was known that the Pope had escaped the Ministry sent a deputation requesting his return; but they were not permitted to pass the frontier. The Pontiff declared that the Ministry was illegal and all its acts void, whereupon both Chambers provisionally deprived him of temporal power, and decreed the election of a "Provisional Supreme Junta" for the purpose of carrying on the government, its functions to terminate upon the return of the Sovereign Pontiff or when he shall himself appoint, according to constitutional forms, a substitute of his own selection." After this an act was passed convoking a Constituent Assembly for the Roman States, and then, on December 29, the Chambers were dissolved, and that evening the discharge of 101 guns from the Castle of St. Angelo announced (but rather too prematurely) the close of the Papal dynasty. Pius IX. remained at Gaeta and Portici nearly

A YEAR AND A HALF AN EXILE

from his capital and an object of sympathy as the head of the Romish Church. During that period a republic was established in the Papal States, and foreign troops entered them for the purpose of re-establishing the authority of the Pope. Rome, held by the native troops under Garibaldi, was eventually besieged, and on July 3, 1849, was taken by storm, by the French army under General Oudinot. After this the government was again carried on in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, but he did not feel willing to return at once. A *motu proprio* issued September 18 established a Council of State to carry on the government, and confirmed the provisional councils and municipal corporations and promised further administrative reforms. After this an amnesty was published, but it contained so many exceptions that it was received with disfavor by his subjects.

THE RETURN OF THE POPE TO ROME

did not take place till nine months after its occupation by the French. He left Portici April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French troops, and, accompanied by the King of Naples, entered his dominions on the 6th, and re-entered Rome on the 12th, amid the thunders of French cannon. From that time until the past year the reign of Pius IX. has been a comparatively tranquil one, notwithstanding the great changes that took place in Italy, as the French government left a military force to co-operate with the Papal troops in suppressing any revolutionary attempts. Since his restoration to the Eternal City Pio Nono has most devotedly attended to the interests of the Church, and the

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM DURING HIS RULE

marks his reign as one of the most celebrated on record. It is sufficient that we should here merely mention the important events which belong to its ecclesiastical history. These are the reunion with the See of Rome of large numbers of schismatic Greeks; the re-establishment, in 1850, of a Catholic hierarchy in England; the large development and fuller organization of the Church in the United States; the definition in December, 1854, of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, and the meeting, in December, 1869, of the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican, the first general council held since that of Trent, which met upwards of 300 years ago. The Council of the Vatican was attended by nearly 900 prelates, from every part of the world. One of the results of its deliberations has been the declaration of the infallibility of the *ex cathedra* teachings of the supreme head of the Church. On the 21st of last October the sittings of the Council were suspended by the Pope on the ground that the territorial rights of the Church had been violated, and that the freedom of the Council was no longer possible. Of the

TERMINATION OF THE TEMPORAL POWER

we need say but little, as the causes which have led to it are quite fresh in the memory of our readers. The withdrawal of the French troops from Rome in August last opened the way for those of Italy, the Italians having for years longingly hoped that the time would come when they could make Rome their capital. They obtained possession of the Eternal City about six weeks after the French evacuated it, and on July 1 will move their seat of government thither.

It is not only for its length that the reign of Pio Nono is remarkable, but the striking political and ecclesiastical events to which it has been a witness make it, perhaps, the most important in the history of the Latin Church.

THE CELEBRATIONS YESTERDAY.

Church of the Redemptorists—The Brilliant Scene of Last Evening.

The evening services at this church began at eight o'clock with a sermon in German by Rev. Father Urban. He traced the history of Pope Pius from the time of his inauguration down to the present day, and dwelt at considerable length upon his recent trials and misfortunes. He alluded to the grand celebration which had marked the jubilee, and deduced from it the conclusion that the strength and vitality of the Catholic faith were as little impaired to-day as in the first dawn of Christendom. Benediction was given after the sermon. The attendance in the church was immense. During the benediction the illumination of the exterior of the church began, and of the houses on both sides of Third street, from First avenue over to avenue D.

The people poured out of the church when the light commenced to fill the street, and at nine o'clock the throng was very great, the whole east side of the town apparently being present. At this hour the effect produced by the vast display of lights and Chinese lanterns interspersed among the multitude of flags, which were of the airiest and brightest kind, was extremely picturesque. The church itself, which is very high, made, perhaps, the most imposing picture of all, and certainly drew forth wide murmurs of admiration from the multitude of spectators. It was hung with wide banners in front, and around the battlements of the belfry evergreens were thickly entwined. The lights amid these ornaments made a curious and pleasing sight. The vista of Third street was the most singular any street in this city ever presented before, and transported one in imagination to some of those old towns in Germany where the streets on gala days are alive with waving colors and impassable with the throng of pedestrians. The various German flags—the variety is perfectly bewildering—were all represented. There were little ones and big ones, and here and there an American flag paled its ineffectual color beside the blazing banners of Augsburg, and Prague, and Bohemia and Bavaria. It was a great night on the east side of town, and will long be remembered. The illumination—thanks to the accident of its not being conducted on any settled plan, but rather at the sweet caprice of whoever thought fit to take a hand in—produced the most artistic spectacle imaginable. Each person appeared to have struck upon a different transparency, and the result was an endless variety of color and design, which in the *ensemble* had a most extraordinary and kaleidoscopic effect. Fireworks and artillery music enlivened the scene, and the people seemed about as happy as they might reasonably expect to be. No accident occurred, though one came near happening at the arch near avenue A, owing to one of the street cars jostling a group of men up against the evergreen arch, which at best was not a very staunch structure, but well able to take care of itself provided it was left alone. It was shaken considerably, but preserved its equilibrium. The Redemptorist Fathers were especially delighted with the hearty good feeling shown by the people, and spoke in raptures of the demonstration. This evening the same services will be performed, and a grand procession will come off on Sunday which is to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen in this city before.

Church of St. Paul the Apostle.

At the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, in Fifty-ninth street, corner of Ninth avenue, there was a large attendance of the faithful yesterday morning, who assembled together to render thanks to the Giver of Life for having spared the present Pontiff for so many years.

The services consisted of a solemn high mass, followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Father W. J. Dwyer was the celebrant, assisted by Fathers Hill and Searle, who acted as deacon and sub-deacon, while Mr. Brady was master of ceremonies.

Suspended between two of the pillars, about the middle of the altar, was a blue banner, bearing in letters of gold the inscription—

TIBI DABO CLAVES REGNI CŒLORUM.

Four other banners arranged about the sanctuary bore the following inscriptions:—*Pontificatus XXV. ad multos annos. Pius Nonus vicarius Christi. Deo dilectus, pastor bonus. Gloriosus et benedictus in elius sua.*

Among the floral decorations which adorned the altar were two bouquets of white flowers, with the words "Pius IX." worked in pink flowers.

The rendering of the solemn old church music (the Gregorian chant being used here altogether) both by the choristers and the choir reflected great credit upon the organist and Rev. Father Young, who has devoted a great portion of his time to instructing these boys.

It had been announced early in the week that in addition to the mentioned services there would be

A GRAND PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY

in the evening in the grounds attached to the church, while the monastery and church would be illuminated.

This announcement drew an immense crowd together. So densely were they packed that it was impossible to force one's way through. From Fifty-eighth street to Sixtieth street, Ninth avenue was one sea of upturned faces, down and up Sixtieth street and through Fifty-ninth street, half way to Eighth avenue.

The Monastery and Church of St. Paul the Apostle is situated on the northwest corner of Fifty-ninth street, on rising ground, some forty or fifty feet above the level of the street. The grounds extend to Sixtieth street, so that they have quite a good sized garden. The church, being upon such rising ground, was plainly visible for some distance, and coming down Fifty-ninth street it presented a very fine appearance, draped with banners and hung with Chinese lanterns, and each pane of glass illumined by candles, while the glare from some tar barrels burning in front of it rendered objects as easily seen as in the day.

During the whole entertainment a band of music, located among the trees, delighted the audience with sweet strains of melody as they played many popular and familiar airs.

Ranged around upon the edge of the embankment were

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN

and those belonging to the Sodality, bearing torches and Chinese lanterns. When the different lights were burned which threw various shades of colors the effect was wonderful. Casting a blue or red or green tinge over those assembled there, they brought into strong relief the faces of those who were grouped upon the top of the rocky ledges in the neighborhood.

The display was a very fine one, and reflected great credit upon those gentlemen having the matter in charge. One fire balloon followed another, bearing the inscription "Pius IX.;" shells filled with various

COLORED BALLS OF FIRE

were constantly bursting and sending down their fiery showers; there was "the rocket's red glare," flower pots, wheels, candles, &c.; in fact, everything imaginable in that line. Among the larger pieces the finest were, undoubtedly, one, bearing the words "Pope Pius the Ninth, twenty-fifth year in the Pontificate," a second represented the Pope's tiara, while a third was a cross. The effect was startling seen from the distance of about a block. There was a roar as of ordnance, a volume of smoke, and when it cleared away, then appeared in view the fiery cross, standing out in bold relief, not unlike the fiery emblem of salvation which appeared before the Emperor Constantine the Great in days gone by, when the

ENEMIES OF THE CHURCH

were seemingly about to triumph over her. Several houses in Ninth avenue were decorated, and a display of lights and fireworks in Sixty-first street added much to the beauty of the scene.

If the Holy Father, in his distant palace in the seven-hilled city of Rome, could have witnessed the enthusiasm of the immense crowd present—and it is speaking within bounds to say that there were fully 10,000 there—and the admirable order preserved, he could not have failed to have been greatly gratified. It would have filled him with elation, or he must be something more than man, to have seen these people, men and women of different climes, united by the bonds of faith, meeting together to testify their great joy that he, their spiritual father, should have been spared so long to rule over them, and also to pray that in a short time he will be able to give a striking proof of the fallacy of the saying he listened to over twenty-five years ago, "*Non annos Petri videbis*," and he can truthfully exclaim, "*Nunc annos Petri vidi.*" Among the

PROMINENT CLERGYMEN

of the order of Paulists who took an active part last evening were Rev. Fathers Hecker, Deshon, Young and Bodfish. They were assisted by some of the leading members of the congregation. Among others were Messrs. Devlin, Travis, Brown, Miner, L. T. Brennan, Bintz, Allen M. Crowe, Dr. Lee, Charles E. Connolly, Irving and Nugent. The police arrangements were under the charge of Captain Kennedy, who found little difficulty in keeping order among the congregation. The only occupation of those officers stationed in the garden consisted in chasing *les gamins* from the garden, when no sooner would they eject a batch at the gate than their places would be instantly filled by reinforcements who scaled the walls, favored by the darkness.

The people of St. Paul's parish have reason to be proud of their celebration last evening, showing as it did how deeply they were interested in the welfare and prosperity of the Holy Pontiff.

St. Joseph's Church—The Female Sodalities.

The Catholics throughout the city seemed yesterday to vie with one another in endeavoring to celebrate with becoming joy the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Sovereign Pontiff's accession to the Chair of Peter.

Not to be outdone by their seniors the female sodalities (under the care of the Sisters) connected with St. Joseph's church had a little reunion last evening at the Academy, Fourth street, where the joy and gratitude of the young Catholic hearts found vent in music, song and mirth. Refreshments suited to the season were amply provided, and if the venerable Pontiff could have exchanged, for one brief hour, the sunny skies of Italy for our colder northern clime, care would have been for the time forgotten, and a cheery smile would have settled on his benevolent countenance as he gazed on their innocent festivities. It is on occasions like the present that the unity of the Church is made manifest and the attachment of its members, old and young, to "ye olden faith" most fully proved.

Church of St. Francis Xavier.

The celebration of the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate by Pope Pius IX. was begun yesterday in the Church of St. Xavier, West Sixteenth street, by the sacrifice of the mass. From early morning the faithful attended in great numbers and partook of the holy communion in honor of the event which has filled the Catholic world with joy. Special invitations had been issued to the members of the congregation requesting them to take part in the ceremonies in honor of the Holy Father, and at the same time to combine therewith the usual devotions to the Sacred Heart of which yesterday was the festival. This devotion is in a special manner recommended by the Jesuit Fathers, and hence the opportunity was not lost by them to urge upon the faithful the combination of duty and honor. That the appeal was not unheeded the crowds attending every service in the church was the best proof. The scene presented at the grand high mass was very striking, in spite of the heat of the day, and the fact that business must have called a large proportion of the congregation away, the church was thronged by the faithful. The ladies were in strong force in all the summer glory of ribbons, laces and flowers. Certainly the appearance of the church was striking and pleasing; wherever the eye turned it fell on a pretty picture. The soft, mellow light stealing in through the windows

PLAYED LIKE TENDER SHADOWS

about the gay colors of the ladies' dresses, which every now and then were relieved by the more sombre and sedate habiliments of the male worshippers. On the altar of the Virgin bouquets of beautiful flowers were placed, fit

EMBLEMS OF PURITY

and modesty combined. In strong contrast with the humble, unassuming altar of the lowly Virgin, with its offerings of tender roses and gentle lilies, the grand altar shone resplendent in all the glory of gold and light. The tabernacle was draped in cloth of gold, and countless tapers burned a very sun of light. In the vestments of the priest the splendid richness of color seemed to mark the triumphant joy of the Church militant at the good fortune of the earthly father. And all the pomp of ceremony and ritual was called forth to shadow forth in a faint way the satisfaction that could not be fully expressed. Nothing had been neglected. Solemn ceremonies, rich trappings, incense and music lent their various aids to sway the souls of men, and the heart would have been hard and the mind dull which could have remained unmoved in the midst of the solemn rites. The Roman Church has long recognized

THE POWER OF MUSIC OVER MEN'S HEARTS,

and sought to turn its gentle and persuasive influence into a power for winning the erring soul into the paths of virtue. Upon every festival and solemn occasion the sweetest notes of voice and instrument go up to God in prayer or thanksgiving, and yesterday the choir of St. Francis Xavier were called upon to excel themselves in their efforts of thanksgiving. The mass selected to be given was Dr. Berge's Mass No. 2. The choir was made up of a double quartet, under the direction of Dr. Berge, who presided at the organ. The high mass was concluded by a benediction, followed by the *Te Deum*, from Lambillotte's *Missa Paschalis*, which opened with the grand chorus, "*Deus te Laudamus te Deum*," by the full choir. The effect was magnificent, as the noble burst of thanksgiving filled the church and almost shook the structure with a flood of melody, breathing the most intense spirit of thankfulness and triumph. It was, indeed, a tribute worthy to be offered to a God by his creatures. Suddenly, as if remembering, in the midst of the joy, the lowliness of their condition and the immensity of the God whom they dared to address, the chorus sank down in

THE BEAUTIFUL MELLOW STRAINS

of the "*Eternal face cum sanctus suis in gloria.*" And again swelled in the loud appeal in the "*Salve fac populus tuus Dominus.*" As the music ended the congregation rose and the morning ceremonies concluded. In the afternoon solemn benediction was pronounced, which ended the religious rites of the jubilee.

Reception of the Xavier Union—Illuminations and Transparencies—Feu de Joie in Honor of the Pope.

The Xavier Union, a Catholic society lately established in this city and already numbering many of the most prominent of our young Catholic citizens, gave their first public reception last night at their club, in Fifteenth street, in honor of the Pope having completed his twenty-fifth anniversary. A large number of the members of the Union and their friends assembled, and it was expected that Charles O'Conor, the celebrated lawyer, and Governor Lwe, of Maryland, would have been present to address the Union, but, owing to illness, neither gentleman was able to be present. The absence of these distinguished men disconcerted to some extent the arrangements of the committee, and a good deal of difficulty was experienced in finding substitutes to

ADDRESS THE ASSEMBLAGE.

However, after some time this difficulty was overcome, and the proceedings passed off in a most creditable manner. Great taste was exhibited in the arrangement of the rooms for the reception of the guests, American and Papal banners hung around the room in graceful festoons. Two portraits of his Holiness Pope Pius adorned the walls, and a long letter to the late president, Eugene B. Murtha, bearing the autograph of Pius IX., was exhibited with a certain feeling of pride. Large *corbeilles* of flowers were placed in every convenient situation and lent a freshness and fragrance to the scene, and seemed indicative of the high moral purpose which the Union proposes to subserve in furnishing healthful but innocent amusement to the Catholic young men of the city. Outside the club an illuminated likeness of the Sovereign Pontiff was placed, with the motto, "Vivat Pius IX." and during the evening a continuous *feu de joie* of rockets was kept up by some volunteers from the Union, to the delight of some hundreds of spectators, who were assembled in the street, and from time to time

TESTIFIED THEIR SYMPATHY

by a cheer, as some more than ordinarily successful rocket shot into the sky. The scene within was pleasant and gratifying to the promoters. Old friends, who had not met for a long time, came together, and testified warmly the pleasure which the *rencontre* gave them. The result was a pretty general and continuous hand-shaking until the meeting settled down into something like business order. After the president, Mr. Thoron, had taken the chair, proceedings opened by a grand chorus, under the direction of Professor Schmitz. The musical programme was well selected, and proved an excellent treat. Among the pieces sung were the following:—

Hymn to Pius IX., Rossini. Chorus.
"Star Spangled Banner." Chorus.
"*Te Deum.*" Chorus.
"Calmly the day is dying." Sung by W. F. Wynne.
"Night and the maiden." Sung by W. P. O'Connor.

These and a number of other pieces were excellently rendered, and contributed much to the pleasure of the guests. Owing to the failure of the two speakers of the evening to appear it became necessary to select some gentlemen from among those present to deliver short addresses. After some time it was resolved the very Rev. Father Bapst, the provincial of the Jesuits in New York, and Father Monroe, a nephew of the United States President of that name, should be the gentlemen called upon. The President of the Xavier Union on calling the meeting to order stated that he had great pleasure in welcoming the gentlemen on this occasion, which ought to be one of happiness to all, as they were there

TO CELEBRATE AN HONOR

that no generation of Catholics since the foundation of the Church had enjoyed. He regretted the absence of the gentlemen who had been invited to speak, but said that it was unavoidable. He was glad to be able to present an excellent substitute, and one whom they would be all glad to hear—the Rev. Father Bapst. The reverend gentleman came forward and said:—I understand that the great speechmakers who were expected to address you this evening have not been able to attend, and in their place your president has invited me, who am no orator, to speak. Yet I am happy to see you, and believe that you are glad to see me here to-night, not because of what I shall say, but because my presence here as

HEAD OF THE JESUITS

is an endorsement of your society. And I intend to offer you my reasons why I approve your society. First, because I know that your society is entirely devoted to religion and to the Pope, and I am sure there is no one here to-night that would not make any sacrifice, even that of life itself, for the Pope and religion. I approve of your society also because it is devoted to literature and education, moral and physical, and as much as possible to good and honest amusements—to amusements without danger and

WITHOUT REMORSE OR REPENTANCE.

When you leave here and go home after enjoying good music or a pleasant speech you can feel happy without fear of regrets. In conclusion, I wish you success without limits, and hope you will reach the end you proposed to yourselves when first you founded this society.

When the reverend gentleman had concluded the President, Mr. Thoron, called upon Father Monroe to address the club. Father Monroe said:—"I feel greatly complimented by being called upon to address you, but it is my intention to stick to the programme or say just a few words. I came here as a passenger, and I expect to be spoken to, not asked to speak. You will therefore excuse my brevity. I will sum up all that I have to say by endorsing all that Father Bapst has said." Here Father Monroe attempted to sit down; but the audience protested, and he continued:—"It is impossible for me to say more than Father Bapst has said. You are all

A BAND OF FINE FELLOWS,

and it is not necessary to say more. But if I may be allowed to say something original, I wish the society may continue to flourish. Speaking to a friend about it last week he told me that it could not succeed without money. This, perhaps, may be true of the great class whose eating and drinking are the bond of union; but here the bond that unites us is good fellowship."

A number of gentlemen connected with the union then addressed the meeting, foretelling for the society a great and useful future, and expressing satisfaction that their first public reception should be held in connection with an event so dear to every Catholic heart, of the jubilee of the Holy Father. Among the gentlemen present we noticed Messrs. Owen Brennan, Homer Wheaton, General James Byrne, J. A. Hine, St. Louis; D. R. Lyddy, E. McCarthy, Chandler Berryan, —— Wiggins, Judge Maguire, Dr. Charles G. Heberman, Robert Hoguet, J. Mosher, &c.

THE PAPAL EPOCH IN BROOKLYN.

There were several private dwelling houses on Myrtle avenue and elsewhere in Brooklyn illuminated last night, in honor of the great religious epoch in the Catholic world, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of Pio Nono. There were no special services in any of the churches of the Diocese of Brooklyn, though many thousands of the faithful children of the See of Peter attended the regular masses, and all are supposed to have been specially mindful of the Pope in their orisons.

THE JUBILEE IN NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

St. Peter's was the only church in Jersey City in which was celebrated an event which has not occurred in eighteen centuries and will hardly ever occur again. The Jesuit Fathers, ever wide awake to the interests of the Catholic Church, did not allow the occasion to pass without reminding the faithful of so important an event in a most befitting manner. Masses were celebrated in the early morning by Fathers McQuade and Renaud. At half-past ten o'clock solemn mass was celebrated by Father Beaudevin, and the large attendance thereat proclaimed, beyond all controversy, that the children of the Church in Jersey City are still true to their father in Rome, and that distance cannot sever the bond of sympathy, which is all the stronger when he is in affliction. In the evening there was a benediction of the blessed sacrament, which terminated the celebration. The pastors of the other churches were in expectation of some order from Bishop Bayley on the subject, and, receiving none, they took no steps in the matter.

The Jubilee in Newark.

Yesterday, in common with the faithful throughout the world, the Catholics of Newark and vicinity suitably celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of the Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. It was at first intended to hold the celebration in the day time, but for good and sufficient reasons it was decided that the evening would be the best time, when the masses of the people would be able, without detriment to their callings, to join in the jubilee with a heart and a will. Despite this wise precaution the people inaugurated the great ecclesiastical day early in the forenoon. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, commencing at ten o'clock, a solemn high mass was celebrated in presence of an immense attendance of people from all the churches in the city. The Rev. Charles A. Reilly officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Clarke as deacon, Rev. Father Downes as sub-deacon and Rev. James F. Dalton as master of ceremonies. Father Killeen, Father De Burgh, of Belleville, and Father Shandrell, of Paterson, were present in the sanctuary. The music was excellently rendered by the cathedral choir in charge of conductor Schmidt. Beller's Mass in B Flat was rendered, and at the Offertory the choir sang Lambillotte's "Memorare" in F. soprano, solo and chorus, and the service closed with Lambillotte's "Lauda Sion." The services concluded without any sermon. Bishop Bayley was not present. Earlier in the forenoon the faithful of East Newark, in accordance with a prearranged programme, after hearing mass in the morning, marched in procession to the Bishop's residence in Bleecker street and there serenaded the prelate. In the procession were ten wagons, trimmed off with green boughs and loaded with young and old. After being welcomed by the pro-pastor, Rev. Father Reilly, they returned to East Newark and spent the day, enjoying themselves in the woods of Kearney township.

It was not, however, till the evening that

THE REAL CELEBRATION

took place. In accordance with the prearranged programme all the Catholic societies turned out *en masse* in a grand torchlight procession, numbering between four and five thousand persons. Long before the line of march was commenced the streets through which it was advertised to pass were fairly alive with people of all ages, sexes and conditions. It is estimated that not less than 40,000 persons were in the streets at half-past nine o'clock. Washington street, from Bleecker to Market, was completely jammed. Hundreds of houses along the line of march were brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. Bunting, too, was thrown to the breeze in profusion. The Bishop's residence, in Bleecker street, was handsomely trimmed with lanterns, &c., and while the procession halted in front the church bells rang out merrily in joyous tones and fireworks were shot off in large quantities. Bishop Bayley was not present throughout the glad occasion, a prior important business engagement having demanded his attention elsewhere. The Catholic Institute in New street was also brilliantly illuminated, as also the residence of Alderman Feller and other prominent Catholics. The procession itself was a very fine affair, and as it passed through the principal streets, headed by bands of music, the effect was no less beautiful than picturesque. The Emmet Zouaves and other companies looked exceedingly well in their handsome uniforms, and elicited round after round of applause by their fine soldierly bearing. The leading Catholic clergymen of the city rode in carriages with the processionists. St. James' parish was the only one not fully represented. The grand marshals in charge of the affair were Captain Patrick Smith, Valentine Koennoffer, Peter Sennett, Patrick Whelan, J. O'Neill, William Schmidt, James Kelley, Captain E. McDowell and William A. Schmidt. The societies taking part were the Independent Rifle Company, Captain H. Stoire; Young Men's Society, President, A. Han; St. Joseph's, President, M. Harth; St. Benedictus, President, A. Haffert; St. Liborious, President, A. Feller; St. Bonifacius, President, G. Boller; St. George's, President, H. Stolte; Parishioners of St. Mary's. Everything passed off in the best of order. Not a thing happened to mar Newark's ovation to the grand old occupant of St. Peter's chair.

CELEBRATIONS ELSEWHERE.

In Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

The Catholic celebration in this city this evening, in honor of the jubilee of the Pope, was an imposing affair, and was participated in generally by all the Catholic population of the District. The societies, twenty in number, formed in procession at Carroll Hall at six o'clock, and, accompanied by bands of music, marched via Pennsylvania avenue, to Capitol Hill, where a large stand had been erected near St. Joseph's schoolhouse. There were over three thousand persons in line, and the display on the avenue was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators, who lined the sidewalks the whole length of the avenue. In the procession were all the banners of the societies and a large number of American and Papal flags. The stand was beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated with gas jets in the form of crosses. Flowers and evergreens festooned the front of the stage, encircling a large painting of Pius the Ninth. The meeting was organized at about eight o'clock by the choice of J. Carroll Brent as chairman, with vice presidents and secretaries. All the Catholic clergy of the District and a number of distinguished Catholic laymen occupied seats on the stand. The audience exceeded 7,000 persons. The address to the Holy Father was delivered by Rev. Dr. White, pastor of St. Matthew's church, who concluded as follows:—

Beholding, too, the continual and arduous conflict you are forced to sustain with the powers of this world in the discharge of your sublime office, and the grievous injustice and persecution that you suffer, especially by the violence of impious men, who have robbed you of your civil principality, thus outraging the rights of the Catholic people throughout the globe, we offer to you our profoundest sympathy in your trials, denouncing the criminal and cowardly invasion of your territory by the so-called King of Italy, and praying with all confidence that "He who dwelleth in heaven," the invisible Head of the Church, will soon bring to naught the wickedness of your enemies and reinvest you with that civil independence which the rightful exercise of your spiritual power demands. Deign then, most Holy Father, to accept our tribute of filial homage on this

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

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NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

Fine Weather—Immense Concourse of Spectators—Exciting Sport.

SUSIE AND LUCY THE WINNERS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1871.

It was well that yesterday was *dies non* at Narragansett Park, as the bright sunshine of this morning more than compensated for the annoyance to which the pluvial god then subjected anxious turfites and all others wishing to attend the races. The day could not have been more auspicious, and all heartily enjoyed it. The drive to the grounds was as exhilarating as a bumper of Roederer, and many fair faces, with charming figures, bright eyes and cherry lips, behind clipping teams, indulged in that method of speeding along the sylvan shades of Elmwood to the scene of interest. There were a greater number present than on Tuesday and Wednesday combined, and once more the park looked like its former self. The grand stand was comfortably filled, the lawn well sprinkled and the spacious opening between it and the stables black with carriages. It cannot be denied, however, that the present meeting has been somewhat unfortunate, both in the feats of contestants and the attendance, when compared with previous reunions; to deny this are to make false statements with the design of misleading the public, poor judgment and lack of truthfulness. Notwithstanding this the trotting has been of an exciting and capital nature and some of the struggles worthy of being placed among the noted exhibitions of speed and endurance on record.

Again to-day it was demonstrated that nothing is certain on the turf, and for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain a trotting horse is peculiar. The gentry who invest their money liberally on favorites were fearfully mistaken in the first race, and they lost bunches of greenbacks when it really seemed that they had the game in their own hands. A few New York's representatives were the heaviest losers.

THE FIRST TROT.

The amusement began with the purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:35, divided so as to give $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third. Entered for this were Clark Spaulding's white gelding Easton Boy, D. W. Beckler's bay gelding Charles Dickens, Daniel Pifer's gray gelding Lottery, J. J. Bowen's gray mare Sea Foam, E. Tobey's chestnut mare Susie, E. K. Conklin's bay mare Bridget, George G. Thayer's brown stallion St. Elmo and H. N. Rockwell's gray gelding St. Elmo. From this lot there were withdrawn the two St. Elmos, leaving six to respond to the summons of the judge. Sea Foam was the favorite at long odds before the race. Lottery ranked second, Susie next in estimation and the others as a field. It was thought, until almost the last moment, that Lottery would not start, owing to the sickness of Dan Pifer, his driver, but the rheumatic pains that he suffered with left him somewhat this morning, and he ventured out upon the track to arrange matters, soon after which it was announced that Lottery would come to the post, with Budd Doble as driver. Susie won the race in gallant style, Sea Foam scoring the first heat, but breaking in the second so badly that she was distanced.

First Heat.—Sea Foam had the pole, then Bridget, Easton Boy, Charles Dickens, Susie and Lottery. After several unavailing attempts they were sent away, with Lottery one length in advantage, Susie second, Easton Boy third, Bridget fourth, Charles Dickens fifth and Sea Foam last, four lengths in the rear of all. Rounding the turn Easton Boy went into the air and fell back among the rear guard. Lottery now dashed on the stretch, and passing the quarter-pole, in thirty-eight seconds, was six lengths in front, Susie second, one length in advance of Bridget, who was one length in the lead of Sea Foam, the others in the positions named. Down the backstretch Bowen made sail with Sea Foam and soon was level with Bridget, giving her the go-by, and passing the half-mile pole had materially reduced the daylight between her and Susie, who was going at a steady gait and very fast. They shot by this point in 1:16, Lottery leading, one length in front of Susie, Sea Foam third, Bridget fourth, Easton Boy fifth and Charles Dickens last—practically out of the race. Along the lower turn Sea Foam increased her speed and made successful attempts to get on even terms with Susie, passing by her like the wind at the three-quarter pole, and then, with but one more antagonist in the lead, set sail at him. Entering the homestretch the struggle between the leaders was of the most exciting character, and, like a train of gunpowder, the enthusiasm exploded on the Grand Stand, the ladies and gentlemen waving their handkerchiefs and cheering, with mad cries of "Sea Foam, Sea Foam!" Now came the tug, and the struggle was of the most interesting nature; but Sea Foam had too much speed for Lottery, and nip and tuck, and head and head, they ran it together until the draw gate was reached, when Lottery faltered, and Sea Foam went by him and under the string one length in front, amid the huzzas of all present. Susie also did excellent work down the homestretch, coming in second, beating Lottery a neck only. Bridget was fourth, Easton Boy fifth, and Charles Dickens distanced. Time, 2:31¼.

Second Heat.—Sea Foam was now backed at long odds, as the first heat was one of the finest known victories on the turf. The third attempt they got away, with Lottery leading, Susie second, Bridget third, Easton Boy fourth and Sea Foam three lengths in the rear—an extremely bad sendoff. Rounding the first turn Lottery struck out, and at the quarter pole had the post of honor by one length, Susie second, Sea Foam third, Bridget fourth and Easton Boy last. Down the backstretch Susie made a rush and went up to the wheel of Lottery, where she hung despite all the efforts of Doble to shake her off, and, with Sea Foam going at a rattling gait, they passed that point in the order named, in 1:17. The warmest work now commenced, and Bowen sent Sea Foam along at a rattling pace, with a view of capturing Susie; but she maintained her advantage, and as they got to level work Lottery was half a length in the lead, Susie second and Sea Foam third—the same distance between them—Bridget fourth and Easton Boy as before. Sea Foam now began to make a splendid exhibition of speed, and was closing the gap at every stride, when she left her feet and, making one of the worst breaks known on the turf, came to a standstill. The excitement was intense. Betting men who had a small fortune on her were beside themselves, and many pranced and danced in utter despair. It was evident that the day was lost for them, as Susie during this time had collared Lottery and passed him, and both, under the whip, came along at a tremendous gait toward the stand; but Susie had the most foot, and went under the wire half a length in front, Lottery second, two lengths in the lead of Bridget, and Easton Boy fourth. Bowen, the driver of Sea Foam, charged that Doble, the driver of Lottery, broke his mare by the slapping noise his whip made, and Doble was called to the stand by the judges to answer. It was shown that nothing foul had been perpetrated, as he had only done what he had a right to do. The judges, after a short deliberation, distanced Sea Foam. Time, 2:32.

Third Heat.—A more demoralized throng of betting men was never seen than at this time. It was impossible for them all to hedge out, and the blow had been so sudden that they were for a time paralyzed, and they knew not what to do. A rush was made for the pool room, and Susie's stock had a suddenly unprecedented rise. They got the word at the third trial, with Susie leading and the rest well up. Immediately after leaving the stand Lottery indulged in one of his peculiar fits, and before being steadied dropped to third position. Bridget now made a rush for Susie, and at the quarter pole, in forty and a half seconds, the latter had but a neck the advantage, the struggle between them being of the most interesting and exciting character. Down the backstretch Doble urged Lottery, and, responding to the call, he set sail for the leaders, trotting so rapidly that at the half-mile pole he was on even terms with Bridget, and Susie but a length in front. Time to this point, 1:19. Bridget now began to tire, and Lottery drew away from her easily; but it was in vain that he endeavored to catch Susie, as she entered the homestretch a length in front and maintained it gallantly to the end. Lottery was three lengths in the lead of Bridget, and Easton Boy last. Time, 2:37.

Fourth Heat.—Susie was the favorite over the field at long odds. The fourth attempt they got the word, Easton Boy leading and the others head and head, well up. Rounding the turn Susie went to the front, Lottery second, Bridget third and Easton Boy fourth, having gone into the air forty yards from the stand. Approaching the quarter pole Doble handled Lottery skilfully and kept him going at a steady gait, and as that position was passed in forty-one seconds he was on Susie's wheel, the others trailing as before noted. Down the backstretch Susie shot out from her pursuer, and at the half-mile pole was a length in advance, the others keeping the same positions as they had assumed, with Easton Boy doing some very excellent running, which evoked frequent laughter from the spectators. It was evident that Susie had the race in her hands, as at the three-quarter pole she led the dance two lengths; but Doble did not give it up, and once more endeavored to take command of the flying squadron; but the pressure was too much for Lottery, and he fell back to third position, it being of little moment where he came in, as second money was already secured for him. Susie came home the winner of the heat and race by three lengths, Bridget second, two lengths in front of Lottery, and Easton Boy fourth. The latter horse indulged in another run on the homestretch, and for a while was beyond control. Time, 2:35.

Susie took first money, Lottery second premium and Bridget third. It is seldom on the trotting turf that the betting fraternity are taken into camp so disastrously as they were in this race. Long faces, indicative of empty pocketbooks, were numerous among the bold sons of Gotham.

The following is the

SUMMARY:—

NARRAGANSETT PARK, CRANSTON, R. I., June 16.—Purse $1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $600 to first, $250 to second and $150 to third horse. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness—

E. Tobey entered ch. m. Susie	2	1	1	1
Daniel Pifer entered g. g. Lottery	3	2	2	3
E. K. Conklin entered b. m. Bridget	4	3	3	2
Clark Spaulding entered w. g. Easton Boy	5	4	4	4
J. J. Bowen entered gr. m. Sea Foam	1	dis.		
Geo. G. Thayer entered br. s. St. Elmo	dr.			
H. N. Rockwell entered g. g. St. Elmo	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:31¼
Second heat	39	1:17	2:32
Third heat	40½	1:19	2:37
Fourth heat	41	1:20½	2:35

THE SECOND TROT.

This event was for all horses, a purse of $2,500 being put up as an incentive. There were but three entered—viz., Charles Champlin's brown gelding George Palmer, George G. Thayer's brown stallion Rhode Island and William H. Doble's bay mare Lucy. From these the stallion was withdrawn, his legs being in exceedingly poor condition and liable to give way at any time when pushed. The betting men seemingly were convinced that Lucy had the race all her own way. She sold in the pools at an average of four to one. Dan Mace drove Palmer, into whose hands he was recently placed. This fact gave the friends of the gelding some little confidence, but not enough to venture more than twenty-five against a hundred. The public were surprised, as were the officers of the Association, at the small number of entries in the purse; but the horsemen appear to have expected it, and so have repeatedly [illegible]. They sound, with astonished [illegible] a circumstance that appears the absurd. "We don't [illegible] horse [illegible] can get [illegible]. It's a good lot [illegible] and that's why [illegible] American [illegible] here. [illegible] enough, and you can get more at other tracks."

First Heat.—Palmer had the pole. They were sent away to a good start on the first attempt. They went along for a head and head, and at the quarter pole, in 35 seconds, there was hardly a [illegible] between them. Leaving here Lucy managed to pull away a trifle from Palmer, and at this point, the race being extremely pleasant, the gelding lost his feet and indulged in a series of antics that was most disastrous, as when he was again level he was three lengths in the rear. In this manner they passed the half-mile pole in 1:11½. Mace made an effort to shut up this daylight on the lower turn, but was unsuccessful and could not get near the mare, and Lucy, under an easy jog, passed under the string four lengths in front. Time, 2:25½.

Second Heat.—Lucy was selling at $120 and Palmer $20, and the demand was fair at these rates. They were sent away to a good start at the third trial, with Palmer leading about a head. Around the first turn Lucy led the way by a length, and passed the quarter pole that distance the advantage in thirty-five seconds. Now Dan called on the gelding, and he shut up the daylight on the back-stretch to half a length, and as they shot past the half-mile pole there were many cries from the betting audience of "Oh, Dan has got her!" but Lucy pulled away from her opponent, and along the lower turn increased the distance to nearly two lengths. At this juncture she left her feet, but soon settled, and was put going for the homestretch, when Palmer went into the air, and the heat was done so far as he was concerned. Lucy shot away when in hand, and as the draw-gate was reached her driver eased her and she came home under a jog, winning the heat handily by four lengths. Time, 2:28.

Third Heat.—Lucy went off with the lead, and at the turn was a length in advance, and at the quarter pole, in 35 seconds, had increased her advantage to two lengths. It was now apparent that the [illegible] in the first heat. At the half-mile pole, in 1:11, she was four lengths in front, but [illegible] a spurt, and at the three-quarter pole [illegible] by a break and [illegible] up [illegible], but this was his last [illegible], and Lucy won the heat [illegible]. Time, 2:24.

On the homestretch Palmer stumbled, and had it not been for the careful handling of Mace the consequences might have been serious.

The following is the

SUMMARY:—

SAME DAY—Purse $2,500, open to all horses; $1,500 to first, $750 to second and $250 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. H. Doble entered b. m. Lucy	1	1	1
Charles Champlin entered br. g. George Palmer	2	2	2
George G. Thayer entered br. s. Rhode Island	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:11½	2:25½
Second heat	35	1:10	2:28
Third heat	35½	1:11	2:24

By direction of Mr. Sprague the stallion Ethan Allen was brought on the track between heats and speeded in front of the grand stand. The assemblage was much pleased at the exhibition.

ANOTHER POLAR EXPEDITION.

Captain Hall's Route Held to be Impracticable—Mr. Pavy's Expedition.

The celebrated Dr. Augustus Petermann, projector and promoter of the German Polar expeditions, has said that "the discovery of the North Pole would be the crown of geographical discoveries." For the past 400 years this desired result has occupied the attention of geographers and scientists, and is again prominently before the world by reason of the proposed expedition of Captain Hall. Attempts to find a northwest passage have been made at different times, beginning with Jean Cabot's in 1496, followed in later days by Ross, Parry, Franklin, Beecher, Sherard-Osborne, McClintock, Inglefield, De Haven, Kane and our eminent compatriot, Dr. Hayes, but the highest latitude reached was seventy-eight degrees, Rensellaer Bay, where the Advance, of Dr. Kane's expedition, had to be abandoned, after waiting three years for the ice to break up. Willoughby, in 1553, reached eighty degrees, in the direction of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, his further progress being arrested by strong Polar currents, which were most dangerous on account of the immense drifts of ice. Captain Hall now proposes to try a passage to the Pole by Jones' Sound. This M. Octave Pavy, member of the French and American Geographical Societies, holds to be impracticable, in which view he is supported by Judge Daly, no mean authority on such subjects. M. Pavy says that it is well known that in winter the Sound is closed with packed ice, and in summer time is so full of drift ice borne along by a very strong current, that it is utterly impossible to make any headway. This is the evidence of all who have visited that region. Captain Hall says he will winter at eighty degrees, but if he reach so far there will be no reason for going into winter quarters, as at that altitude open water is to be found according to Belcher, Austen, Penny and Stuart. He also says he will proceed on Ellesmere Land to the Pole (believing the land to extend so far). There is no reason to suppose that such is the case and M. Pavy's theory is that the Arctic circle is open water a fair season of the year. Supposing Captain Hall should reach eighty-two degrees north by land, and then attempt the remainder of the journey by sea, how exceedingly perilous will it be! His boat, as M. Pavy states, is unseaworthy and not capable of holding sufficient meat provisions for a journey of sixteen degrees (eight to the Pole and eight back). Well, the Pole is reached—is that enough? What observations can be made with the limited appliances he can carry on the tiny craft to justify the expenditure of $100,000?

M. Pavy, in the face of such proofs of the impossibility of reaching the Pole by either of the routes mentioned—by Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla, Smith's Sound or Jones' Sound—proposes to make essay by Behring's Straits in a northwesterly direction.

In 1851 McClure succeeded in taking his ship through Behring's Straits, and skirting the coast of America, reached the Bay of Mercy, in Banks' Land. There he became ice-bound and was obliged to return to England.

M. Pavy will leave San Francisco on the 15th of July next, the ice proceeding to Petropaulski, in Avatcha Bay, Kamschatka. Furs, dogs, three natives (making, with four Europeans, including a Russian and himself, a party of eight) and every necessary will be procured and shipping taken to the north of the Gulf of Anadyr, where the party will depart and journey overland to Cape Jakan, on the north coast of Siberia, a distance of 300 miles. At Cape Jakan, where a Russian military post is established, a short stay will be made before starting north for Wrangel's (now known as Kellett's) Land. He will take with him from San Francisco provisions sufficient to last the party till this land is reached, and then game, which is known to abound there, will be hunted and a large supply stored up for further needs. The boat M. Pavy takes is made of gutta percha, covered with canvas—similar to the Nonpareil, which made a voyage across the Atlantic—and therefore amply seaworthy. It can float 10,000 pounds weight, and has this great advantage, that when necessary it can be rolled up into a very small compass and strapped on to the sledge. He is provided with a quantity of dry collodion, so that there can be no difficulty in taking views with the photographic apparatus he takes. Communication will be kept up with the Russian post at Cape Jakan by carrier pigeons, carrying photographic sketches of his journal. To further his object he is in correspondence with the Russian government, with a view to securing the assistance of their officials in Siberia.

Captain Hall requests that persons who wish to see the Polaris will defer their visits till the last of next week, as the vessel is now in the hands of the carpenters and can not be shown or seen conveniently.

NOT THAT FOX.

John Fox, liquor dealer, corner of Tillary and Prince streets, Brooklyn, whose name was mentioned in connection with the mysterious death of Mrs. Ellis, of York street, was in no way concerned in the affair in question, and is, therefore, desirous of having the statement to the contrary rectified.

INDIAN LEGISLATION.

Grand Council of Delegates in the Indian Territory.

Proposed Confederation of All the Civilized Tribes.

General Sherman Gives Good Advice to the Red Warriors.

Unity and Civilization the Only Defence Against Annihilation.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1871.

A special correspondent reports from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, June 6, the assembling of a general council of Indian nations to consider the proposed constitution. Enoch Hoag, Indian Superintendent, presided. Soon after assembling General Sherman, General Marcy, Colonel Mercer and Colonel Tourtelotte were introduced and received with special honors.

ADDRESS BY GENERAL SHERMAN.

In response to a request of a delegate General Sherman made a brief address. He complimented the delegates on the intelligence and skill in debate which had been exhibited by them in previous councils. He described the unsafe condition of the Arrapahoes, the Apaches, the Cheyennes, the Camanches and the other uncivilized tribes. They were in the way of the great thoroughfare leading from the Mississippi to the Pacific shore, and in their wanderings they frequently came into collision with parties of the American people. His hearers clearly understood how idle it was for any power to seek to

STAND IN THE WAY OF THE EXPANSION

and growth of the white race. Their brethren had been crowded out of one State after another—the Seminoles from Florida, the Cherokees from Georgia, the Shawnees, the Osages, the Wyandottes from Kansas—and still the American people, aided with constant accessions of population from all parts of the world, were yet spreading out and forever demanding fresh territory in which to found homes. The delegates he was addressing represented tribes who had a country secured to them by treaties with the United States; it was as fair and as fine a country as the foot of man ever trod. The population of that Territory did not exceed sixty thousand persons, and it was fully capable of supporting in abundance a population of sixty millions. It was a finer country than Kansas, a finer country than Nebraska. It was equal in fertility to Illinois. The speaker believed in the white race. He knew the American people to be aggressive, and, perhaps, violent; but he would have it understood that they vindicated their aggressiveness by their increasing industry and energy and the careful uses to which they applied all that they acquired. He could see no reason why the Indian should not be the

EQUAL OF THE WHITE MAN.

His body was equally robust and his brain as large. "Now," said the General, "what are you going to do? You are met in council to find a constitution, frame laws for the government of your territory, and harmonize your various tribes under one confederation. You cannot do this without harmony, without mutual concession and a willingness to yield a corresponding benefit for every advantage that is conceded to you. You cannot all be Creeks, Choctaws or Cherokees. Each must sacrifice something for the whole, and the whole and the additional security you would gain by the confederation of your whole number would pay you tenfold for whatever concession you may be called upon to make."

In honor of the special visits of these distinguished white brethren the Council did not enter into the consideration of any business, but spent the remainder of the afternoon in pleasant conversation, in which Mr. William Ross (Cherokee), Coleman Cole (Choctaw), Pleasant Porter (Muskokee) and Joseph P. Folsom (Choctaw) bore a prominent part. General Sherman and party left for Fort Gibson.

THE BUSINESS SESSION,

proper, opened to-day. The delegates showed much acuity and familiarity with Parliamentary laws governing legislative bodies. White men, delegates heretofore appointed or elected, were excluded.

A DELEGATE WISHED TO KNOW whether the Secretary had transmitted a copy of the constitution adopted at the last session, with the proceedings of the Council, to the various tribes represented for submission to popular vote.

A SEMINOLE DELEGATE said the above document had been read in his nation and a reply had been forwarded, answering that its submission had been indefinitely deferred.

A CHICKASAW DELEGATE informs the Council that the submission of the constitution would take place in his nation in August next. The Governor had been requested to convene the Legislature in extra session, but he declined, on the ground that the matter is of too much importance to be decided by a legislative body.

A CHEROKEE DELEGATE reported that the constitution had been transmitted to the Executive of the Cherokee Nation last February, but had been withheld by some unauthorized individual and not delivered until ten days ago, with the seal broken, when it was too late to take action. According to the delegate's belief his nation would readily ratify the constitution on its submission to them.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that at the last session a constitution had been framed and adopted with great unanimity, which he believed, and which they all believed, to be a good one. There is no doubt that that constitution would have been confirmed and approved by Congress, with possibly some few alterations. He wished to impress upon the minds of the delegates the necessity of harmony and united action. Many sincere friends of the Indian race in Washington, in the United States, were anxiously looking for the ratification of the constitution. He supposed the delegates knew, and if they did not know it was fully time they should know, that vast

INFLUENCE ADVERSE TO THE INTERESTS

of their people were at work in Washington and elsewhere. Railroad corporations and moneyed monopolies were casting a covetous glance upon that rich and beautiful territory, and if, by want of concert of action and a fair adjustment of interests, they failed to provide themselves with a confederated form of government, which should give strength and stability to their political and social institutions, the speaker would warn them that they were placing themselves in great danger. In addition to the powerful capital the whole rude border element was

STRIVING TO CROWD THEM OUT,

and already their northern border was overrun by unscrupulous intruders. He would remind them that in union there was strength, and the utmost need existed for their urging upon the people to take prompt action in ratifying a constitution which should bind their social fabrics together and give strength and harmony to their relations as a united people. The Chairman concluded a very excellent address by recommending the delegates to receive the Osages to their friendship. These people, he said, are friendly, confiding and hospitable. They have been driven away from their homes in Kansas by the white race, who settled upon their lands by thousands; and when they found their hunting grounds were ruined and that either themselves or their white neighbors had to move, they consented to leave their beautiful stream, their pleasant valleys, their shady forests, and more than all, their treasured burying ground, so that there might be peace between the two races. They have given up one home to the white man, and are now living among you in your territory. It is your duty to make this secure from intrusion.

THE OSAGE DELEGATION,

consisting of four splendid looking chiefs, with all the bravery of war, paint, bear claws and brass spangles, attract great attention. The leading member, Joseph Pawnanashawe, Governor of the nation, is a man of education and advanced ideas; but he clings to the habits of his race from the fear that if he were to throw away his blanket and adopt a civilized life, he would lose all influence with his people.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 17, 1871.

The New York State Sunday School Convention closed its session here last night. J. W. Keelmer, of Lockport, was elected President, with a number of vice-presidents and secretaries.

The reports show an aggregate of 4,125 schools, 64,405 officers and teachers, 476,317 pupils, 14,417 conversions, 726,217 volumes in the libraries and an expenditure of $380,865.

The attendance was good and the exercises characterized by enthusiasm and interest. Delegations were in attendance from different Sunday school associations in Canada.

Edward Danforth, of Albany, was re-elected State Secretary, and Timothy Hough, of Syracuse, was made chairman of the new Executive Committee.

The Convention closed with a children's meeting, addressed by Ralph Wells. Many distinguished Sunday school men have been in attendance.

The seventeenth convention will be held in Norwich, Chenango county, in 1872.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

Lieutenant Commander Elmer has been ordered to the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H. Lieutenant Todd has been ordered to the Severn. Lieutenant Hunter has been detached from the Severn and granted a sick leave.

COAL MINERS' CELEBRATION.

A Gala Day in the Wyoming Valley.

Three Thousand Workmen in Procession.

AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING INAUGURATED.

Work to be Generally Resumed July 1.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 16, 1871.

This has been a grand gala day with the miners of the Wyoming region and the second anniversary of the successful issue of the basis movement has been observed with becoming pomp and circumstance. From early dawn there was a gathering of the hardy sons of toil, till the streets were literally impassable from the different bands moving to their places in the line of procession. It was thought that five months' idleness had dampened the ardor of the miners, and that the demonstration would prove a failure; but the event has been different, and it is to be recorded that the display was the largest and finest ever seen in this part of the State. It is estimated that about

THREE THOUSAND MINERS

took part in the turnout and created a most favorable impression upon double that number of lookers-on on the sidewalks. It must be borne in mind that this was a strictly local celebration, embracing only men employed in the mines paying basis wages, and only including territory in the immediate neighborhood of this city. The districts represented were the Empire, Hollenback, Sugar Notch, Mill Creek, Laurel Run, Nanticoke, Plank Road and others.

ALL NATIONALITIES WERE REPRESENTED,

and it was interesting to notice the fraternal feeling existing among the men, and observe how futile had been the efforts of those who sought to stir up national jealousies and prejudices among men in order to carry out the bad plans of the great monopolies of the Lackawanna valley. The procession was formed at eleven A. M., and after passing through the principal streets of the city the immense body moved to Dana's grove, where the speeches of the day were to be delivered. The speakers on the occasion were H. B. Wright, who has proved himself a staunch friend of the miners in all their struggles; John Parker, late editor of the miners' organ at Tamaqua; John Kealey, president of the General Council, and H. M. Edwards, of Hyde Park. Each of these gentlemen made most appropriate remarks, and in regard to which even the strongest enemies of the miners could not cavil. Mr. Wright was extremely happy in his relations between capital and labor, and his speech was frequently interrupted by loud and long continued applause. Mr. Parker gave an account of matters in Schuylkill county. President Kealey defended himself against the aspersions heaped on him by those doing the rough work of the Scranton corporation, and Mr. Edwards spoke a good word for the Welsh miners. Taken altogether, the mass meeting was a most pleasant affair, and gave great satisfaction to all present.

At the close of the meeting the procession reformed, and the various delegations marched to their homes, perfectly delighted with the success of the affair. The banners displayed on the occasion were numerous and pertinent, but none offensive. Among the most significant may be mentioned:—"We do not propose to oppress capital, and are determined that capital shall not oppress us," "We know our rights and mean to maintain them," "We shall stick to this plan till we can find a better one," "O. K.—When will the soldiers be paid for their services in Scranton?" "We sympathize with our brethren in Lehigh," "Where are the prophets who predicted that our union would be under a cloud in six months?" and others of like character. The most perfect order was maintained throughout the celebration, and the miners have made many friends by their good conduct. The prospects are that

WORK WILL BE RESUMED

in the Lehigh region some time next week. Several meetings have been held by the men this week, and the tendency seems to be towards an acceptance of the operators' terms. There is a rumor afloat that if the miners in that region do not go to work by the 1st of July the mines will be kept idle until some time next year. Idleness in the Lehigh region will not at all affect the coal market materially, one way or the other. Resumption is only partly desirable there, in order to restore the depression which has been produced in the general business of the locality. All the mines in this and the upper part of the county are at work, and the large companies seem to be vieing as to which shall send the most coal to the seaboard. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company and Delaware and Hudson Company are the principal competitors, sending together over 20,000 tons a day.

THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

A Meeting as to the Lower Terminus of the Road—A Committee of Conference Appointed.

A meeting of merchants and bankers was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, in answer to a call issued by prominent merchants of this city, who are desirous that the Viaduct Railway should have its terminus at the South ferry instead of Chambers street.

Among those present were A. A. Low, Edward Matthews, Nathaniel Sands, S. B. Chittenden, H. C. Gardiner, J. A. Cowen, J. V. Spader, H. E. Hicks, H. A. Higley, Charles H. Woodbury, J. Wyman Jones, George Kemp, P. M. Wetmore and Paul N. Spofford.

Mr. A. A. Low was chosen chairman, and briefly alluded to the object of the gathering, after which Edward Matthews addressed the meeting. He said that the total cost of the proposed Viaduct Railway was estimated at $60,000,000, of which amount at least $50,000,000 would fall upon the taxpayers. He could not conceive why a railway should end at Chambers street, or why the interests of the thousands carrying on business in the lower part of the city should be ignored. The cost of constructing a line from Chambers street to the South ferry could not exceed $4,000,000, whereas if the line were extended to Pine street only, as had been proposed, the additional cost would be only $1,750,000. This sum was surely trifling when compared with the interests at stake. An additional argument in favor of the extension of the road to the Battery was the project of establishing the Custom House, bonded warehouses, &c., upon the water front.

H. C. GARDINER said that this city had already lost half her Brooklyn trade, owing to the lack of communication with the upper part of the city. The population of this city was also suffering from the same cause. If the Viaduct Railroad terminated at Chambers street how was a connection to be had with the new wharves and bulkhead lines which were about to be established on the river front? The merchandise would still have to be dragged through the streets on wagons, with great expenditure of time and money. The speaker then proceeded to argue that the grain and the coast trade were steadily decreasing year by year. He claimed that these unsatisfactory results were due simply to the perils to which all goods brought to this city were exposed—breakage, theft, delay and the cost of insurance. All this will be changed when goods can be taken from the ships and placed upon trains which will convey them to all parts of the country. Trade will always come to that city where it can be carried on with the greatest ease, rapidity and cheapness. Seventy years ago the trade and population of Philadelphia was larger than that of New York. To-day New York has distanced her rival in every branch of industry and commerce. What was the cause of this remarkable development? He believed that the Erie canal was the sole cause of it; but the Erie canal no longer sufficed the wants of the metropolis, and he urged the meeting to persevere in the object for which they had been convened.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN denied that the trade of this island could ever be taken away. The previous speaker had said that the grain trade of this city was deserting it for Brooklyn. If it were so Brooklyn was practically a part of New York, and would shortly, he believed, be still more closely identified with it. He did not believe that Brooklyn could finish what she had undertaken in the great East River bridge, and he believed that before a single toll was paid on the new bridge that the two cities would be part and parcel of each other. With regard to the Viaduct Railway, he did not believe that there need be any anxiety on the subject of its terminus. If a terminus at the South ferry would be beneficial to the city, he had faith enough in the men who had taken the enterprise in hand to believe that it would be constructed to that place.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the directors of the Viaduct Railroad in regard to the lower terminus of the road, and also to consider any other subject for which the meeting was called:—Howard Potter, Jonathan Sturgis, M. Jessup, John E. Williams, H. B. Hyde, S. B. Ruggles, W. H. Given, N. Sands, E. Matthews, S. N. Spofford, S. B. Chittenden and Royal Phelps. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BIGAMIST CONTARINI.

Examination Yesterday Before the Recorder—Lively Evidence by One of the Wives.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 16, 1871.

The case of Louis Guiseppe Contarini, arrested here on the charge of bigamy, is exciting general interest. He was brought out this morning for a preliminary examination before Recorder Robert E. Taylor, at the county Court House at eleven o'clock. A large number of persons were present. His counsel is ex-District Attorney William J. Thorne. The counsel for the prosecution is Daniel W. Guernsey. When

CONTARINI

entered the court room all eyes were centred upon him. He was rather flashily attired in a black velvet coat, white vest and drab diagonal pants, which, with his Burnside whiskers and heavy mustache, made him appear quite nobby. As he became seated

HIS THIRD WIFE,

she who was Mary Diston, took a chair beside him. She was attired in a straw-colored walking suit and latest style jockey, and wore a heavy gold watch and chain and other ornaments. *Vis-a-vis* with Contarini, and about six feet away, sat

HIS SECOND WIFE,

now known as Louisa Ecke. She was dressed in a dark drab travelling suit, with fashionable jockey. As Contarini entered the dock he gave one quick glance at her, and then his eyes wandered everywhere but towards the spot where she was located. She, on the contrary, gazed earnestly and steadily at him, and at times smiled broadly. Presently his counsel whispered, "Have you ever seen her before?" he replying "No, never." The counsel for the prosecution next whispered to Mrs. Ecke, "Have you ever seen him before?" she replying, "Well, I rather reckon I have," and still kept gazing at him, he at all times avoiding her glance.

LOUISA ECKE

was the first witness sworn. As she ascended to the witness stand it was apparent that she meant business and that all questions would be answered by her in a free and bold manner. The counsel for the prosecution, after she had kissed the book, said:—"Look at that man (Contarini rising); have you seen him before?"

Witness—Yes, sir, I have, at No. 61 White street, New York, in 1861 (Contarini sat down, with a derisive smile upon his lips); my parents resided there; he left me in 1862, but I found out of him again in [illegible] her last; he recognized me, but I would not him; I was married to him on the 21st day of December, 1861, in St. John's church, Varick street, New York city; we lived together as man and wife till March 28, 1862, at No. 59 Lispenard street; I staid there two or three months after he left me; I never had any communication with him since; he married me under the name of Louis G. Contri; he is the man I married, I think; I am not mistaken; I am positive.

Cross-examined—I first saw him at No. 61 White street; he came alone; I can't tell the month or day; I never saw or heard of him before that time; I dare say we were married in two months after; we have recommendations to my parents; they now live in Second avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets; my father is in Indiana; been there eight or ten days; I have never seen the clergyman who married me since; we never kept house, he hadn't money enough to keep house with; (laughter); I had to pay out money to get his boots repaired (great laughter); I got the money from mother; I'm married again; never had any children; I was between fourteen and fifteen years of age when I married Contri; my parents told me to say sixteen and I did (laughter); [illegible] in the Chamber when I married him; toward the last he belonged to what were called

"THE LAST CHILDREN."

(Great laughter.)

Counsellor Thorne—He's among that class now, ain't he? (Laughter.)

Witness—I should say so. (More laughter.)

Witness (continuing)—I have been married twice since he left me—once in 1865 and then in 1868, the day I got a divorce from Contri; I've got three husbands now and all living (laughter); my parents supported Contri; they are not wealthy; he was a gentleman when I married him; then he gave up his position and laid around the house doing nothing; I don't know Freman Van Valkenburgh; I didn't know any man named Van Valkenburgh; I am living with my third husband; he is a carpenter; I was formerly a dressmaker; I gave my certificate of marriage with Contri to the lawyer who got my divorce; I got a separation bill from my second husband; lawyer House got my divorce for me; I told them I wanted a divorce from Contri on the ground of desertion, and got it.

Officer Gorman next testified to the arrest of Contarini, when the court adjourned till three P. M.

The Court reassembled at three P. M., when Louisa Ecke was again called, but her evidence was simply a reference to parties with whom she was acquainted in New York city, the testimony being brought out by the counsel for the defence for probable future reference, and in order, if possible, to find some flaw in the credibility of the witness. She answered all of the questions in a very straightforward and unhesitating manner. The gist of the evidence is given below in a statement which she made to us after dinner at the Poughkeepsie Hotel. She said:—"I was forced to marry Contri by my father. Contri had told him that he had seduced me, when father said I must marry him or go to the House of Refuge. I was young then, and didn't know as much as I do now. Contri told my father a wilful lie, but I married him because I did not wish to go to the House of Refuge; after I married him I avoided him all I could, and every time I saw him coming I would leave the house. One time I was gone seven days and no one knew where I was. Finally he enlisted in the Mounted Rifles and sent a letter to me by Charles Eugene Anchise, a revenue officer, saying that he knew I did not love him and he was going to leave me forever. Why, when I married him my father had to pay the dominie. In relation to this man, Lyman Van Valkenburgh, I may say that after I obtained my divorce from Contri a gentleman called to see me, the lady saying that the man wanted to talk with me about Contri. She did not tell me the gentleman's name, but I have been informed it was Lyman Van Valkenburgh. He said he would give me $100 if I would go to Matteawan and identify Contri. Some time after he called again and said he would give me $50 if I identified him, and $25 if I did not. He told me he had paid his addresses to Miss Diston, and had given her a piano and money, and Contri had cut him out, and owed him money which he wanted to get. I did not go to Matteawan. Oh, I'm so glad I got rid of that fellow. I don't want him to be sent to Sing Sing on my account. The world is wide enough for both of us. He never gave me one cent from the time he married me till he left me. He told me one day he would sell his sword and get me a pair of shoes, but he didn't. I'm happy now. I've got a good husband and I love him. I wish they would call my mother up here; she would identify Contri right away."

A further examination of the case has been postponed till Tuesday next at ten A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	72	57	3 P. M.	86	76
6 A. M.	76	60	6 P. M.	80	74
9 A. M.	79	69	9 P. M.	78	72
12 M.	84	72	12 P. M.	76	67

Average temperature yesterday ... 68⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 78⅞

There will be music to-day at Central Park. The programme is of a varied and attractive character. The performance will commence at half-past three o'clock.

Comptroller Connolly has received a large number of bids for purchasing the city markets, and they have all been referred by him to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their action at their next meeting, which will be held some day next week.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Rosanna Mulhearn, a woman seventy years of age and nearly blind, who lived with some relatives on the sixth floor of premises No. 3 Ridge street, fell from the front window to the pavement and was almost instantly killed. The body was taken to the Thirteenth precinct police station, and Coroner Young notified.

United States Commissioner Davenport denies the truth of statements made to the effect that he realized thousands of dollars from fees for administering oaths to the deputy marshals and supervisors sworn in before him just prior to the late election. He says that he did not receive any fees whatever for administering the oaths, and that no United States Commissioner has any legal right to exact fees for administering oaths to government officials.

Several members of the Magnus Gross Association met last evening in their club rooms, No. 200 Third avenue, and expressed their heartfelt wishes for a pleasant voyage and speedy return to their brother member, Mr. Michael Norton, who departs for Europe to-day. The following gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting:—Dr. John F. Nagle, Jacob A. Weil, Josiah Carpenter, R. W. Weitelmann, E. C. Berckmann, A. Friedsam, H. Stimmermann and others.

Captain Coffey, of the Twentieth precinct, yesterday informed Coroner Young that the dead body of George Bagley, [illegible] seven years of age, was lying dead at the station house. George was killed the evening previous in Thirty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, by a cake of ice falling on him from an ice wagon in charge of Michael Lancton. The parents of deceased live at 241 West Nineteenth street, to which place Coroner Young gave permission to remove the remains. Lancton, driver of the wagon, was detained by Captain Coffey to await the result of an investigation.

THE GALLOWS.

Twice Convicted and Twice Sentenced—Justice at Last.

A DOUBLE MURDER EXPIATED

Execution of Ferguson for the Murder of Jonathan Lunger and Wife.

The Crime Confessed—Stolid Indifference of the Culprit.

Scenes at the Scaffold—Ferguson Prepared to Meet His God.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

A pleasanter, brighter or more sunshiny day than is this the town has never known, though it is the first time it has ever had a gallows up in twenty years. All the forenoon the streets were thronged with ladies and their beaux promenading, and some old inhabitants have said that it is only once in a decade of years such a turnout is ever seen. On inquiring the cause the answer invariably was that a circus was coming to the town that day, and that

FERGUSON WAS TO BE HANGED.

About noontime the promenaders wended their way towards the Park, near which stands the prison in which Ferguson has been confined so long and in which the death penalty was to be carried out according to law. At half-past twelve o'clock there was a motley crowd gathered around, among them being some of the fairest girls in Ithaca and some of the very plainest, all shaded from the heat of the sun by an admixture of original styles of wagons, country carts, canopied with huge umbrellas, and numerous other nondescript vehicles. The circus people must have found out that another sensation had priority, and wisely resolved to tent without the city; but there was not much sympathy for Mike Ferguson, the murderer of Jonathan Lunger and his wife, among the assemblage. The

STORY OF THE MURDERER'S CRIME

was told for the one hundredth time, the greater number of narrators giving the old version, while a few pretended they were in accordance with Ferguson's supposed recent confession; for Ferguson has admitted that he killed the Lungers, husband and wife, but says he killed the woman first. The facts connected with the occurrence are so few that they may be here briefly repeated. On the [illegible] of March, 1870, Ferguson entered the cabin of Jonathan Lunger, on the banks of Lake Cayuga, in which Mrs. Lunger was at the time alone, and having had a previous quarrel with Lunger's wife, raised an axe which he had brought with him on purpose, and with it

[illegible]

Lunger, hearing the noise, came to the assistance of his wife, but Ferguson attacked him also and killed him with a blow of the weapon. He then

SET FIRE TO THE HOUSE,

threatening the murdered couple's child, Hannah, with instant death if she made an outcry. His next movement was to take the child with him across the lake in a [illegible] boat, for the purpose of spending the night on the opposite side; but while passing over he threw the axe into the water in presence of the child. Next morning, having slept the night before in a haystack, he took the child to Swarthout's Tavern, at Fairfield, a distance of about twenty miles from Lake Cayuga; but before evening set in the tavern keeper suspected there was something wrong, and Ferguson left. He then rambled his way along to his mother's house, on the edge of Pennsylvania, about six miles from Corning. But while Ferguson was there disposing of himself the inhabitants of Ithaca were in a state of the wildest excitement, caused by the discovery of the double murder. The snow was very thick on the ground in the March of 1870 and a neighbor of the Lungers, who was guiding his children safely by the lake, on [illegible] Lunger's hut in ruins and then seeing the charred and scattered remains of the murdered two, at once gave the alarm, and the result was an immediate pursuit of Ferguson, the anxiety of the people being increased by the story of the child Hannah, who arrived on the evening of that day from Fairfield, having been sent back by the Swarthouts. Next day Ferguson was arrested at his mother's house, with a gun in his possession which he had taken with him from Lunger's hut. A coroner's inquest was at once held over the ashes of the murdered parents, and the jury gave her testimony. Ferguson was remanded and stood his trial for murder in the first degree in August, 1870, when he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of the following November. A stay of proceedings, however, was procured in some way or other, and a new trial was held, and on the 1st of last month Ferguson was again convicted and sentenced to the death penalty. Since then he has given up all hope of escaping from the gallows.

HIS DEMEANOR IN JAIL

has been rather one of indifference to his fate than such as might be expected from a criminal whose only chance of evading an ignominious death lay on the slender thread of his not having been accountable for what he did. Little of interest attaches to his prison life beyond the fact that as the time drew near for his parting with the world he manifested some little more attention to devotional exercises. For several days past the Rev. Dr. Strong and the Rev. Mr. Warren have been unceasing in their attentions to him. So impressed had he become yesterday with the solemnity of his position that he became quite nervous and refused to eat anything, and last night he never thought of retiring, being wrapped up in the consideration of what was to-day before him. This morning, though at first he steadily refused to eat anything, he was subsequently prevailed upon to partake of a dish of strawberries. During the entire forenoon and early in the afternoon his two sisters and either one of the clergymen were with him all the time, and it was his own especial request that no others should be permitted to disturb him. He had heard, the day before,

EVERY THUD OF THE HAMMER

used in fastening together the rude plank gallows, and this made him down-hearted. The gallows consisted of two erect posts with a cross beam and a small side shed for the weight.

PREPARING FOR THE GRAVE.

Shortly after noon Sheriff Root came into the jail yard, where about fifty special deputy sheriffs were awaiting the last act, and invited any of us who chose to go up to the cell and join in the prayer about to be said for the departing soul. All at once complied, and heard some very appropriate remarks from the clergymen, one of whom read, as he told us, the prisoner's favorite Psalm—the Miserere. Prayers lasted about fifteen minutes, and then all retired but the officers who were to compose the

MARCHING TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Soon the measured tread of the procession reached the jail yard, and a sadness of death momentarily fell upon the spectators. All eyes were turned to the door through which the procession was to pass. There were only a few steps between the door and the scaffold. First came Sheriff Root and Sheriff Martin, of Binghamton, then Rev. Dr. Strong and the Rev. Dr. Warren, next the prisoner, supported by under Sheriff Fish, of Ithaca, followed by Sheriff Campbell, of Rochester, and ex-Sheriff Brown and Sheriff Benton, of Cortland. The prisoner walked steady to the scaffold, his face bearing more of the miserable aspect than indicating any other internal feeling. That, however, he lost when he took his seat upon the chair

UNDER THE NOOSE.

As if half in terror and half in curiosity, his eyes, for the first moment or two while here, turned involuntarily towards the noose near his head and as the under sheriff moved near him. At this time he was evidently startled, but from that out to the end not a muscle of his face changed; not a twitch was discernible in his face or hands. He was calm, thoughtful and deeply attentive. Then the death warrant was read, and after this, which was a document of no mean length, the Rev. Dr. Strong rose and said he had a few words to say in the name of the prisoner. Ferguson, through him, desired to say that he accepted the judgment passed upon him, as eminently deserved and in accordance with the supreme law of the Almighty. The prisoner

HAD NO FEAR OF DEATH,

for he trusted in the mercy of Him who ever forgave those who trusted in the saving efficacy of Christ's blood. It must be satisfactory to all to know the great change for the better that the Almighty had wrought in the soul of the doomed man. He was desired to say that Ferguson, now on the threshold of eternity, had commissioned him especially to thank Sheriff Root for all his kindnesses while the prisoner had been under his charge, and all others from whom Ferguson had received kindness. Ferguson was going to meet his God without a feeling of ill will towards any human being. The reverend gentleman then addressed the dying man in a most pathetic strain. This over, the noose was adjusted, and the signal given at ten minutes to one o'clock, and Ferguson was

LAUNCHED INTO ETERNITY.

When the body was up six minutes the pulse beat ninety-six; seven minutes, ninety-eight; eight and a half minutes, sixty; nine minutes, forty-eight; ten minutes, forty-four; ten and a half minutes, no pulsation in the wrist; thirteen minutes, dead. At ten minutes after one Drs. Delos Lewis, of Trumansburg, and M. M. Brown, of Ithaca, ordered the body to be placed in the coffin, and it was accordingly lowered therein. The coffin was of whitewood. The remains were given to the friends of deceased for interment.

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THE LANAHAN TRIAL.

THE INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

Presentation of the Case by the Prosecution—Reply of the Defence—Alleged False Entries and Gross Discrepancies—Dr. Lanahan on the Stand.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Dr. Lanahan, assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern, by Dr. Carlton came up yesterday before the Book Committee and Bishop Janes and Ames.

Dr. Brooks, chairman of the committee, briefly stated the recent proceedings and the present condition of this case, and asked the parties if they were ready to proceed to trial. Being answered in the affirmative, Dr. Carlton named his counsel—E. L. Fancher, General Runyon, Rev. H. M. Pease, D. D., and H. D. Ralph. Dr. Lanahan named his counsel—Judge Reynolds, Rev. J. J. Buckley, C. W. Price of Philadelphia, Oliver Hoyt and John Elliot.

Mr. Fancher then stated the grounds of the prosecution, the substance of the charges and the proof pertaining thereto. He recited the court proceedings of Dr. Lanahan for a mandamus, which Mr. Fancher declared were founded on such assumptions of authority that it was deemed important to call the attention of the Book Committee to them. Reading from Dr. Lanahan's court application, counsel said there was

NOTHING STARTLING IN THE PATH

to any one who loves the Church and the Book Concern. The assistant agent appears in the case as relator, and Thomas Carlton, by name, and the Book Concern, are made respondents. This action has been devised by Lanahan and his counsel, without conference of any sort with the agent or any member of the Book Committee, in such manner as to shock the conscience of the Church. And these and further affidavits are secretly printed and given to the public press before the agent or any one connected with the Book Concern has seen them. From these affidavits Dr. Fancher charged Dr. Lanahan with fighting, quarrelling, brawling, &c.—brother going to law with brother, which is permitted by the New Testament only in extreme cases by church members. But here the assistant agent of the Concern rushes into the secular court and invokes the arm of its power against his superior in office. The credit of the Book Concern and the peace of the Church are disturbed by such litigation; the money of the Concern is taken to pay lawyers, and the clamors of the secular press and of the enemies of the Church are the necessary result. What peace and harmony can exist between agents when one is suing another? And yet there must be, else the large business of this Concern cannot be successfully prosecuted. There is no evil so great as lawsuits in Methodist families. And one of the consequences of this litigation is to reopen and keep alive an old proceeding which has shaken the Church to its foundations, but which has had no basis, and it might and should have been settled in this office. The grounds for this proceeding asserted by the assistant agent are hostile in character to this Concern. Dr. Fancher then read Lanahan's affidavit reciting the statute of incorporation, in which himself and Dr. Carlton are named as corporators of the Book Concern. Dr. Fancher contended that Dr. Lanahan utterly ignored his Church appointment and trust, and stands upon a statute of of the State of New York, and that this is a

PROOF OF INSUFFICIENCY OF JUDGMENT

or of temper which should invoke the reprehension of the committee. Several clauses of those affidavits were separately commented upon, and that relating to Dr. Lanahan's desire to ascertain from the books whether or not all the property of the Concern had been turned over to the legally constituted corporators was characterized as monstrous. Where is the man in the Methodist Church, the counsel asked, except John Lanahan, who would make such an insinuation? Here is an appeal to Cæsar to make a man honest who was honest before Lanahan knew anything about him. Can these two men walk together who are no better agreed than this? and can the business of this Concern be thus transacted? There is no excuse for this proceeding. He (Lanahan) had never been interfered with in his examination of the books of the Concern, but had them in his possession for ten weeks together, and, contrary to the instructions of this committee, placed them beyond the control of the agent or bookkeeper. He makes pretence to this committee that he wanted the books for his defence in the Goodenough slander suit; but in his application to the court he takes altogether different grounds. How could books which he had never seen make evidence for him in the Goodenough suit? the counsel asked. Dr. Fancher then quoted from the decision in a somewhat similar application by Dr. Lees, of Boston, to an English court, in a case in which John B. Gough sued Lees for slander. Baron Martin decided that such an application was absurd and unheard of, and that the libeller should have obtained his proof before uttering it, and promptly denied the application; and counsel contended Lanahan would find no court here ready to grant his. But Dr. Lanahan's real motive, counsel charged, is, on the authority of the State laws,

TO RIDE ROUGHSHOD OVER THE BOOK COMMITTEE,

the General Conference and the agent and everybody in the Concern; and he has asserted so much within the walls of this establishment. These are the things which the prosecution in this case are ready to prove, and here they rest.

Judge Reynolds, for the defence, asked for the specific indictments in the case, for which Dr. Fancher referred him to Dr. Carlton's letter of May 25 to the committee. Counsel on both sides then agreed to the several printed documents, which they should consider as presented in evidence without being read, and the committee having fixed upon the duration of its sessions, from ten A. M. to half-past four P. M. daily, took a recess of one hour.

Afternoon Session.

The proceedings after the recess were opened by Rev. Mr. Buckley, counsel for Dr. Lanahan, who admitted the acts charged, the main one of which is Dr. Lanahan's application to the courts for a mandamus to compel the agent to allow him access to the book of the Concern. The justification of an act, he said, turns upon the history preceding it, and they proposed to show, from the journal of the committee and from publications in the *Christian Advocate*, that Dr. Lanahan had no other means of protection; that he could not even rely upon or appeal to the committee. If, therefore, it shall be shown that there was a very strong reason for the act, then Dr. Lanahan will be justified in it; and this he was prepared to show. They would also show the circumstances of Dr. Lanahan's introduction into the Book Concern, the rise and progress of his suspicions and his final declaration of fraud and mismanagement, and the subsequent relations of the two agents as a justification for Dr. Lanahan's appeal to the courts. But preliminary to this he put in a printed answer of thirteen pamphlet pages, in which Dr. Lanahan asserts his full and equal corporate authority under the legislative act of 1860, and that as such corporator he is held legally responsible for the property in his care, and is also responsible under the discipline of the Church, and he cannot possibly render a proper account to the General Conference of the trusts confided to him unless he can have free access to all the books and accounts of the concern. He reasserts the refusal of Dr. Carlton to let him have the books, and says that not until all other means failed did he apply to the courts. And even then the real reasons for such application were that he might prepare his defence in the Goodenough suit, which was being pressed against him. But as the Superior Court—in which the case is on—could not compel Dr. Carlton, who held the books, to hand them over, and the Supreme Court could not take cognizance of a suit before another court, other and sufficient reasons had to be given to the Supreme Court upon which it might grant the writ of mandamus. As to the particular form of his application to the court he throws the responsibility on counsel, and says he had no control over it and no responsibility in it, but now believes it right. The Doctor then declares, in support of his original

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AND MISMANAGEMENT,

that the books will show that the former superintendent (Goodenough) in 1868 used $41,974 of stock in turning out $90,951 of work, while the present superintendent in 1870 used $16,403 of stock in turning out $80,980 of work. The former superintendent in 1868 used seventy-six tons of binders' boards in turning out $90,951 of work, while the present superintendent used twenty-six tons for $80,980 of work. In 1868 $29,382 was added to the bindery department for increased cost of labor in order to force a showing of profit. The profits paid to Mr. J. F. Porter, a middle man, on purchases of paper for the Concern, are next given, and then discrepancies in the ledger entries are exhibited, as, for instance, according to the printed exhibit of December 1, 1864, $18,323 was added to the capital stock, while according to the ledger $32,564 was added. According to the exhibit of December 1, 1866, $2,527 was added to the capital stock, while by the ledger there was a loss of $705 in the business of that year, and to prevent a showing of greater loss an addition of fifteen per cent was made to the inventories for increased cost of materials and labor on sheet stock and books in the store, amounting in the aggregate to $19,708. According to the printed exhibit of November 30, 1867, $35,000 was added to the capital stock, while the ledger showed $55,889 as thus added. But this year $54,372 was deducted for correction of errors which existed in 1866, and it was at the same time added as a profit on the business of the year 1867. According to the exhibit of November 30, 1868, $50,244 was added to the capital stock, while the ledger showed but $53,440. The inventory of the bindery for November 30, 1864, is entered on the ledger as $161,741, and upon that basis a profit of $18,098 is shown, while the inventory itself, from which such entry should be made, shows the amount to be $135,478. The entry of $161,641 is

A FALSE ENTRY,

and was made to cover a loss of $4,254. The inventory of merchandise on hand for 1868 shows it to be $[illegible], and on the ledger it is $140,805. The inventory of merchandise for 1861 was made up on the basis of a cost valuation of articles and aggregated $97,500, to which was added a memorandum as follows:—Amount added by order of agents, $31,5[illegible]—thus arbitrarily increasing the inventory to $[illegible]. To this Dr. Lanahan says he was not a party and did not even know of it until six months after it was made. A similar condition of things, he asserts, runs all through the accounts of the Concern. He also gives the cash balance in bank and as entered on the books of the Concern, and shows a like discrepancy, and states that between the years 1862 and 1868 the Concern paid out for interest $[illegible] more than it had received on its large balances in bank. Dr. Lanahan's answer closes with a letter from J. P. Magee, agent of the depository at Boston, which exhibits a confused state of affairs. Mr. Magee is both charged and credited with moneys and books, &c., which he never sent or received, and the balances of one year are placed to the account of another year. In 1868 he is charged for books $[illegible] more than he received and which should be charged to the Cincinnati Depository. And he is credited cash $[illegible] more than he had forwarded, and $1,455 balance belonging to 1862 is credited to 1863.

After the reading of this document Mr. Buckley offered to present the other documents named as evidence, but General Runyon objected on the ground of irrelevancy, and the Chair sustained his point.

Dr. Slicer doubted the admissibility of all of the evidence indicated by Mr. Buckley, and he desired the sense of the committee thereon.

Dr. Woodruff wanted an executive session to compare views, but Dr. Kennedy and others opposed, on the ground that they had no views to compare on this point.

Mr. Buckley wanted to show by these documents that Dr. Lanahan had been traduced in the official paper, and that the committee, by an error of judgment, had failed to do him justice, and there was no other course open to him but to appeal to the courts, as he had done. And if Dr. Lanahan had taken his (Buckley's) advice he would have taken this action long before.

DR. LANAHAN AS A WITNESS.

Dr. Lanahan was then placed on the stand, and testified substantially that when he entered the Concern early in June, 1868, he supposed that he should be informed of the duties devolving upon him, and of the manner of performing them by Dr. Carlton. But there was nothing said to him, and he knew nothing of the details of the business touching the purchases of stock, &c. He expressed his surprise at Dr. Carlton's failure to give him instructions to Dr. Wise, who suggested that he ought to make inquiries from the heads of the different departments, and so make himself familiar with the details of the business in that way. "Early in July, therefore," the Doctor continued, "I asked Mr. Goodenough how and when he purchased paper, &c. His answer was indefinite and his manner repulsive, and so I was unfavorably impressed. Being unfamiliar with such things I determined to say nothing more to him until I had informed myself of such matters. I made inquiry in the office of one of the bookkeepers for vouchers for paper, and was informed that there were none in the office; that they were held by the superintendent and that payments were made on monthly statements. Some were presented, and I found that they simply gave dates and amounts of money, but did not specify articles purchased. I applied to Dr. Carlton in regard to this matter and he informed me that Mr. Goodenough had the vouchers, and that it was all right. In February following the committee propounded questions to Dr. Carlton in regard to the facts of business, when he answered that they had such a perfect system of checks that nothing could go wrong without the knowledge of the agents. I told Dr. Carlton privately that if the committee should look into the details of the business they would find a sad state of things for the agents. Dr. Carlton said Mr. Goodenough had the vouchers for paper, &c., and it was all right. I replied that Mr. Goodenough was a dead man to the committee and that the agents were the responsible parties, and that they might as well ask any man on the street about the business as Mr. Goodenough. Dr. Carlton asked me whether I considered Mr. Goodenough dishonest. I replied that the question was not proper; that his continuance in the employ of the Concern was sufficient evidence of their confidence in him." They had other conversations together on these matters, and Dr. Lanahan made inquiries in regard to the purchase of paper, and learned that these were not conducted in person by Mr. Goodenough, but through Mr. J. F. Porter. Dr. Lanahan then made another demand upon Mr. Goodenough for the vouchers of the paper purchased for the year previous, but instead of that Mr. Goodenough sent him two order books, accompanied with a note, in which he stated that he had purchased at the lowest market prices. A second demand for the bills and vouchers was made and they were then presented, and showed that most of the paper was purchased from Mr. Porter. Dr. Lanahan then applied to Bradley R. Hard, paper dealer, and found that his sales to Porter corresponded in regard to date and quantity, but not as to price. He then told Mr. Goodenough that they paid too much for paper, and that he would prove it if Mr. Goodenough would step into the agents' office. While Mr. Hard sold paper to Porter at $10 87 a ream, Porter charged the Concern $13 50 therefor. Mr. Goodenough said he generally delivered his orders either personally or by mail.

General Runyon here made inquiry as to the relevancy of this narration. One thing it proved, he said—namely, that in all this investigation Dr. Lanahan was not interfered with by Dr. Carlton. We have a matter now before us which is not in the remotest way connected with any transaction of Mr. Goodenough. Counsel then read from Dr. Lanahan's affidavit in application for the mandamus to prove that he did not once name Mr. Goodenough in that connection, but rather that he desired to ascertain whether any property still remained in the hands of the agent or former agent which had not been turned over to the corporators under the statute. His justification must, therefore, be as wide and no wider than Dr. Lanahan made it himself when he made his application to the court. Hence this course of examination is wholly irrelevant and should not be proceeded in.

Judge Reynolds contended that they had a right to go back far beyond the date of the application for a justification of that act, and argued that Dr. Lanahan was compelled to this act for his defence in the Goodenough suit, which, contrary to pledges given, was being pressed against him.

General Runyon proposed to prove that the books were never denied to Dr. Lanahan in this case, and that two weeks before his application to the court they were offered to him. And, moreover, the Superior Court had the power at any time to subpœna the books and hand them over to Dr. Lanahan. And they had actually been before the court in that very case.

The Chairman ruled that to justify Dr. Lanahan it was proper to show the state of things which existed at the time of the application for a mandamus, whether they were such as to compel him thus to apply; but as to how the defence would show such state of things was another matter. Hence he ruled the present line of testimony as irrelevant and out of order.

This decision was appealed from by the friends of Dr. Lanahan, and, as a vote on the appeal would place the members of the committee severally and publicly on the record, they decided to vote in executive session, which was immediately called, and the public proceedings for the day terminated.

WERE THEY ALL POISONED?

Quite an excitement has been occasioned at Birmingham, Conn., by the death of several individuals under suspicious circumstances. The facts, as far as they have thus far developed, are as follows:—About eighteen months since Mr. Dennis Hurlburt, of Huntington, died after a very short, sudden and singular illness and Although there was very little general suspicion of foul play, there were those who entertained and hinted at the [illegible] that there might be something wrong, particularly as Mr. Hurlburt had made a will leaving his entire property to his wife, married but a short time before and his second wife. In a few months the widow married a Mr. Nelson Sherman, widower of Birmingham, and seemed to enjoy a very liberal honeymoon, both before and after the wedding, with the avails of the first husband's estate.

A few months after the marriage the youngest child of Mr. Sherman (by his first wife) was taken sick suddenly and died. In a few weeks another child, a daughter of about twelve years of age, was taken with similar symptoms, and died in a short time. About four weeks since Mr. Sherman himself was seized with violent vomitings and died after a brief illness. A post-mortem examination was made of his body, and his stomach was sent to New Haven for examination, and arsenic was found in it in quantities sufficient to destroy life. The stomachs of the two children have also been sent to New Haven for examination. Mr. Hurlbut has also been exhumed, and his stomach will undergo a like test.

The widow has left town for New York notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to detain her. The affair creates a great excitement, and public opinion is pretty strong on the subject.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Detective Farley, of the Central Office, was proceeding through Broadway yesterday afternoon and espied a female pickpocket, named Nellie Flowers (a notorious English pickpocket), in one of the Fifth avenue stages. The stage being full of people the detective ran after it, and jumping on the steps ordered Nellie to alight, at the same time informing the passengers of her vocation. The passengers immediately began feeling their pockets, when one gentleman, who had been sitting next to her, said that he had lost his pocketbook. He immediately proceeded with the detective and prisoner to the Central Office, where the complainant gave his name as E. Salomon, residing in New Orleans, and now stopping at No. 125 Fifth avenue. He stated that he had upward of sixty dollars in his pocketbook. The prisoner was searched, but the pocketbook was not found in her possession, she no doubt having thrown the pocketbook away. Her picture was taken to add to the Rogues' Gallery. The party then left for the Tombs Police Court. Nellie was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, June 16—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy, owing to a lower market at Liverpool. The cotton market was fairly active and higher.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The relaxation in the rates for cash gold led to a good inquiry for bills of foreign exchange, and the leading bankers advanced their rates, the several quotations of the market closing as follows:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109¾ a 109⅞; good to prime bankers', 110 a 110¼; short sight, 110⅝ a 110¾; Paris, short sight, sixty days, 5.10; Antwerp, 5.22½ a 5.16¼; Switzerland, 5.18¾ a 5.15; Hamburg, 35⅝ a 35 1-16; Amsterdam, 40⅝ a 41; Frankfort, 40⅝ a 41; Bremen, 78⅝ a 79¼; Prussian thalers, 71 a 71¼.

MONEY TWO TO FOUR PER CENT.

The money market showed stereotyped ease. Borrowers on government collaterals were supplied at two to three per cent and on stocks at three to four per cent.

THE DRY GOODS IMPORTS.

The imports of dry goods at this port from foreign ports for the week ending June 15, 1871, amounted to $1,688,253. The entries for consumption were $1,121,291; warehoused, $575,928; withdrawn from warehouse, $[illegible].

GOLD STEADY—112⅜ A 112¾.

The gold market, while in general steady, was irregular within narrow limits. With the advance in the rates for foreign exchange the price advanced from 112⅜ to 112¾, but frequently changed during the movement. The speculative influences seem for the present at rest. In this connection it will be interesting to note the effects of the report of the Washington Bureau of Statistics, given in another column, showing an excess of nearly $13,000,000 in the exports over the imports for the nine months ending March 31, 1871. It may be argued that this result is brought about by a very heavy shipment of specie, but then the specie is gone and Europe virtually owes us $13,000,000 for the business of the period specified. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	112⅜	1 P. M.	112½
10:50 A. M.	112½	2 P. M.	112½
11 M.	112½	3 P. M.	112⅝
11:50 P. M.	112½	4 P. M.	112⅝
12 M.	112½	5:30 P. M.	112⅝ a 112⅝
12:01 M.	112½		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 4 per cent for carrying to 2 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$51,223,000
Gold balances	2,773,259
Currency balances	3,453,061

The specie engagements for export by to-morrow's steamers are computed at about $700,000.

THE NEW LOAN.

The additional subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $35,000—making the total subscriptions and conversions to date $65,707,650.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The government list was buoyant and prices generally higher. The approach of interest day naturally stimulates purchases in view of a demand after July 1 for the reinvestment of coupons. Prices closed as follows:—United States currency sixes, 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1881, registered, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 111 a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅝ a 110; do. do., coupon, 110 a 110⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES—ADVANCE IN TENNESSEES.

The only new feature in the Southern list was a sharp rise in the Tennessees, which advanced to 72⅛ for the old and 73 for the new. Rumor has it that a pool has been formed for a speculation in these bonds against the "short" interest, with whom they have been usually a favorite subject for speculative sales. The rest of the list was quiet and steady, if not strong. The latest street quotations were as follows:—Tennessees, ex coupon, 72⅛ a 72⅜; do., new, 72⅞ a 73; Virginias, ex coupon, 67 a 68½; do., new, 72⅜ a 73½; do., registered stock, old, 54 a 55; Georgia sixes, 85 a 90; do. sevens, 94 a 95; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47⅛; do. funding, 1866, 27 a 30; do. do., 1868, 22 a 23; do. new, 27⅛ a 27⅝; do. special tax, 20 a 20⅜; Missouri sixes, 95 a 96⅛; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 95⅛ a 95⅞; Louisiana sixes, 70 a 72; do. new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 69⅞ a 71; do. eights, 87 a 89; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 71; do. Railroad eights, 75 a 80; Alabama fives, 72 a 76; do. eights, 102 a 103⅜; do. Railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 52⅛ a 63; do. do., April and October, 60 a 61⅜; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 62.

STOCKS IRREGULAR, WEAK AND LOWER.

The stock market opened quite steady, but soon began to betray weakness in the Northwest shares and Union Pacific, which eventually went off about three per cent. The demoralization occasioned by this decline was spreading to the general list when checked by a bold movement in Rock Island, which was marked up to 122⅝. Erie declined 1 per cent, Ohio and Mississippi 1 per cent, Wabash 1⅛ per cent, Lake Shore ⅜ per cent, and other leading shares ¼ a ½ per cent. After the sales that produced these changes the market became intensely dull and closed almost stagnant.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	98⅜	98⅛
New York Central scrip	92⅝	92⅛
Erie	29⅛	28⅞
Reading	117⅛	116⅞
Lake Shore	114⅞	113⅞
Wabash	62½	60⅞
Northwestern	79	78⅜
Northwestern preferred	92½	93⅞
Rock Island	122⅞	121⅜
St. Paul	61⅛	61
St. Paul preferred	80⅜	80⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅛
Union Pacific	31⅞	28⅞
Western Union Telegraph	59⅜	58⅞
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅛

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 16—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 6's, '81, c	117⅛	$4000 Mil & St P RR 1st	97
500 do	117⅜	10000 C C & I C 1st mtg	87⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '62..sm	112	3000 Great W 1st, '88	98⅞
7050 US 5-20, r, '64	112⅝	18 shs Am Ex Bank	115
4500 US 5-20, r, '65, n	111	40 Continental Bk	100
1500 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅛	700 American Coal	67
5000 US 5-20, c, '67..b3	114⅜	200 Spring M Coal	61⅞
5500 US 5-20, r, '67	111	200 Con Coal of Md	55⅛
10000 US 6's, 10-40, r	109⅞	100 do	55⅞
2000 US 5's, 10-40, c	110	100 Cum Coal & Iron	50
25000 Tenn 6's, old	71	200 Brunswick C Land	9
10000 do	71⅞	100 Quick Min pref	26⅞
20000 do	71⅜	100 do	31
7000 do..b c	72	100 Mariposa Min pf	7⅞
35000 Tenn 6's, n	71⅞	100 West U Tel..b c	59⅛
55000 do	71⅞	100 Adams Ex..b c	80⅞
40000 do	71⅞	100 U S Express Co	57
40000 do	72⅜	100 N Y C & H R RR..c	98⅛
5000 do	72⅝	100 do	98⅞
40000 do	72⅝	200 Erie RR	29⅛
18000 do..s30	72⅞	100 L S & M S RR	114⅛
35000 do	72⅞	1500 do..b c	114⅞
10000 do	72⅞	100 Illinois Cent RR	133
3000 do	73	100 Chic & N W RR	78⅞
5000 N C 6's, o..b c	47⅛	300 do	78
1500 S C 6's, Ja & Jy, n	63	400 do	77⅞
5000 do	62⅞	300 do	77⅞
1000 Missouri 6's	96⅛	100 do	78
1000 Brooklyn 6's, w l	94	300 do	78⅞
2000 Alabama 8's	103⅛	300 do..b c	78⅞
10000 N Y Cent 6's, '83	90	100 Chi & N W pr..b c	91⅞
12000 Long Dock bds	90	100 C, C, C & Ind RR	89
1000 Mich So 2d m	90	200 New Jersey C RR	110
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	93	800 Chic & R I RR..s3	121⅜
6000 Un Pac 7's l g bs	80⅛	600 do	121⅞
20000 do	81	200 Mil & St Paul	61⅛
7000 U Pac 10's, inc	83⅛	10 do	61
1000 Alt&Ter Haute 1st	100	100 Mil & St P pfd	80⅛
2000 Alt & Terre H inc	73	100 Tol, W & W RR	62
5000 T & W 1st, S L d	89⅜	100 Bost, Hart & Erie	3⅛
5000 do	89⅞	100 St L & I M RR	60⅞
11000 C & R I & P RR 7's	103⅞	100 do	61
10000 Gal & Chic 1st	101⅛	29 Morris & Essex.cpg	93⅞
2000 Clev & Pitts 4th m	88⅞	300 Un Pac RR..b c	31⅞
1000 do	88		

12:15 o'Clock P. M.

$10000 US 6's, c'ly	115⅜	$4000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$7000 Tenn 6's, old	72⅛	100 Union Pac RR	31⅞
10000 do	73	1500 do..b c	31
1000 do	73⅛	600 do	30⅞
6000 Tenn 6's, new	73⅛	100 do	30⅞
45000 do	73	500 do	30⅞
400 shs Con Coal of Md	58	1000 Clev & Pitts	119⅜
1200 do..b c	62⅞	50 C, C, C & Ind RR	89⅛
100 Md Coal Co	33⅞	20 Chic & N W RR	78⅛
100 West Un Tel..b c	59	100 do	77⅞
200 Adams Ex	80⅛	400 do..b c	77⅞
20 do	80⅞	100 Chic & N W pref	91⅞
100 U States Express	55⅞	100 do..b c	91⅞
100 do..b3	56	200 Chic & R I RR	121⅜
200 Mariposa pf	7⅛	100 Mil & St P RR	61⅛
50 N Y C & H R RR	98⅞	200 Tol, Wab & W	61⅞
1400 do..b c	98⅞	200 Ohio & Miss RR	46⅞
100 Erie RR	29⅛	100 Morris & Es RR	93
200 do..b c	29⅞	100 Han & St Jo RR pf	91⅞
200 do	29⅞	200 Col, C & I C RR	21
200 Reading RR	117		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	58⅞ a 58⅞	Rock Island	122⅜ a 122⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅜ a 43⅜	St. Paul	60⅞ a 61⅛
N. Y. Central	98⅛ a 98⅜	St. Paul pref	80⅛ a 80⅜
N. Y. Cen scrip	92⅛ a 92⅜	Wabash	61⅞ a 61⅞
Erie	29⅛ a 29⅛	Ohio & Miss	46⅛ a 46⅜
Reading	117 a 117⅛	Union Pacific	29 a 29⅛
Lake Shore	113⅞ a 114	Han & St. Jo	89⅛ a 90⅛
Pittsburg	119 a 119⅜	Han & St. Jo pf	90 a 91
Northwestern	76⅞ a 78⅛	Bos, Har & Erie	2⅞ a 3⅛
Northwestern pf	91⅛ a 91⅞	Col, C & Ind Cen	21⅛ a 21⅜

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, June 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market remained inactive and prices nominal at $6 75 a $7 25 for pots, and $9 a $9 75 for pearls.

CANDLES were in moderate request, at 18c. a 29c. for stearic; 19c. a 20c. for plain sperm; 32c. a 40c. for patent do., and 15c. a 17c. for adamantine.

COFFEE.—A fair demand prevailed for Rio at full prices, and we have to note further sales of 1,533 bags per Alice Tainter and 917 bags per steamer Humboldt on private terms. Also 4,031 bags per steamer North American sold some time ago, but not previously reported, and in Baltimore 1,000 bags per Adelaide—all on private terms. Other descriptions were steady, with a moderate demand for lots. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair do., 10 a 11c.; good do., 11½c. a 11⅝c.; prime do., 12c. a 12½c.; extreme range for lots, 10⅛c. a 13½c., all gold, per lb., in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit. Java, government bags, 19c. a 20½c.; do. grass mats, 17½c. a 20c.; Singapore, 17 a 18c.; Ceylon, 15½c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 15c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 16c. a 17c.; Jamaica, 15c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9½c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 16½c. a 17c.; Manila, 18c. a 19c.; Mexican, 15c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 15c. a 16½c.; Curacao, 13c. a 15c., all gold, thirty to sixty days' credit, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market continued strong, and prices again advanced ⅛c. per lb. The grades of ordinary and good ordinary were not subject to quotations. The demand was limited to the other grades. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	229	—	229
Consumption	715	274	989
Speculation	120	6	126
In transit	850	400	1,250
Totals	1,905	680	2,585

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅝	16	16⅛	16⅛
Good ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Low middling	19⅞	19⅞	20	20⅛
Middling	20⅞	20⅞	21	21⅛
Good middling	21⅝	21⅞	22	22⅛

FOR FUTURE DELIVERY were in good demand, and prices further advanced ⅛c. per lb. At the improvement the market closed firm. The transactions to-day comprised 17,000 bales, as follows:—June, 400 at 19⅞c., 100 at 20c., 100 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19⅞c.; July, 500 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 13-16c., 2,400 at 19⅞c., 1,100 at 19 15-16c., 1,800 at 20c., 100 20 1-16c., 1,500 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20⅛c.; 500 each, July and August, at 20c. together; August, 1,200 at 20c., 100 at 20 1-16c., 400 at 20⅛c., 100 at 20 3-16c., 300 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 300 at 20⅜c.; September, 700 at 19⅞c., 500 at 19 15-16c., 400 at 19 13-16c., 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19⅞c.; November, 200 at 18⅞c., 500 at 18½c., 100 at 18⅜c.; December, 200 at 17⅞c. Yesterday after 'Change 3,600 bales were sold, as follows:—July, 200 at 19 11-16c., 600 at 19⅞c., 600 at 19 15-16c., 700 at 19⅞c.; 100 July at 19⅞c., 100 August at 19⅞c., together; August, 100 at 19⅞c., 100 at 19 15-16c., 300 at 20c.; October, 100 at 18⅛c. The receipts at the ports were—Galveston (estimated), 400; New Orleans, 785; Mobile, 457; Savannah, 265; Charleston, 109; Wilmington, 156; Norfolk, 207; Baltimore, 200; New York, 105. Total, 2,580 bales, against 4,745 bales same day last week and 4,278 bales same day last year. Rates for cotton freight closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 5-32d.; to Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c.; to Hamburg, by steam, ⅜d.; sail, 5-16d., compressed; to Bremen, by steam, ⅝d., gold, compressed; sail, ⅝c.; to Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞d., gold. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—July, 19.75c.; August, 19.88c.; September, 19.5[illegible]c.; October, 17.87c.

COPPER.—American ingot was in good demand at full prices. The sales were 400,000 lbs., partly for future delivery, at 21⅛c. a 21⅞c. per lb. for lake. Sheathing, &c., was steady, with a moderate demand. We quote:—Old sheathing, 19c. a 21c. per lb.; new do., 30c. per lb.; nails, 25c. a 28c.; bolts, 25c.; yellow metal new sheathing, 22c.; do. bolts, 24c., and do. nails, 25c.

FREIGHTS.—The market generally was quiet and rates were unchanged. The tone of the market, however, was stronger. The chartering business was moderately active, the demand being mostly for vessels for petroleum. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 7,000 bushels wheat on private terms, 4,000 do. do. at 3⅜d., 300 bbls. resin at 2s. 6d.; to London, by sail, 8,000 bushels wheat and corn at 6⅜d. a 6½d., and, by steam, 1,500 boxes cheese at 60s. The charters comprise:—A North German bark, hence to a direct Continental port, 3,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s. 10½d.; an American bark, hence to a port in the Baltic, 2,000 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a British brig, from Philadelphia to Hull, 1,400 bbls. petroleum at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Cronstadt direct, 2,400 bbls. petroleum, at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to Stettin, 2,200 bbls. petroleum at 5s.; a North German bark, hence to a direct Continental port, 2,600 bbls. petroleum at 4s. 4½d.; a bark from Sabine River to the River Plate, with lumber, at $22 and five per cent primage; a bark to Aspinwall, with coal at $6 50; a ship, hence to Havre, general cargo, lump sum.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,354 bbls.; wheat, 42,717 bushels; corn, 46,450 bushels; corn meal, 375 bags; oats, 21,575 bushels. The flour market was dull and heavy, and a reduction of fully 10c. would have been necessary in order to sell any considerable amount. Our quotations may therefore be regarded as somewhat nominal. The sales were about 7,800 bbls. Rye flour was quiet and 5c. a 10c. lower. Small sales were made at $5 a $5 40 for superfine. Corn meal continues in moderate request at steady prices. We note sales of 200 bbls. Western yellow at our quotations. Sacked were quoted a trifle higher, as follows:—Coarse, $1 45; fine, $1 47; fine sifted, $1 50; bolted yellow, $1 65, and do. white $1 85 per 100 pounds. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75	a $5 75
Superfine State	5 75	a 6 00
Extra State	6 15	a 6 30
Choice do	6 60	a 7 00
Superfine Western	5 75	a 6 05
Extra do	6 15	a 6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 35	a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50	a 6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 90	a 7 10
Family	7 50	a 8 75
St. Louis low extra	6 60	a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00	a 7 25
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50	a 8 50
St. Louis choice family	8 50	a 11 50
Rye flour	5 00	a 5 90
Southern No. 2	5 00	a 5 30
Southern superfine	5 60	a 6 30
Southern extra	6 50	a 8 00
Southern family	8 00	a 11 50
Corn meal, Western white	3 25	a 3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 40	a 3 90
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75	a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10	a 4 20
Cornmeal, puncheons	20 00	a —

—Wheat was dull and lower under the decline at Liverpool. The market closed dull at $1 51 a $1 52 for spring. The sales were about 90,000 bushels (including some last evening), at $1 51 a $1 52½ for No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 55 for white Canada in bond. Amber winter was nominal at $1 61 a $1 63. Corn was active and higher. The sales were about 150,000 bushels at 75c. a 78c. for mixed—mainly at 77c. a 77½c. for prime canal—75c. a 77c. for do., to arrive, 79c. for Western yellow. Oats were firm at 68c. for Western and 67c. a 68c. for Ohio, with sales of about 40,000 bushels within the range. Barley—There is no stock here and no demand; prices were entirely nominal. Rye continued inactive and nominal; Canada in bond held at 90c. a 95c.; State, $1 12 a $1 15 for good to choice.

GUNNIES.—There was no demand for either cloth or bags, and in absence of business prices were nominally 11c. a 14⅛c. for bags and 13c. a 13½c. for cloth.

HOPS continued in fair demand, the inquiry being mostly from speculators and exporters, quoted at 12c. a 22c. for California, 9c. a 13c. for State, 8c. a 11c. for Eastern, 7c. a 10c. for Western and 2c. a 4c. for olds.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market has been a trifle more active for Manila hemp, but other descriptions, both foreign and domestic, continue quiet. We note sales of 4,300 bales of Manila at 11c. a 11⅛c., gold. We quote:—Dressed American, $2 60 a $2 85 per ton; undressed do., $125 a $190 per ton; Manila, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c., gold; Sisal, 8⅞c. a 9c., do.; Tampico, 7⅛c., do.; Sunn, 5⅜c. a 7c., currency; jute, 5⅛c. a 6⅛c., gold, and jute butts, 4c. a 4⅝c., currency.

IRON.—The market for both foreign and American pig was depressed by the recent large arrivals of Scotch, and prices were barely sustained. The sales were 900 tons Glengarnock at $33 a $31 per ton, 200 do. tons on private terms, 200 tons Gartsherrie, ex ship, at $32 per ton; 400 tons Eglinton on private terms, 300 tons do. at $30 per ton, 250 tons wrought scrap on private terms, 250 tons old T rails, partly at $39 a $39 50, gold, per ton; 1,000 tons new rails on private terms, 250 tons No. 1 American at $35 per ton, and 250 tons No. 2 do. at $33 per ton. The market closed rather weak at the following rather nominal figures:—Glengarnock, $30 a $31; Gartsherrie, $32; Eglinton, $29 a $30; No. 1 American, $31 a $35; No. 2 do., $31 a $33 50. Refined bars were in moderate demand at $85 a $100, gold, per ton, for assorted Swedes, and $74 a $75 per ton for English and American.

LEAD.—The market for pig was inactive and prices, in the absence of sales, nominal at $6 12½ a $6 15, gold, for Spanish and German, and $6 15 a $6 50, gold, for English. We quote:—Bars, $8 75, and sheet and pipe, $10 25 per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—The market for foreign was firm at previous prices. We note sales of 3.0 hhds. Porto Rico at 52c. Domestic was steady but quiet, with the demand confined to lots. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 22c.	23c. a 30c.
Clayed	21c. a 23c.	25c. a 42c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	37c. a 44c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	40c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	— a —	38c. a 60c.
English Islands	25c. a 35c.	35c. a 48c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine continued in fair demand at full prices. The sales were 200 bbls., from yard, at 46⅜c. per gallon, and 75 bbls., in retail lots, at 47⅛c. a 48c. per gallon. Resin was firmer, with light offerings. The sales comprised 220 bbls. strained, $2 77½, $1,200 bbls. strained, $2 80, 200 bbls. pale at $5 75 a $6, and 25 bbls. extra pale at $6 50. We quote:—Strained, $2 80; No. 2, $2 70 a $2 90; No. 1, $3 a $4; pale, $4 25 a $5 50, and extra pale, $6 a $7 50. Tar was firm at $3 50 for Wilmington and $3 a $3 25 for Washington.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued firm, but quiet. The offerings were small and demand light, but prices generally were held above the views of buyers, and sellers would make no concession. Crude held at 15⅛c. a 16⅛c., in bulk, and 19⅞c. a 20c., in bbls., with small sales. Refined, for spot and month deliveries, held at 25⅞c. a 26c., and July, 26⅜c. There were no sales reported. The market at Philadelphia was firm, but remarkably quiet for both crude and refined. Crude held at 19⅝c. a 19⅞c. for shipping. Refined, spot and month, at 25⅞c.; July, 25⅞c. a 26⅛c., and August, 26⅛c. The reported sale was 1,000 bbls. refined standard white, June delivery, at 25⅞c., with return.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Cut meats, 410 packages, and lard, 450 packages. The pork market ruled heavy, the sales were 2,250 bbls. mess, for August delivery, at $14 87½ a $15. Bacon—There was a small inquiry, but the sales were confined to jobbing lots. We quote:—Short clear, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; long do., 7⅞c. a 8c.; short rib, 8⅛c. a 8⅛c.; long do., 8c.; Cumberland cut, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; Stratford and Birmingham, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. Beef was dull and nominal at $10 a $14 for mess, $13 a $17 for extra mess, $20 a $25 for prime mess, tierces, and $25 a $28 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams were dull and nominal. There was no inquiry and very little offering in the market. Lard was heavy; we note sales of about 1,600 tierces at 10⅞c. for spot and July. Cut meats were quiet and firm at former prices. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 6⅛c.; clear bellies, sc.; bellies, 7⅜c.; backs, 9⅛c. a 8⅜c.; hams, long cut, 10⅛c. a 11c.; do., short cut, 11c. a 11½c.; do., sugar cured and smoked, 12c. a 14⅛c. Butter was without change in price and in fair demand, quoted at 28c. a 30c. for State half tubs, 26c. a 28c. for Welsh do., and choice Ohio 22c. a 28c. Cheese—There was a fair demand from exporters at steady rates, quoted at 12⅛c. a 12⅝c. for choice factory.

RICE.—Carolina was neglected and nominal at 9c. a 10c. per lb.—the latter figure an extreme for choice lots. Foreign was steady with a fair demand at previous prices. We note further sales of 250 bags Rangoon, at 7c. a 7⅛c. per lb., and 150 bags Patna, at 7⅛c. a 7⅜c. per lb.

SUGAR.—A fair demand prevailed, chiefly from refiners, and the market was steady. The sales comprised 1,600 hhds., including 223 hhds. strictly prime refining, at 9⅜c.; 114 hhds. scant good do., at 9⅜c., and 88 hhds. good do. at 9⅞c.; 600 boxes clayed were sold at 10⅛c. Refined was steady, with a fair inquiry at 13⅛c. a 13⅝c. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 12⅛c. for A, 11⅞c. a 12c. for B, 11⅜c. a 11⅝c. for extra C, 11⅛c. a 11⅜c. for C, and 10⅞c. a 11c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅜c. a 10⅜c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅜c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅜c. a 9⅛c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 13, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8c. a 9c.

SPELTER.—The market was firm, with a continued fair demand. We note sales 100 tons Silesian on private terms. We quote:—Foreign, $5 87½ a $6 25 per 100 lbs., and domestic, 7c. a 11c. per lb.

TIN.—The market was strong, with a fair demand. We note sales 500 boxes I. C. coke, 10x14, at $7 25, gold, per box. We quote:—Banca, 37c., gold, per lb.; English, 33⅜c., gold; Straits, 33⅜c. a 33⅞c., gold; I. C. coke, $7 25 a $7 50, gold, per box; I. C. charcoal, $8 50 a $8 75, gold; coke terne, $6 12½ a $7 25, gold, and charcoal terne, $7 75 a $8 50, gold.

TOBACCO.—With an active demand for export the market for Kentucky assumed a firmer tone. The sales reached 1,500 hhds., nearly all for export, at from 6⅞c. a 15c. per lb. Seedleaf was in fair request at about former prices, with sales of 83 cases Connecticut, old crop, and 120 cases Pennsylvania, new crop, on private terms. Also 250 bales of Havana, at from 85c. a $1 05, and 109 cases Ohio, 1870, on private terms.

TALLOW continues in active demand and firm. We note sales of 150,000 lbs. at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for common to prime.

WOOL.—The market generally remains very quiet, the supply is light and prices are somewhat above the views of buyers. There has been a good demand for foreign and prices are firm at the advance. The sales are 20,000 lbs., medium unwashed fleece at 31c. a 40c.; 10,000 lbs. extra and super pulled wool, 35c. a 52c.; 8,000 lbs. spring clip California, 27c. a 30c.; 4,000 lbs. lambs' do., 32⅛c. a 35c.; 6,000 lbs. Texas, 25c.; 10,000 lbs. Cape, 32c. a 40c.; 10,000 lbs. spring clip Californian, 4,000 lbs. Texas, 35,000 lbs. pulled Mestiza and 25,000 lbs. Cape on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 307 bbls. The market was unsettled and lower. The sales were about 250 bbls., mainly at 97⅛c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Beef steady and in fair demand at 11c. a 13c. for common to good. Hogs were quiet, at 6½c. to 5½c. Receipts—Cattle, 883, and live hogs, 2,765.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1871.

The cotton report from the interior towns for the week ending to-day is as follows:—

	Bales. 1871.	Bales. 1870.
Augusta	4,500	10,415
Macon	2,455	6,550
Columbus	2,600	4,211
Montgomery	2,515	4,815
Selma	380	3,150
Nashville	650	8,500
Memphis	5,370	17,657
Total sales	18,440	55,305

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅝c. a 19⅞c. Net receipts, 785; gross, 915. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,031; coastwise, 1,145. Sales, 2,000. Stock, 65,574. Net receipts of the week, 6,667; gross, 8,556. Exports—To Great Britain, 5,841; to Havre, 7,863; to Barcelona, 450; coastwise, 8,331. Sales of the week, 11,000.

SAVANNAH, June 16, 1871.

Cotton dull; middlings, 19c. Net receipts, 265. Exports coastwise, 979. Sales, 300. Stock, 8,568. Net receipts of the week, 1,391. Exports coastwise, 3,710. Sales of the week, 1,150.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1871.

TURPENTINE—Spirits quiet at 43c.; crude quiet at $3 for yellow dip, $1 25 for virgin. Rosin steady; $2 for strained, $2 62½ for No. 2, $6 for extra pale, $5 50 for pale.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 16, 1871.

Flour steady, with a good demand. Sales 2,300 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 spring, $7 75 for amber winter, $8 for white winter, $8 75 for double extra. Wheat dull, but unchanged; sales 4,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club in car lots at $1 47; No. 1 red winter held at $1 56 a $1 67. Corn steady; sales 13,000 bushels low mixed at 66c., 1,700 bushels high mixed at 67c. a 68c. and yellow at 68c. Oats unchanged; sales 1,300 bushels Western at 60c. Barley, rye and peas quiet. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $20 a $21; shipstuffs, $25 a $27; middlings, $28 a $31 per ton, as to quality. Canal freights—Flour, 35c.; wheat, 7c.; corn, 6½c. to New York; lumber, $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New York, $5 to Philadelphia. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts—By lake, 62,000 bushels wheat, 95,000 bushels corn, 1,300,000 feet lumber. Shipments—By canal, 20,000 bushels wheat, 500,000 feet lumber. The amount of grain on the canals from Buffalo and Oswego, for Tidewater, yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was as follows:—Wheat, 1,192,000 bushels; corn, 1,692,000 bushels; oats, 183,000 bushels; barley, 12,600 bushels.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1871.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet, but firm; advanced 1c. a 1½c. Sales at $1 26⅛ a $1 27½ cash for No. 2 spring; closed quiet at inside price. Afternoon, steady at $1 27½ cash. Corn moderately active; No. 2 mixed at 55⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 50c. Rye nominal. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring, 75c. Highwines unchanged; sales at 89c. Provisions unchanged. Live hogs weak; sales at $3 85 a $4 30. Cattle quiet and steady at $4 12½ a $6 37½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 65,000 bushels wheat, 223,000 bushels corn, 35,000 bushels oats, 2,000 bushels rye, 400 bushels barley, 7,000 hogs. Shipments—8,000 bbls. flour, 42,000 bushels wheat, 270,000 bushels corn, 7,000 hogs. Freights active. Corn to Buffalo per sail 5⅛c. a 5 ⅛c.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

——General Ladmirault's life was attempted by a Communist.

——M. Gromier, Felix Pyat's private secretary, has been shot by the Versaillists.

——Helinger, chief of the staff of General Dombrowski, has been arrested by the Versaillists.

——The Abbé Petit, private secretary to Archbishop Darboy, was one of the hostages, but escaped execution.

——Mgr. Dupanloup, says the French papers will be the successor of the unfortunate Archbishop Darboy.

——General Le Flo has been appointed French Minister to St. Petersburg in place of the Duc de Noilles, who has resigned.

——The celebrated painter, Courbet, who was a member of the Commune, is imprisoned at Versailles.

——Victor Emmanuel, while returning to Turin recently from his hunting seat at Valdieri, was seized with an attack to which no name was given, but which was, probably, of an apoplectic character.

——According to a Stockholm correspondent fully fifty persons are suspected of having poisoned the King of Sweden, but not one of them can be sufficiently implicated to warrant arrest, much less trial.

——Lady Louisa Hastings, youngest daughter of the Earl of Huntington, will shortly be married to Captain W. Perceval Maxwell, late of the Third Hussars.

——Henri Rochefort's arrest was the result of the discovery by the Versailles police agents of a letter which he had written to a lady to meet him on Saturday, the 20th ult., at Brussels. This was the day on which Henri was arrested.

——Mr. Popiel, the new diocesan of Chelm, in Poland, has instructed his clergy to preach against the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope, as it is to be used as the pretext for separating that diocese from Rome.

——A Mr. Meves, who now signs himself August de Bourbon, and who resides in England, has addressed a long statement to one of the London papers putting forth his claims for the French throne.

——The King of Italy and his Court will take possession of the Quirinal on July 5, where he will remain a short time and then return to Florence. He will visit Piedmont, as usual, and once more reenter Rome in November.

——Colonel Robert Lefort, whose nomination as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor was announced in the *Official Gazette* of Versailles on May 9, is no other than the Duke of Chartres, grandson of Louis Philippe.

——The Emperor Napoleon has received an address of sympathy from Dr. Lee, Vicar of All Saints, and others of the clergy in London, to which he replied, "That the great sympathy he has found in England was a real consolation to him amid the sorrows caused by the misfortunes of his country.

——General Bergeret, while in prison in the Mazas, inscribed on the walls of his cell the following words:—"Citizen Cluseret, you have shut me in here. I expect to see you here in a week.—General Bergeret." The General was not far out in his prognostication.

——Auguste Bonheur, brother of the celebrated Rosa Bonheur, was not, as reported, captured while fighting in the ranks of the Paris Commune. M. Bonheur has taken no part in the insurrection, and is quietly following his profession at his residence in Magny-les-Hameaux, près Chevreux.

——M. Wolf, formerly Secretary to Mazzini, the President of the several associations in London, notably of the Universal Republican Alliance, who had something to do with the International Society, is the subject of a grave charge. The Paris Commune, before its fall, professed to have discovered most clearly that all this time he has been an agent of Pietri, receiving from him a salary of 500 francs a month, and furnishing him with reports identified as being in his handwriting.

——The Sultan of Turkey has addressed an autograph letter to Prince Charles of Roumania, in which he assures the Prince of his friendly sentiments and of his satisfaction at the turn things are taking in the country. Such a letter addressed by the Sultan to a vassal is unprecedented, and the honor paid to Prince Charles is probably due rather to his name than to his position.

ROWING MATCH.—George H. Thatcher, Jr., son of the Albany Mayor, at present of Williams College, has challenged Robert Nott, also of Albany, to row him a scull race on the Troy course, July 5, and the challenge has been accepted. At the same place and on the same day the Williams College Club and the Rensselaer Institute Club meet in a six-oared shell race. The Albany Mutuals have deferred their opening day to the 27th inst., and have changed the programme somewhat. The scullers' race, instead of being confined to three members who have never won a race, will now be open to all members of the club.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARRON—GUNN.—On Thursday, June 15, in New York, by the Rev. W. W. Page, JOSEPH ARTHUR BARRON, son of Mr. William Barron, Raharney Killucan, Ireland, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of Mr. George Gunn, Banbury, England.

BARNES—PINKERTON.—On Thursday, June 15, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., MOSES TOOKE, youngest son of Samuel Drake Barnes, Esq., to J. FANNIE, eldest daughter of John L. Pinkerton, Esq., all of this city.

BARBER—DE WOLFE.—At Trinity church, Seymour, Conn., on Wednesday, June 14, by the Rev. George Seabury, J. R. BARBER, of New York, to H. MARIA, daughter of A. G. De Wolfe, of Seymour. No cards.

BOMFORD—RUSSEL.—At Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, on Thursday, June 1, First Lieutenant GEORGE N. BOMFORD, Seventh United States infantry, to SALLIE, only daughter of the late Judge A. D. Russel, of New York city.

CERERO—RABERG.—At St. Vincent de Paul's church, on Thursday, June 15, by the Rev. A. Lafont, RAPHAEL CERERO, of Spain, to CELESTINE, youngest daughter of C. H. Raberg, of this city.

DICKEY—EMERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 15, at the South Congregational church, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. JAMES DICKEY to MISS ELLA F. EMERSON, both of Brooklyn.

FRENCH—ONDERDONK.—On Thursday, June 15, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. A. Jones, D. D., WILLIAM W. FRENCH to MISS EMMA ONDERDONK, daughter of Garret Onderdonk, both of Perth Amboy, N. J.

GORDON—SMYTHE.—On Thursday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Thomas A. Gallaudet, Mr. CHARLES GORDON to MISS MARY A., daughter of Henry A. Smythe, all of this city.

JOHNSON—MCINTYRE.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. W. Wells, Mr. CALEB V. N. JOHNSON, of Staten Island, N. Y., to SARAH M., daughter of Mr. George H. McIntyre, of the former place.

KING—LINDSAY.—On Thursday, June 15, at St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, N. J., by the Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, WILLIAM KING, Jr., to SUSANNA S., second daughter of William H. Lindsay, Esq., all of Perth Amboy.

LECLERC—UHLMANN.—On Thursday, June 15, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Richards, CHARLES ANTOINE LECLERC, of Geneva, Switzerland, to MARIE, daughter of J. R. Uhlmann, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

OSTROM—BLANCARD.—At St. Ann's church, East Twelfth street, on Wednesday evening, June 14, by the Rev. Father Preston, Mr. ARTHUR W. OSTROM to MISS JESSIE BLANCARD, daughter of the late Francis Blancard, Esq., all of this city.

SCHLESINGER—LEVY.—On Wednesday, June 14, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, SIEGMUND SCHLESINGER to REBECCA, eldest daughter of Mordecai Levy, Esq., all of this city.

TAYLOR—PARKER.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday evening, June 14, by the Rev. John Parker, THOMAS W. TAYLOR to MISS ALMENA D. RAYNSR, both of this city.

Died.

AGAR.—On Friday, June 16, of convulsions, CLARENCE HARRIS, youngest son of Alexander and Martha Agar, aged 2 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 112 Willow street, Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

BARKER.—On Thursday, June 15, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. G. Turner, 151 Davis on avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., of scarlet fever, Major MORRIS K. BARKER, formerly of East Chester and son of Captain James Barker, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, Bedford avenue, corner of Wilson street, Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

BIRTLES.—On Friday, June 16, LEWIS BIRTLES, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Mariners' Lodge, No. 67, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 18 Catharine slip, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, to Greenwood Cemetery, without further notice.

BOWNE.—On Thursday, June 15, ARTHUR H. BOWNE, infant son of Charles P. and Elizabeth Bowne, aged 10 months and 25 days.

The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery, Monmouth county, N. J., for interment this day (Saturday).

BRERETON.—On Friday, June 16, MARY BRERETON, wife of Thomas Brereton, a native of Old Court, county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 54 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 42 Renwick street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUNSENEYER.—After a protracted and painful illness, left this for a better world, FRANCES A. BUNSENEYER, on Wednesday, June 14, aged 17 years, 8 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, 154 West Thirty-first street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock.

COFFEY.—At his residence, Forty-ninth street, east of Second avenue, after a short and painful illness, MICHAEL COFFEY, native of county Westmeath, Ireland.

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

DOYLE.—On Friday, June 16, JOHN DOYLE, native of parish of Cummins, county Wexford, Ireland, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 111 West Nineteenth street.

DURYEE.—On Wednesday, June 14, RICHARD H. P. DURYEE, eldest son of John L. and Mary Duryee, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 Eighth street, north of Grand street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

ENGLISH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 15, at Thomaston, Me., WM. C. R. ENGLISH formerly of New York city, in the 57th year of his age.

FINSENAUR.—On Friday, June 16, of inflammation of the brain, GEORGE FINSENAUR, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 115 West Twenty-ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FISHER.—On Thursday, June 15, AGNES FISHER, aged 19½ months, the beloved youngest child of John M. and Jennie D. Fisher.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HENSEKE.—On Thursday, June 15, OTTO HENSEKE, aged 45 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Wilhelm Tell Conclave, No. 33, U. O. D. S. W. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 455 West Thirty-seventh street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

HINDLEY.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday afternoon, June 16, of consumption, HENRY HINDLEY, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his son, and the members of Island City Lodge, No. 586, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, southeast corner Union place and Eagle street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 16, CHAS. P. HUNT, in the 25th year of his age.

Funeral service will be held at Castleton, N. Y., this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

KERRIGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 15, ELEANOR CLOTILDAS, daughter of Maurice S. and Margaret A. Kerrigan, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 372 Clinton avenue, on Monday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and from St. Joseph's church, Pacific street, near Vanderbilt avenue, at half-past ten o'clock.

KOENIG.—On Friday, June 16, after a short illness, WILLIAM A., son of Charles and Christina Koenig, aged 5 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the corner of Second and Adams streets, Hoboken.

LEE.—At London, Canada West, on Thursday, June 8, of softening of the brain, Dr. JAMES C. LEE, in the 67th year of his age.

LLOYD.—Suddenly, on Thursday June 15, at her residence, 647 Tenth avenue, ISABELLA LLOYD.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 647 Tenth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

LYNCH.—CHRISTINE LYNCH, a native of Wilkenstown, county Meath, Ireland, in the 28th year of her age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Vincent's Hospital, West Eleventh street, near Seventh avenue, this (Saturday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MORAN.—On Friday, June 16, SARAH, wife of John Moran and daughter of Patrick Moore, a native of the county Longford, Ireland, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 456 West Forty-second street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCCABE.—On Thursday morning, June 15, ALICE, wife of James McCabe, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Laurens street, this (Saturday) morning, at nine o'clock.

MCMILLEN.—On Friday, June 16, at the residence of her uncle, Peter Dougherty, 31 Willett street, KATIE MCMILLEN, aged 20 years, 6 months and 7 days.

On Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

ODELL.—On Wednesday, June 14, JOHN ODELL, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 235 East Forty-ninth street, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment.

O'KEEFFE.—On Thursday, June 15, at his residence, No. 12 White street, HENRY O'KEEFFE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, including those of his sons Edward, John, Ferdinand, W. Henry, Philip and Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Andrew's church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, where funeral services will be read.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, June 15, Dr. EDGAR OLCOTT, only son of Sarah A. and the late Dr. E. Olcott, aged 31 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the First Presbyterian church, Washington street, Jersey City.

REILLY.—On Friday morning, June 16, at half-past seven o'clock, at her residence, 501 West Thirty-third street, Mrs. ANNA REILLY, wife of Philip Reilly.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROGERS.—At his residence, in Brooklyn, on Friday, June 16, THEODORE ROGERS, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RAISBECK.—On Friday, June 16, at the residence of his son-in-law, 284 South Fifth street, Jersey City, JAMES RAISBECK.

Funeral services will be held on Sunday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown on Monday morning for interment.

TEXTON.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, June 16, WILLIE, infant son of Reynold and the late Emma L. Texton, aged 8 months.

TILTON.—On Friday, June 16, FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Garret and Mary E. Tilton, aged 10 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 587 Broome street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOODHULL.—On Thursday night, June 15, CHAS. W. WOODHULL, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from the chapel of Calvary church Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI....................No. 168

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening—FRANK BLIND MICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—ROSEDALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PAUL CLIFFORD; OR THE LOST HEIR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—THE THREE HUNCHBACKS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP—THE WATCH DOG.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—NO NAME.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMOTIONAL PLAY OF EAST LYNNE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE MAN O' AIRLIE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—JENNY LIND—JACK SHEPPARD, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, June 17, 1871.

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4—Narragansett Park Races: Fine Weather, Immense Concourse of Spectators and Exciting Sport—Indian Legislation: Grand Council of Delegates in the Indian Territory—Another Polar Expedition—The Gallows: Twice Convicted and Twice Sentenced; Justice at Last—Coal Miners' Celebration: A Gala Day in the Wyoming Valley—The Bigamist Contarini—The Viaduct Railroad—New York City News—State Sunday School Convention—Not That Fox.
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A PROCLAMATION FROM THE INTERNATIONALE.—The Internationale, or Society of Reds and Communists extending to all civilized nations, have issued a proclamation in which they say that, though disarmed, they are not conquered, and are still a hundred thousand strong; that their misfortunes are due to Trochu, Favre, capitalists and the priesthood; that the Internationale accepts the responsibility of the late conflagrations, and that now these men of anarchy are going to try their strength at the polls. So they go; and so they are strengthening the elements of despotism which, through their stupid excesses, these Jacobins think it is their mission to destroy, that they may themselves riot in their ill-gotten plunder.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.—A correspondent proposes that viaduct railways be built along each river front, and that they be intersected at short intervals by crosstown routes. He thinks this would be a better solution of the problem of rapid transit than the railway proposed in the centre of the city. We believe it is the intention to build riverside railways in the future similar to the proposed viaduct along the Broadway route, thus giving us three direct routes up and down town. But evidently the central one is the one in most demand just now, and there is no use agitating the subject of the others until we have that. One suggestion we wish to impress strongly upon the directors of the viaduct route, however, and that is that its lower terminus should be at the Battery instead of the City Hall.

THE FOREIGNERS SERVING IN THE COMMUNE.—From an article recently published we have been able to obtain some facts in relation to the nationality of the men who were serving the Paris Commune in prominent positions. Of foreigners the Poles hold the first place. The names of twenty are given who occupied military, medical and political places. Next in order come the Italians, who figure to the number of nine; then the Germans, with six representatives; the Wallachians, two; and then the English, Portuguese, Prussians, Hungarians, Belgians, Spaniards and Dutch, one each. General Cluseret, Delegate of War, and Dr. Witton, Surgeon Major of the Seventy-second battalion, are set down as the Americans in the list.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY AND THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.—An animated discussion took place yesterday in the National Assembly of France regarding the late insurrection in Paris. M. Hautjens attacked the party of the Left, and pronounced the members of it as fosterers of the revolutionary spirit. This brought M. Tolain to his feet, who defended with much warmth the International Society, but denounced Napoleon, who, he said, was willing that the society might circulate a document throughout France, provided he was eulogized in a paragraph inserted in the paper. A committee was, after some debate, appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the insurrection, and M. Tolain promises to appear before it with documentary evidence.

Rome, Berlin, Paris, Washington—The Great Events of the Day—Shadow and Sunshine.

It is our privilege to live in times which are exceptionally full of great events. Ours is a period of convulsion. All the forces in the heavens above and in the earth beneath and in the waters under the earth seem to be let loose; and events imposing by their magnificence and startling by their suddenness crowd upon us after a fashion which has no parallel in the history of all the past. We think of the Deluge, of the confusion of tongues, of the Exodus, of the Captivity, of the dispersion, of the fall of Rome, of the crusade period, of the renaissance, of the Reformation, of the first French Revolution, of the great gold discoveries in California and Australia, of our own civil war, and we feel that once more those mysterious revolutionary influences which have so often changed the face of things in the past and given the nations and peoples new points of departure are again at work. If ever creation groaned and travailed, it is groaning and travailing now. Were mighty events—events which compelled the attention of mankind—ever so crowded together? To nations as to individuals, was the cup of destiny ever so full? Was it ever drained to the dregs with so much of joy or so much of sorrow? Berlin, Paris, Rome, Washington, each to-day commands attention; and it is universally felt that in those great centres of human life and thought movements have just been made or are being made the result of which must be great good or great evil to the whole family of man.

Yesterday was a great day in Rome, and among the adherents of Rome all the world over. To-day and to-morrow will be equally memorable in the same connection. Pope Pius the Ninth has, happily or unhappily, lived to see the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the chair of St. Peter. In itself this is an event of considerable historical importance. According to trusted authorities two hundred and fifty-nine bishops have ruled in Rome. Of these two hundred and fifty-nine St. Peter and Pope Pius the Ninth are the only two who have reigned twenty-five years. It is not possible to ignore the importance of this great historic fact. Most justly, most becomingly, does the Catholic Church make it the occasion of a grand jubilee. The event derives additional importance from the peculiar position of the Holy Father and from the events of which Rome is so soon to be the scene. On the 1st of July, unless the programme is altered, the government of Italy will be transferred from Florence to Rome, and the City of the Seven Hills—the ancient capital of the Cæsars, the city hallowed by the lives and labors of many pious pontiffs—will lose its sacred character and become one of the secular capitals of the world. To-day the Pope rejoices; then the Pope will mourn. To-day Rome is given up to the Church; then Rome will be given up to the world. On the 1st of July the Papal temporalities, associated with the pious memories of Constantine, of Pepin, of Charlemagne, will receive their death-blow, and amid the glitter and show of a military triumph Victor Emmanuel, as King of United Italy, will make Rome his headquarters, the Pope, meanwhile, in what he calls his own city, becoming once again the subject of a hated sovereign. From the jubilee to the occupation of Rome—how few the intervening days, but how mighty the leap!

Rome, however, is not the only centre of interest in these eventful times. Yesterday the German soldiers entered the Prussian capital in triumph; and what with its rows of captured guns, its countless eagles and other precious trophies of war, its floral arches, its illustrious strangers, from the sovereign Czar of Russia to the sovereign citizen of free America, Berlin presented a scene of magnificence which to many will revive the memory of Paris in the days of the First Napoleon and recall the triumphs of imperial Rome, when Rome, protected and adorned by the Cæsars, shone in all the pride of her imperial splendor and was the undisputed mistress of the world. To our minds the show which Berlin made yesterday is insignificant when compared with the great fact of which the show is the symbol. As the occupation of Rome means that Italy is no longer divided, so the Berlin triumph indicates that Germany is one, that the dreams of poets and patriots have become reality, and that the empire of Charlemagne, of Otho the Great and of the Red-Bearded Frederic, has been revived. It indicates more—it gives substantial proof to the world that the Teuton has become the master of Europe, and that henceforth the star of empire is to be sought in the Northern sky.

Berlin and Rome, however, are not the only points of interest in these eventful days. It is scarcely necessary to mention Paris. She has spoken out so emphatically for herself that there is the less need to state her case. As one of the great facts of the times it has to be recorded that France has fallen from her high estate; and it is impossible to close our eyes to what seems a certainty—that whether she reappears before the world seeking her place among the nations as a republic, as a monarchy or as an empire, she will not soon be a terror to any of her neighbors. The fall of the Commune must not be overlooked in the summing up of the great events of the day. Deplorable as the second siege of Paris must be considered, it must ever be regarded as an immense gain to humanity, for the simple reason that it has swept out of existence a class of men who were the enemies not of France and Europe alone, but of civilization.

And what shall we say of Washington? Simply this: that the name within the last few weeks has been associated with a treaty which has bound the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon family in one, and that the Treaty of Washington will be remembered in the great future as one of the grandest triumphs of civilization in the nineteenth century.

The destruction of the temporal power of the Pope and the consequent resurrection of Rome as the capital of Italy; the fall of France and the restoration under the most promising auspices of the German empire; the Treaty of Washington, not only preventing war between the two branches of the most advanced living race, but uniting those two branches of the same glorious stock in the bonds of true brotherhood—these are the three great outstanding facts of these times, and, as we think, the healthful influence of these facts on the future of mankind is incalculable. Rome as the capital of Italy can no longer be a source of disquiet to Italians. It can as little afford an opportunity to the ambitious statesmen of France. This, as we think, is a gain to civilization. France has for many generations been the only disturbing nationality in the European system. France is shorn of her aggressive strength, and she is bound to keep the peace for some generations. This, too, we think a gain to civilization. Germany has become all but a unit, and thus realized the dreams of ages. She professes to be satisfied. Unless she belies her professions we must regard German triumph as a gain to civilization. The Washington Treaty prevents the destruction of those forces which have carried civilization from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth—forces which are doing more than all other forces combined to make the kingdoms of this world the kingdom of our God. We think this a gain to civilization. Altogether, we must admit that in spite of the sorrows of the Holy Father and in spite of the miseries of France, and in spite of the grumblings of some of our near neighbors, right to-day is in the main triumphant. So may it always be!

Leave Rome for Corsica?—Hope Not, Your Holiness.

The Pope will go to Corsica—says, rather vaguely, our cable despatch—as soon as King Victor Emmanuel will make his entry into Rome, leaving us to infer that the Pope will rather submit to dreary exile than have his authority overshadowed by that of the King. We have had so many rumors of this sort that we can scarcely give credence to the present report. And yet there is some ground for the rumor after all. But a few weeks back we found a curious little paragraph in one of the French papers, which we republished among our miscellaneous items, to the effect that a lady and gentleman of high rank were preparing a castle in Ajaccio, the capital of the Island of Corsica, for some guest of exalted position, and that strong indications pointed to his Holiness the Pope as the guest whose arrival in Corsica was expected. Connect this vague rumor and that, and they acquire a singular coherency.

Still we are disinclined to believe that the Pope will leave the capital of Catholic Christianity, and at so short a notice; for the King is expected some time next month in Rome. It is rather too late in the day for him to become a wanderer in the world—to deprive himself of the much-needed rest during the brief space of life that can yet be his lot. Does his Holiness wish to imitate the example of his predecessors who retired to Avignon and there awaited better times—watched and waited, until at last they were triumphantly reinstated in the Vatican? Times are changed and history does not repeat itself; so his Holiness or his successor might vainly wait for the desired reinstatement into temporal power.

Give up Rome, with all its sacred associations, and retire to the remote and insignificant Island of Corsica—with all due respect to his Holiness, we must say—would be a desperate and suicidal step. The scheme might have been mooted in council and found favor with the irreconcileables, but that the Pontiff seriously contemplates leaving Rome, we repeat it, we are for the present inclined to doubt.

Another Blackmailer on the Warpath.

We have had very frequent occasions for cautioning the public against the attempts of newspaper blackmailers. The HERALD, from its superior influence, is the journal most favored by these worthless piratical Bohemians, who, with the sesame of "HERALD reporter," succeed in unguarded moments in making victims of all who listen to them. The first of a late series of raids that has come to our knowledge is that of a scoundrel, yet unknown, who on Sunday last selected Brooklyn as the scene of his operations. He first interviewed Boss McLaughlin, of that ilk, and after him District Attorney Morris, the result being that he so set these worthies by the ears that the whole political fabric of the City of Churches, of which they are the main props, was threatened with dissolution. Nothing appearing in the HERALD, however, as the result of the interviewing, and it being but too evident that both parties were egregiously sold, the threatened storm blew over and peace was restored.

The worst feature in the operations of the Bohemian in the case referred to, and in others in which he has since then figured, is that he not only represents himself as a HERALD reporter, but has actually assumed the name of an old attaché of the paper, the better to carry out his nefarious practices. Once more we would caution our readers against trusting or putting faith in the representations of any persons purporting to belong to the HERALD corps of writers. All attachés of the HERALD employed on any special business carry with them for presentation the proper credentials of their office. If there are people green enough to be sold by blackmailing Bohemians after all that has been written about them, it is no wonder that the business has its attractions for the worthless and depraved.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE IN THE CITY.—The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's reign in this city was a faithful expression of the affection cherished by the Roman Catholics of New York for the head of the Church. The celebration may have yielded in splendor, but not in spontaneous devotion, even to Rome, the seat of the Roman Catholic world. In another column will be found an account of the ceremonies, with the life of the Pope.

EXECUTION AT ITHACA.—Yesterday afternoon Ferguson, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Langer, near Ithaca, in March, 1870, under circumstances of peculiar barbarity, expiated his crime upon the gallows. Ferguson was a man of little intellect, and for that reason strenuous efforts had been made to have his sentence commuted, but without effect. The scenes at the execution were but a repetition of those usual on such occasions—the culprit forgave his enemies, was assured of a happy immortality and "died game."

Very Interesting News from Washington—An Extraordinary Battle in the Corea and a Fine Opening for the Reconstruction of the Chinese Empire.

We have some very interesting news from Washington touching a matter brought before a Cabinet meeting yesterday. Our despatch says that Secretary Robeson, of the Navy Department, at this Cabinet meeting introduced a despatch, via San Francisco, from Admiral Rodgers, commanding the United States Asiatic squadron, giving an account of a fight between the Chinese on the Corean peninsula and the combined forces of the Americans and Europeans connected with their squadrons in those waters. Admiral Rodgers, it is understood, was conveying to the Corea a number of the natives of that country whom he had rescued from shipwreck. His intention was to illustrate the humane principles of the Western nations in contrast with the barbarities of the Coreans, who not long ago had murdered the crew of a French vessel wrecked on their coast. But it appears that the boats' crews from the French, English, Prussian and American vessels on this benevolent mission were fired upon by the Chinese, that a fight ensued, in which the Chinese were punished, and that Admiral Rodgers had intimated that the fight would be resumed next day.

It is supposed that the Chinese were, perhaps, not aware of the object of the expedition, and they may have judged it to be a descent of "the outside barbarians" upon their territory for no good purposes. In any event they have, no doubt, received a terrible thrashing, and have had their eyes opened to the folly of fighting the "red-headed barbarians" of the distant nations of the West.

The Corea is a large peninsula of nearly six hundred miles in length and over two hundred miles wide, lying between the Yellow Sea of China and the Sea of Japan. It pays tribute to the Chinese Emperor, although it is practically a kingdom of itself. The peninsula is a wild, mountainous region, and the sea on both sides is studded with islands. The people are represented as a well made race and polished in their manners; but from the geographical advantages of their peninsula, with its inaccessible retreats, and from the numerous islands along their coasts, their temptations to enter into the business of piracy have been very strong. It appears, too, that all that we have learned of them for many years past has been in connection with ships wrecked and plundered in their treacherous waters and from ships' crews murdered by those polished people. In fact, in all those waters contiguous to China, as in the archipelagoes of Australasia, piracy, which is a regular profession of the natives, has become a great nuisance to all "outside barbarians," and it seems to be increasing with their trade with those regions.

The coalition of the French, English, Prussians and Americans, entered into for the punishment of the piratical Chinese of the Corea, makes a fine opening for a decisive settlement, by a similar coalition, with China, and for a reconstruction of the Chinese policy of intercourse and reciprocity with civilized nations. The Burlingame treaty on all sides has become a dead letter. The Chinese Emperor is evidently encouraging throughout his dominions the policy of treachery and hostility to all "outside barbarians." He needs a visit at Pekin, from a strong military force, competent to capture the city and to hold it a few years as security for the fulfilment of a new treaty to be extorted from him at the point of the bayonet. Ten thousand American and English soldiers and marines, with their superior weapons and discipline, would be sufficient for the capture and occupation of Pekin against even half a million of Chinese; but if France, Germany and Russia can be induced to join in the expedition, so much the better. We hope that General Grant will, from this affair in the Corea, take the hint, and proceed to the adoption of measures looking to an armed coalition for a satisfactory treaty of peace with China.

American Jockey Club Races.

This is the last day of the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club races. There are five events on the card, all of which will be interesting. These comprise, first, a mile and a quarter dash between eight of the fine three-year-olds that have been in training at Jerome Park for some time, among them the flying filly Salina, who ran at Lexington, Ky., last month, a mile in one minute and forty-three seconds, which is the fastest time on the record. The second race will be for the Consolation Premium, and, as many will like the consolation of winning it, a good effort will be made to secure the prize. The third race will be a dash of three miles between Helmbold, Aldebaran and Catina. Then will follow a match between Echo, with 105 pounds up, and Vitesse, with 87 pounds, for $500 a side, two miles, the meeting winding up with a match between Climax and Overland, for $500, each carrying 150 pounds.

The pool-selling last night was principally confined to the race between the three-year-olds, Salina being a great favorite.

The following are a few of the pools sold:—

Salina........	$325	560	810	250	600	*
Fauchon.....	40	65	110	30	40	150
Lord Byron...	30	20	60	20	40	35
Coffee's colt..	25	35	50	25	45	85
Rattan.......	20	45	50	20	40	35
Miss Nelly....	20	25	Field			15
Belle Meade..	25	25	75	25	45	60
Nathan Oaks.	20	25				10

*The last pool was sold leaving Salina out.

GIVE THE REPUBLIC A FAIR CHANCE.—Motions have been introduced into the National Assembly of France providing for the prolongation of the powers of both the Assembly and M. Thiers for a term of two years. We hope the measure will pass, as it will tend to not only strengthen the executive, but will also have the effect of silencing the useless clamor raised by those who are enemies of republicanism that the present government is only a makeshift, and but the prologue to a monarchy.

ACCIDENT TO MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—A painful and it is feared fatal accident happened to Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham yesterday at Lebanon, Ohio. Mr. Vallandigham was counsel of defence in a murder trial, and, while explaining to his associate counsel his theory concerning the case, took from a table a pistol, which exploded while in his hands, the ball entering his groin, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound.

Progress of the Democracy on Their "New Departure."

The democracy of Iowa have struck into the path of the "new departure." According to a democratic contemporary of the Monsieur Mantilini school, who undertakes to cipher out "the demnition total," the enlightened Iowa democrats, after floundering about for ten years in the Dismal Swamp of dead issues, "accept the situation." But why do they accept it? Because, as the ingenuous Mantilini says, they wish "to adapt their utterances to the bigotry, the ignorance and the narrow prejudice of men who have voted with the republican party hitherto, and who have come sincerely to believe the falsehoods of republican politicians and journals that democrats are impolitic at heart rather than patriotic" on the back track to Buchanan. This new departure, then, is a mere gull trap. This is, indeed, a new rendering of the old play of "She Stoops to Conquer." But the movement is going ahead. The hint was given from Tammany Hall, the opening argument was thrown out by Mr. John Quincy Adams, the ball was set in motion in Ohio by Mr. Vallandigham, and, "right about face," the democracy have since rolled it through Pennsylvania to the Ohio river, and down that beautiful river to Kentucky, and thence up the mighty Mississippi to Iowa, and so, from State to State, they will keep "the ball a rolling on" till the meeting of the grand National Democratic Sanhedrim of 1872.

What then? Then, and before that day, we shall learn what this new departure really means. It means at present that, after fighting the issues settled by the war down to the late Connecticut election, the result in Connecticut, from the "nigger balance of power," left no alternative to the astonished democracy but the acceptance of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, including negro emancipation, negro civil and political equality, negro suffrage and all. In accepting the situation, then, and "the constitution as it is," the Northern democracy simply accept Uncle Tom "as a man and a brother." Under "the constitution as it was," in the good old democratic days of Buchanan, and by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, persons of African descent had "no rights which white men were bound to respect." And this was the constitution of the democracy down to the late Connecticut election. Now, in accepting the constitution as amended by the republicans, making free and equal all people, of all colors and all races, as citizens, the Northern democracy, in a single bound, jump from 1861 to 1871, and from the democratic platform of Jeff Davis and Buchanan to the republican platform of "Old Ben Wade" and General Grant. Call you not this high ground and lofty tumbling?

Dey wheel about, and turn about, and do jes so;
And ebery time dey wheel about dey jump Jim Crow.

But does this advance the democracy or does it set them back? That is the question. There is certainly no enthusiasm in the party organs over this new departure. What with their explanations and apologies and quibbling excuses, and what with the growlings and grumblings of the unreconstructed, it is evident that this new medicine is a nauseous dose to the unterrified. To give up all that they have been fighting for since the Charleston Convention, and to sign all that the radicals have done, by means of fire and sword, since the election of Lincoln, in the liberation and elevation of "the d—d nigger," is in truth a bitter dose to your regular old line red-hot democrats, dyed in the wool by the Dred Scott decision. Nor is it likely that they will for a year or two, even on this new departure, escape the consequences of a continuous fight on these dead issues on their line of march. Especially will continuous bushwhacking be the case from the Confederate crossroads of Kentucky to the alligator swamps of Florida and Louisiana. Jeff Davis has developed the real fire of the old democratic flint in the cotton States, and Stephens and Toombs speak for a host of Southern confederacy men when they say that your fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are frauds and outrages committed upon a prostrate people by a radical despotism, and that these frauds will never be accepted by the Southern chivalry. This new democratic departure, then, will strengthen General Grant in the South; and what it is going to do for the democracy in the North we shall begin to discover in the coming fall elections.

The Cotton Crop of 1871.

It appears from the reports which have come to the Bureau of Agriculture from all the cotton-growing States of the South that the area of cotton planted this year is on an average between fourteen and fifteen per cent less than last year, which is equivalent to nearly a million and a third acres. It is estimated, therefore, that the crop of 1871 will not exceed three and a half millions of bales, and that should the season prove unpropitious not more, perhaps, than three millions of bales. The planters are growing more corn and other products for home consumption this year. They find by experience that a large crop of cotton brings no more, or but little more, money than a short one, the price in the market being regulated by the supply. We cannot blame the planters for studying their own interests in this matter, while at the same time we may regret to see cotton high and cotton goods dearer. In this case the loss to the world seems to be a gain to the planters. Cheap cotton is a great boon, undoubtedly, to mankind as well as to manufacturers, and we hope the time will come when the production of this article may be cheapened by the use of machinery and improved methods of cultivation.

FELIX PYAT stands a fair chance of being the best arrested, oftenest killed and most successfully escaped man in France. He was killed a number of times; like the Irishman's bird, he was in two places at once, being in Switzerland and London at the same time, and now he turns up again at La Villette disguised as a priest.

THE CITY OF TAMPICO, the stronghold of the Mexican insurrection, has at last been taken by the forces of the government. It was stormed by the bayonet—a fact which speaks volumes for the bravery of the troops who made the assault.

The Indian Confederation.

The traditional redskin is fast disappearing, and the Indian of the present age is progressing in pale face practices. "Lo" is an adept at trickery, can outswear a steamboat man, punish more whiskey than a Hoosier and is by no means a tyro in managing political conventions. A Grand Council of delegates of the tribes of the Indian Territory is now in session at Okmulgee, having under consideration the proposed confederation of the numerous tribes south of Nebraska. On the 6th inst. General Sherman was present and had a big talk with the delegates. He told them many wholesome truths with regard to their dealings with the white race, showing them how impotent was their opposition to the advancement of civilization, and that their only escape from final annihilation was union among themselves and abandonment of their nomadic life. The Council approaches the subject of confederation with much caution, and it is plain that many tribes are not very strongly inclined to merge their individual existence in that of a consolidated nation. The constitution for the proposed confederation adopted at the Grand Council in December last was submitted to the tribes then represented, but has not yet been accepted by any, and a trick worthy a New York politician has come to light, by which action by the Cherokee Legislature upon the constitution was defeated. However, in spite of all opposition, no doubt the proposed confederation will be finally consummated, as the Council is fully impressed with the fact pointed out by General Sherman, that union of action and civilization are the only measures by which the red men can for any length of time preserve their national existence.

The Entry of the German Troops Into Berlin.

The crowning ceremonies of the victorious war came off yesterday amid the boundless enthusiasm of the German metropolis. It would be difficult to find a parallel to the magnificent festivities that graced the conqueror's march through the wide streets and avenues of Berlin. The nearest approach to it may have been the grand review of our troops in Washington before their final disbandment; at any rate they both served to commemorate the same end—the triumph of a united nation.

The Emperor, as a matter of course, was the centre of attraction. Flowers strewn by young girls in white marked the progress of the honored chief of the German nation. But the grand feature of the festivities was the unveiling the statue of Frederick William III., performed by Emperor William amid the cheers of the admiring multitude. The Emperor's speech on the occasion was in his usual vein, modest and devout withal.

The statue, which was erected in honor of a very indifferent monarch, will henceforth be associated with the crowning triumph of united Germany. Our cable despatch from Berlin, full and graphic as it is, can give but a faint idea of the appearance of the troops amid the cheering crowds. Every regiment of the armies which served in France was represented by a contingent.

The Emperor concluded the ceremonies in a very appropriate manner, by conferring the highest military rank in his gift—the rank of Field Marshal—upon Count Moltke, the working genius of the German war.

KU KLUX IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The little town of Rutherford, North Carolina, is making a history for itself, although it is one by no means enviable. On Wednesday night a disguised mob entered the town and made an attack upon the office of the *Star*, a republican paper, the materials of which were entirely destroyed. Not being able to capture either the editor of the *Star* or his assistant, the mob proceeded to the house of a republican member of the Legislature, and, bursting in the doors, seized the unfortunate radical, whom they carried into the street and barbarously maltreated, beating him severely and making him promise to reform his political ways. Their next visit was to the residence of a man named Biggerstaff, who had on two previous occasions been the recipient of attentions at the hands of the Ku Klux. Biggerstaff, fortunately, became apprised of the intended courtesies and fled to the woods. The mob, thus balked of their vengeance, dispersed, no doubt rejoicing in their easy victories over an unoffending printing office and an unarmed lawmaker.

Personal Intelligence.

United States Senator H. B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

Congressman Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Ex-Mayor R. M. Bishop, of Cincinnati, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

Judge L. R. Watts, of Virginia, is residing at the Coleman House.

Colonel L. R. Page, of Richmond, Va., is stopping at the Grand Central.

Colonel F. W. Latham, of Texas, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant Charles B. Seaver, of the United States Navy, is quartered at the St. George.

General Frieze and Dr. Okeo, of Providence, R. I., are staying at the New York Hotel.

Colonel J. Buena, a purchasing agent of the Spanish government, is at the Irving House.

Colonel W. M. Mason, of Taunton, Mass., is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge F. M. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, is staying at the Grand Central.

General R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, is quartered at the St. James.

Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, is staying at the St. Nicholas.

J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, the foe of Fisk, has put up at the Fifth Avenue.

James Noxon, of Syracuse, is at the Coleman House.

Charles B. Thompson, of St. Louis, is registered at the St. George.

Estell McHenry, a prominent journalist of St. Louis, is at the Grand Central.

George W. Beach, of Schenectady, is staying at the Irving House.

Colonel W. B. Bristol, of Connecticut, is sojourning at the Fifth avenue.

C. F. Young, of Honesdale, Pa., is at the St. Nicholas.

Melvin Foster, the billiard champion of Connecticut, is at the Irving House.

W. B. Taylor, of Albany, is domiciled at the Coleman House.

MATINEES TO-DAY.

Matinées will be given to-day at the Fifth Avenue, Wallack's, Booth's, Olympic, Niblo's, Globe, Grand Opera House and Wood's.

The attendance at Thomas' concerts, at the Central Park Garden, increases every evening. They are now the fashionable musical entertainments for the summer.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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WAR IN THE COREA

Important News from the Asiatic Squadron.

The American and European Fleets in Alliance Against the Chinese.

THE ALLIED BOATS FIRED UPON.

A Fight and the Chinese Punished.

GALLANTRY OF THE FRENCH.

Eight-Inch Arguments of the Monocacy With the Heathen.

Prompt Action to Follow Failure to Open Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which Secretary Robeson read a despatch from Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic squadron, and which was received this morning at the Navy Department via San Francisco, giving an account of a fight between the Chinese on the Corean Peninsula and the combined forces of the Americans and Europeans connected with the squadrons in those waters.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Although the despatch has not yet been made public, it is understood that Admiral Rodgers was conveying to Corea a number of Coreans, whom he had rescued from shipwreck, intending to illustrate the friendship of civilized nations, as contrasted with the acts of the Coreans, who, not long ago, murdered a French crew wrecked on that coast.

THE CHINESE PUNISHED.

The boats' crews from the French, English, Prussian and American vessels on this mission were fired upon by the Chinese, who probably were not aware of the object of the expedition. A fight ensued, in which the Chinese were punished.

THE CONFLICT TO HAVE BEEN RENEWED.

Admiral Rodgers intimates that the conflict would be renewed next day.

Additional Particulars—An American Expedition to the Corea—A Treaty with the Natives—A Maritime Survey—Corean Batteries Unmasked—The Heathens Whipped—Eight-Inch Arguments—Future Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

About the 1st of the present month our Minister to China, with Admiral Rodgers, commanding the American fleet in the East, made an expedition to the Corean peninsula, lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, and inhabited by a barbarous, treacherous and warlike people entirely independent of the government of China.

OBJECT OF THE EXPEDITION.

This expedition was undertaken for the purpose of endeavoring to make a treaty with the Corean authorities for the protection of shipwrecked sailors of civilized nations, who, when hitherto cast upon the shores of the peninsula, have been made slaves or murdered, or were otherwise ill treated. The expedition was also accompanied by the ships of some other of the civilized nations upon the station, including a French, and, it is believed, an English and Prussian vessel.

ADMIRAL RODGERS' DESPATCH.

The despatch from Admiral Rodgers, of which the following is the substance, was received at the Navy Department, and dated at Barsu, Island of Corea, June 3, and sent from Shanghae:—

Our Minister and Corean Envoys exchanged professions of amicable intentions. The Coreans made no objections to a survey of their waters.

COREAN BATTERIES UNMASKED.

The Monocacy, the Palos and four steam launches, under Commander Blake, were sent June 1 to examine the river Sable at a point called Difficult Passage on the French chart No. 2,750, at a point where navigation was most perilous. Masked batteries, manned by several thousand Coreans, were unmasked and opened a heavy fire without warning upon our people. The French ship in advance fought gallantly.

THE HEATHENS DRIVEN OUT.

Our vessels, bearing up, drove the enemy from their works. The tide swept all the ships past the batteries. They anchored and threw shells among the retreating enemy.

EIGHT-INCH ARGUMENTS.

Eight-inch shells were evidently not expected. The Monocacy was slightly injured by knocking upon a sunken rock, but is now temporarily repaired.

GALLANTRY OF THE SEAMEN.

The vessels returning received no fire, the enemy having been driven from the forts. Our people displayed great gallantry, and only two were slightly wounded.

A communication was received to-day which may open negotiations. Otherwise, since the Coreans have met peaceful overtures with unprovoked war, our forces will land, and, destroying the forts, will take such other measures as the interests of civilization required.

Admiral Rodgers Under Full Instructions.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

Admiral Rodgers received full instructions before starting on his expedition to the Corea, his despatch announcing the fight between the Coreans and the fleet of American and French vessels did not require the consideration of the Cabinet during its session to-day.

SKETCH OF COREA.

There are few places in Eastern waters more frequently mentioned than Corea and it may be truly said that there are few places in the same waters so little known to the American public. This ignorance of a country which has become famous for the partiality its inhabitants display for robust and irregular maritime taxation is due mainly to the rigid exclusion of foreigners, save as slaves, who can get little or no information of the country.

Corea is a large peninsula in Northeastern Asia, bounded on the east by the Sea of Japan on the south by the Strait of Corea and on the west by the Yellow sea and the Gulf of Leao Tong. It is called Tsyo-lo by the Chinese to whom it is tributary, Korai by the Japanese Kauli from which it derives the name of Corea. The length of the peninsula is about 600 miles and the width less than 150 and comprise about 80,000 square miles. The capital Kingkitao, is situated in the centre of the peninsula on the banks of the river Kiang. The entire length of the country is traversed by a mountain range which forms a gentle slope on the west and rises abruptly and precipitately on the west. The coast is about as treacherous as the Coreans themselves, being for the most part so rocky as to be practically inaccessible, although there are a few good harbors. The climate of Corea is very cold in winter, while in summer rain falls so abundantly that the great variety of fruits which grow on the peninsula yearly become so soaked that their flavor is rendered insipid. But, notwithstanding the usual severity of the seasons, the soil of Corea is rich and productive and barley, wheat, cotton, rice, millet, &c., are grown extensively and in great quantities. Fruit trees also flourish with tropical luxuriance. The mineral wealth of the country has scarcely been attended to, although gold, silver, copper, iron coal, &c., are found there. The domestic animals are oxen, pigs, goats, dogs and cats, and a small race of horses called monk neat, famous for their strength and spirit. It is said that there is a royal prohibition against the rearing of sheep and consequently that animal is almost unknown to the Coreans. The royal tiger and the panther are monarchs of the wild beasts in the peninsula and so numerous are they that the traffic in their skins form an important branch in their commerce with foreign nations. The manufactures comprise cloths, silk pottery and arms the latter being the best made. The Corean sabres and daggers are much sought for by the Chinese because of the exquisite manner in which they are made. The foreign commerce is trifling, and is confined mainly to China and Japan.

Corea is almost an independent kingdom, and is governed by a king who pays tribute the Uncle of the Moon, the Emperor of China. Its inhabitants are said to be first superior to the Chinese in mental and physical resources. The government consists of a king, whose ministry is divided into five departments, which form the centre of all civil and military authority. His Majesty's power is held sacred and inviolable from the union in his own person of the hierarchical and secular sovereignty. He divides his government into circles of provinces, each under the rule of special governors, all appointed by the King to whom they are responsible. The revenue of the Corean monarch are immense and are derived mainly from the letting out of land and a tithe of produce. As in China, religion is a secondary consideration. The prevailing belief is Buddhism, which was introduced about the year 372 but there appears to be another religion—evidently the original faith of the people—and the doctrines of Corpucious are held in high esteem.

The genuine Corean language is scarcely Roman, as it has become hopelessly corrupted by the introduction of numerous Chinese words, the higher classes using the Chinese language in all cases. About the year 1130 Corea was conquered by the Tartars, in 1592 and 1698 by the Japanese, who were unable to retain it and it fell under the sway of China, and we have already intimated the people engage largely in piracy, and numbers of them are yearly caught while at work in their pirate junks. Their treatment of all foreigners who fall into their hands is most brutal and it was because of their inhumanity that the expedition under the command of Admiral Rodgers was sent to Eastern waters.

VALLANDIGHAM SHOT.

C. L. Vallandigham Accidentally Shoots Himself.

HIS RECOVERY SCARCELY POSSIBLE.

Painful Accident to Mr. Vallandigham—He Accidentally Shoots Himself.

DAYTON, Ohio, June 16, 1871.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham accidentally shot himself to-day at Lebanon, where he was in attendance at court defending one McGehan, charged with murder. Mr. Vallandigham, in attempting to explain the character of the shot alleged to have been fired by McGehan, held a pistol in the same position, when its contents were accidentally discharged, the ball lodging in the abdomen. The extent of the wound cannot be definitely ascertained to-night. Physicians from this city have been summoned, and are now on their way to Lebanon.

Additional Particulars.

Later despatches from Lebanon say Mr. Vallandigham was vomiting, which was regarded as an unfavorable symptom, and one of his physicians said there were indications of an internal hemorrhage. The doctors ceased their fruitless search for the ball about an hour after the accident. They then closed the wound and placed the patient on his right side. He was calm and collected. It appears that no one was present with Vallandigham when the accident occurred but ex-Lieutenant Governor McBurney, who has been associated with him in the defence of McGehan. McBurney had expressed some doubt as to the theory that Myers had shot himself. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he by mistake took up the loaded one, put it in his pocket and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next his body. Just as he was leaving his pocket it was discharged, it is reported, at nearly the same part of the body where Myers was shot. He at once ejaculated, "Oh, murder!" and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons with eager eyes, and even assisted them in searching for the ball. The ball appears to have taken a downward course in the direction of the bladder.

A later despatch says that the symptoms are growing more unfavorable. His pulse got above 100. The surgeons do not appear to be hopeful although they are reticent.

Still later advices state that his hands and feet are growing cold. He vomits often, but throws up no blood. The physicians say he is sinking fast. His pulse is rising.

The Latest—Mr. Vallandigham Still Conscious—His Condition Very Dangerous.

CINCINNATI, June 17, 1871.

At ten minutes past two A. M. Vallandigham was still conscious but in great pain. Internal hemorrhage is the probable cause. His physicians pronounce his condition very serious, and there seems hardly a possibility of his recovery.

FRANCE.

Defiant Proclamation by the International Society.

The Commune Disarmed but Not Conquered.

POWER AT THE POLLS.

Vive la Republique Sociale!—Vive la Commune!

The Government to Remain at Versailles Until October.

PYAT TURNS UP AGAIN.

A Non-Partisan Electoral Committee Formed in Paris.

The German Army of Occupation to be Reduced.

EXCITED DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Cause of the Paris Insurrection to be Investigated.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, June 16, 1871.

A proclamation has been issued by the International Society which declares:—"We are disarmed, but not conquered, and are still one hundred thousand strong. Favre and Trochu were the authors of our misfortunes, aided by capital and the priesthood. We accept the responsibility of the conflagrations. We must have no interior deputies, no divisions at the polls. Ready to take up our arms, but not our votes. *Vive la République Sociale! Vive la Commune!*"

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Meurice Released—Won't Leave Versailles—The Court Martial—Motion by M. Baze.

VERSAILLES, June 16, 1871.

Francis Paul Meurice, the dramatist and novelist, who was arrested in Paris as a Communist, has been released from imprisonment.

WON'T LEAVE VERSAILLES.

There will be for the present no transfer of the Executive and Legislative departments of the government which will remain, as at present constituted, at Versailles, until October.

THE COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial will assemble next week for the trial of MM. Rochefort, Assi and Rossel.

A MOTION BY M. BAZE.

Motions have been submitted to the Assembly by M. Baze providing for the prolongation of the powers of both the Assembly and President Thiers for two years and also for the election of a committee to draw up a bill constituting the future government of France.

DISPOSITION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

General Douay's corps has gone to Lyons. Its mission is to disarm the National Guards in the Valley of the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles. General Clinchant remains at Versailles and General Ladmirault in Paris, with 60,000 men. About twenty thousand troops will be sent to Algeria. The Second corps is at Versailles. The principal towns throughout the country are to be garrisoned.

A NON-PARTISAN ELECTORAL COMMITTEE.

The chief newspapers have constituted themselves an election committee for the support of non-partisan candidates for the Assembly, whose careers are guarantees that they will support law and order.

ARREST OF LA CECILIA.

The Communist general La Cecilia has been arrested in the Department of Calvados.

THE STATE OF SIEGE.

Nothing has yet been determined by the government relative to raising the state of siege in Paris.

The Non-Partisan Committee Unfavorably Received—The Grand Review—A Rumor Contradicted—M. Bazes' Motion Inopportune—Pyat Turns Up—A Promise from Bismarck.

VERSAILLES, June 16, 1871.

The journalists, who have constituted themselves an Electoral Committee offer to the electors a collective list of candidates, but the republican journals refuse to accept the programme.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review of 100,000 men, which has been announced for the Champs de Mars on Sunday next, will be held at Longchamps.

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

A rumor which has obtained circulation of modifications in the Ministry is authoritatively contradicted.

M. BAZES' MOTION REGARDED INOPPORTUNE.

The motions submitted in the Assembly yesterday by M. Bazes were unexpected by his colleagues and are regarded as inopportune. It is thought no action will be taken upon them by the Assembly.

PYAT TURNS UP AGAIN.

It is reported that M. Pyat has been arrested at La Villette, disguised as a priest.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM FABRICE.

General Fabrice has presented his compliments to M. Thiers upon the overthrow of the Commune.

A PROMISE FROM BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck has promised to diminish the German army of occupation in France.

THE LONG LOAN.

The amount of the proposed French long loan will, it is now said, be reduced one-fifth.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

After the Government of National Defence—The Cause of the Paris Revolt to be Investigated—The Left Attacked—Defence of the International Society.

VERSAILLES, June 16, 1871.

In the Assembly to-day the resolution appointing a committee to revise the decrees of the Government of National Defence passed to a second reading.

ARAGO AND SIMON COURT INQUIRY.

MM. Arago and Simon, during the debate on the resolution, urged a thorough investigation, and protested against the calumnies heaped upon that government.

INVESTIGATING INTO THE LATE REVOLT.

A resolution for a committee to inquire into causes of the late insurrection in Paris was introduced and was followed by a heated discussion.

THE PARTY OF THE LEFT ATTACKED.

M. Henjons attacked the party of the Left as fosterers of the revolutionary spirit.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY DEFENDED.

M. Tolain defended the International Society, and denounced Napoleon, who, he said, was at one time willing to allow a memorial issued by the society to be distributed in France if a paragraph eulogizing him was inserted in it. M. Tolain promised if the investigation was ordered to appear before the committee with documentary evidence justifying the course of the International Society throughout the late troubles.

NO SYMPATHY WITH ASSASSINS.

He was asked by a Deputy if he could likewise defend the insurrection; and replied by indignantly repudiating all sympathy with assassins and incendiaries.

ADOPTED.

The resolution for a committee of investigation was adopted.

PARIS ACCOUNTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Sop to Cerberus—The Republic a Necessity—The Military Review Condemned—Glais-Bizoin a Candidate.

PARIS, June 16, 1871.

Augustin Cochin, one of the leaders of the clerical party, has been appointed prefect of the Department of Seine-et-Oise.

THE REPUBLIC A NECESSITY.

M. Coquerel has written a letter to the press urging the necessity of a republican form of government for France.

THE MILITARY REVIEW CONDEMNED.

The republican journals condemn the proposed military review of Sunday as impolitic and in bad taste.

GLAIS-BIZOIN IN THE FIELD.

M. Glais-Bizoin is a candidate for the Assembly for one of the Paris districts. He is a supporter of President Thiers.

The Self-Constituted Electoral Committee.

PARIS, June 16, 1871.

Eighteen newspapers are represented in the self-constituted Electoral Committee of Journalists. The programme of the committee is opposed by the republican organs because the newspapers which support the movement are considered favorable to a monarchy.

FOREIGNERS SERVING IN THE COMMUNE.

The *Figaro* gives the following list of foreigners holding high positions in or in the service of the Commune:—

Anys el Bitar director of manuscripts in the National Library (Egyptian); Tinde ll, surgeon major of the —st battalion (Italian). Babick, member of the Commune (Pole). Rocka, adjutant of the 97th battalion (Pole); Cluseret, general, delegate for war (American), Cernatesco, surgeon major (Pole), Gumbinski, colonel of the staff (Pole); Capellaro member of the military commission (Italian), Carneiro de Cunha surgeon major of the Thirty-eighth battalion (Portuguese). Chacamba, surgeon major (Pole); Dombrowski, general of the forces of the Commune (Pole). Dombrowski his brother, colonel of the staff (Pole). Durnof, commandant of legion (Pole); Echenloub colonel of the Eighty-eighth battalion (German). Ferrera Gola director general of ambulance (Portuguese). Frankel, member of the Commune (Prussian). Crorock commandant of the fort of Issy (Wallachian). Grejorok, commandant of artillery of Montrouge (Wallachian). Kertzfeld, chief director of ambulances (German), Izquierdo, surgeon major (Pole). Jelowski surgeon major of the Republican Zouaves (Pole), Kobosko, cavalier estafette, une of others du corde Francs de la Commune (Pole). La Cecilia, general in chief (Italian), Landowski, aide-de-camp of General Dombrowski (Pole); Mizara commandant of the 1st battalion (Italian); Maratuch, aide major of the Seventy-second battalion (Hungarian). Moro, commandant of the Twenty-second battalion (Italian); Okolowicz and his brothers generals and officers of the staff (Poles); Ostyn, member of the Commune (Belgian). Olinski, chief of the Seventeenth Legion (Pole), Pisani, aide-de-camp of General Flourens (Italian); Polampenski, aide-de-camp of General Dombrowski (Pole). Houbinski officer of the staff (Pole), Lazdzierswski commander of the Fort de Vanvres (Pole), Pirrza, chief of legion (Italian), Pugno, director of the music at the Opera (Italian), Romanelli, director of the *personnel* of war (Italian), Rozwski, surgeon major of the Forty-fourth battalion (Pole); Rublowski, officer of the staff (Pole); Rudnowitz (P.), surgeon major of marine fusiliers (Pole), Syneck, surgeon major of the 1st battalion (German); Skalski surgeon major of the Zoto battalion (Pole). Soleriado surgeon major (Spaniard), Thaller, lieutenant governor of the fort of Bicetre (German); Van Ostal commandant of the 115th battalion (Dutchman). Vetzel, commandant of the forts of the south (German), Wroblewski general, commandant of the Army of the South (Pole), Wilton, surgeon major of the Seventy-second battalion (American), Zengerler, surgeon major of the Seventy-fourth battalion (German).

THE POPE.

His Reported Resolve to Leave Rome for Corsica.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 16, 1871.

Advices from Corsica favor the rumors which have been for some time circulated regarding the Pope, saying that the Palace of Ajaccio has been fitted up for the reception of his Holiness.

It is now said that the Pope will leave for Corsica as soon as King Victor Emmanuel will make his entry into Rome.

ENGLAND.

Sad Accident in Moray Frith—Fourteen Persons Drowned—Street Railroads in London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 16, 1871.

Fourteen persons have been drowned in consequence of an accident on Moray Frith.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Miss Rye took out 113 children to Canada in the Allan steamer Prussia, which sailed yesterday for Quebec.

HORSE RAILROAD CARS IN LONDON.

A tramway from Islington to Moorgate street has been opened, and others are being built in different parts of London.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

The weather throughout England is fair and favorable to the crops.

SPAIN.

The Cortes on the Amendment of the Treaty With the Bank of Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, June 13, 1871.

There has been a long discussion in Committee of the Cortes with reference to the annulment of the treaty with the Bank of Paris, under which a treasury loan was to have been effected. No conclusion was reached.

ITALY.

Financial Measures Passed in the Italian Parliament—Reorganization of the Italian Army.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, June 16, 1871.

In the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza, the Minister of Finance, among other measures, asked for additional funds to defray the expenses of the removal of the capital. The request was granted. He also made propositions to raise the revenue by increased taxation, which were likewise adopted by the Chamber.

THE ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED.

The discussion of the Army Reorganization bill has been ordered to begin immediately, in order that the measure may be passed before the transfer of the Chambers to Rome.

THE IRON HORSE TO CLIMB OVER ST. GOTHARD.

The St. Gothard Railway bill has been adopted by the Chamber.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Railway Between Stockholm and Christiania.

STOCKHOLM, June 16, 1871.

The railway from Stockholm to Christiania was opened to-day. The trip between the cities is now made in fifteen and a half hours.

GERMANY.

THE ENTRY OF THE VICTORS INTO BERLIN.

The Finest Military Pageantry of Modern Times.

Grand Display of the Trophies of the War.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Emperor Riding Through a Field of Flowers.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

Unveiling the Statue of Frederick William III.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

New Honors to the Victorious Leaders.

Count Moltke Field Marshal of the Empire.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, June 17, 1871.

The triumphal entry of the army and the inauguration of the equestrian statue of King Frederick William III. took place to-day in exact accordance with the programme given in the Imperial proclamation of the 12th.

The weather was most favorable for the display, and the city was crowded with people who have been thronging hither for the past fortnight.

The streets on the line of march were superbly decorated, and in the public squares triumphal arches were raised and platforms erected to accommodate thousands of spectators.

THE TRIUMPHAL MARCH ALONG LINES OF CAPTURED CANNON.

The procession was one of the most magnificent of modern times. Headed by the eagles and standards captured from the French, it marched in the order set forth in the imperial programme, from the Tempelhof Field to the palace, between two rows of cannon, numbering some two thousand, taken during the war.

At intervals along the line enormous trophies, formed of captured arms, were erected.

RECEPTION TO THE EMPEROR.

After the First Division of the victorious column had passed the Brandenburg gate the Emperor with the German princes in his train, preceding the army, was received at the portal by deputations from the municipal governments of Berlin and the principal cities of Germany.

Addresses of welcome and congratulation were presented, when the Emperor, at the head of a brilliant *cortége*, rode down the *Via Triumphalis*, which had been constructed in honor of the occasion. The road was scattered with flowers as he advanced by hundreds of young girls dressed in white.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS—APPEARANCE OF THE SOLDIERS.

The army then entered the gate, with the Prussian Guards at the head of the line. It was mainly composed of detachments representing every regiment which took part in the war, each bearing its regimental colors. The appearance of the men was superb, and the enthusiasm of the great masses of spectators, as they passed by, was unbounded.

CHEERING THE CONQUERERS.

Each regiment, as it entered the Pariser Platz, where the crowd was the greatest, was cheered with unfailing enthusiasm. Some of the regiments well known to the Berliners, and others which had particularly distinguished themselves during the campaign, received special ovations, the people breaking into their ranks crowning them with wreaths and overwhelming them with flowers.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM III.

When the procession had concluded its march, the Emperor proceeded to unveil the statue of his father, Frederick William the Third. All the dignitaries of the empire, the historians generals and the members of the German Parliament assisted at the ceremony, in presence of the army and countless multitudes of spectators.

The veil of the statue was removed amid tremendous cheering the firing of cannon, and music from the military bands.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor, standing at the foot of the statue, delivered a speech, closing with these words:—"This monument, which was projected in a time of profoundest peace now becomes the memorial of one of the most brilliant, though bloodiest, of modern wars. May the peace so dearly achieved be a lasting one."

THE REWARDS OF VALOR.

The ceremonies closed with the conferring of honors on the victorious commanders. Numerous orders were granted by the Emperor and the hereditary command of the most distinguished regiments was given to various generals and princes.

Among those who received these marks of fame at the hands of the Emperor were Prince George of Saxony, and Prince Leopold of Bavaria.

PROMOTIONS TO VON MOLTKE AND VON ROON.

General Von Roon was elevated to the rank of Count of the Empire, and General Von Moltke was made Field Marshal of the imperial army.

To-night the entire city was illuminated and rejoicings at its height.

INDIA.

Creation of a Department of Agriculture.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, June 15, 1871.

A Department of Agriculture has been established for India, and Mr. Hume has been appointed to the position of its secretary.

The weather is rainy.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91⅞ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, old, 90⅞; 1867, 90⅝; ten-forties, 89¼.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, June 16—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅜ a 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS MONEY MARKET.—PARIS, June 16—Evening.—Rentes closed at 53f. 52c., ex interest.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 16—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firm. Middling uplands, 8⅛d. a 8¼d.; middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 7,000 for export and speculation. The stock of cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 456,000 bales, of which 132,000 are American.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, June 16, 1871.

Arrived.	From	Date of Sailing	Bales of Cotton.
Ship Laber	Savannah	May 5	3,211
Bark Urkaine	New Orleans	May 5	1,975
Bark R. Boak	New Orleans	May 10	1,776
Bark Agincourt	New Orleans	April 24	1,161
Brig Formica	New Orleans	April 25	541
Bark N. M. Mallory	Galveston	May 6	900

TRADE REPORT.—MANCHESTER, June 16.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 16.—Cheese, 61s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 35s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut. Pork, 50s. per bbl. for fine Western prime mess.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 16, 1871.—Linseed oil, £33 per ton. Common rosin, 6s. 6d. a 6s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 31s 6d. Refined petroleum, 18½d. per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 16, 1871.—Calcutta linseed, 58s. 6d. Linseed oil, £32 5s. a £32 10s. Common rosin, 6s. 9d. a 7s. per cwt. Sperm oil, £81 a £82 per ton.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET.—LONDON, June 16, 1871.—Sugar, 31s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 16, 1871.—Wheat, 11s. 11d. per cental for California white, and 10s. 3d. a 10s. 9d. for new red Western spring.

MEXICO.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF TAMPICO.

STORMED BY THE BAYONET.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE BESIEGED.

FIRE IN THE CITY.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7,
VIA MATAMOROS, June 9, 1871.

The insurgents at Tampico refuse to let families leave their houses and in consequence great suffering is experienced. The American Consul has requested the besiegers not to fire on the city, but the request was not granted.

The President has ordered General Rocha to do something towards saving the women, children and old men.

Vallarta has probably been elected Governor of Jalisco.

Congress has been called to an extra session.

Additional Particulars.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 8, 1871.

Last night a truce of twenty-four hours was arranged between the rebels, at Tampico, and General Rocha, commanding the besieging forces, to let families leave the city.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 10,
VIA MATAMOROS, June 11, 1871.

General Rocha states that the Tampico rebels finally refused to let families leave the city and improved the twenty-four hours twice by repairing the fortifications of the city. The place will be carried by storm.

The yellow fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

The Latest News.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 11, 1871.

The city of Tampico was stormed this morning at four o'clock and taken at the point of the bayonet. All the insurgents were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The Federal army behaved very well, and all are in good condition.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer remains low on the Pacific coast and is now falling. It has risen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Atlantic States, and has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley, and especially north and west of Indiana. The temperature has fallen slightly over the Lake district, and has remained low during the day on the Atlantic coast. Light rains were reported Thursday night on the South Atlantic coast and in Southern Illinois and Arkansas. Threatening weather now prevails in Tennessee and Illinois and westward, with slight southeasterly winds. Light winds and calms are now reported from the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Lakes.

Probabilities.

The cloudy and threatening weather of the Mississippi Valley will probably extend over the Ohio Valley and upper lakes on Saturday, with easterly winds on the lower lakes and Atlantic coast, and southerly winds on the Gulf. No extended dangerous storm is apprehended.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JUNE 17.

1865—King William of Prussia prorogued Parliament because of its opposition to his plans, and declared to rule without it.

1861—Battle of Booneville, Mo.; General Lyon defeated the rebels under General Marmaduke.

1775—Battle of Bunker Hill; Charlestown, Mass., burned by the British troops.

A.—"There is a Beautiful Ideal in the Imagination of every man." This ideal is developed in the model Blue Pearl Cassimere Summer Hat introduced by ESPENSCHEID this season, which to the eye of an artist, presents that contour of expression and to be realized by gentlemen of taste. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau st.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume. I LOVE YOU. I LOVE YOU.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at popular prices, go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A.—Gent's Pearl Cassimere Hats Five dollars. WARNOCK & CO 519 Broadway

A.—Keep Cool and Comfortable.—Get a Pair BROOKS' LOW SHOES, KID OR CALF, 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel and 1,195 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

A Fine Lot of Panama Hats—Just Received, for young men. TERRY, 19 Union square and 1,135 Broadway.

A.—The Grand Duke Alexis, on His Arrival in this country the coming fall, will, without doubt, during his stay in New York, be a regular attendant with his suite, at the Russian (vapor) Marble Baths, at 2 and 25 East Fourth street. In fact, at these baths are a national institution, used constantly by all classes from the nobility to the poorest peasant. These baths are open daily, from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies' hours daily 10 to 1 A. M.

A White Duck Vest, $4.—Cheviot Coatings, Diagonal and other Cloths, Alpaca Derbys, $7.50 to $5. Everything else. G. B. CLARKE, 113 and 114 William st.

American Jockey Club Stand.—Two Masons, Old Fellows gentlemen, in the to examine finest English oil, water colored Paintings and Pictures ever seen in New York. HEATH'S, WILSON'S, HERRING'S. Elegantly framed gold black walnut. Half Broadway prices. HONORABLE JAMES SPALDING BRADLEY, 71 LIBERTY STREET.

Bathing Dresses, Caps and Shoes, for Ladies and gentlemen, at UNION ADAMS & CO'S, 637 Broadway.

Circulation of the New York Daily Weather past week, 812,937. Average per day, 112,115.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his Wig and Scalp Factory, No 6 Astor House.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

David's Pearl Cassimere and Straw Hats for gentlemen. Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane st.

English Yachting Hats, Imported, at Dunlap & Co's, 174 Fifth avenue and 1 509 Broadway.

Essays for Young Men on Great Social EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with marriage, with sure relief for the erring and unfortunate. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Reduction in Straw and Panama Hats—Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats, &c. TERRY, 19 Union square and 1,135 Broadway.

"Hotter than the Infernal Tropics!"—There's nothing more refreshing than one of ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS. Lexington av.—Twenty-fifth.

In the Central Park, on a Sunday Afternoon, is the simplest matter in the world to distinguish the conceited snob from the thorough gentleman. The latter always tastefully thinks never, always attires at a gentlemanly wears one of those elegant chapeaux only to be got at KNOX'S celebrated Hat Emporium, 212 Broadway.

Ladies' Panama Hats—The Most Elegant and stylish Hat ever worn. Just introduced by TERRY, 19 Union square and 1,135 Broadway.

Read Pomeroy's Democrat Sunday Morning.—Eighty four columns of reading matter. The largest Sunday paper in New York. For sale by all the principal news dealers.

To Tighten the Hair in the Scalp and Keep it from falling off use HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors, 480 Broadway, for stores, kitchens, halls, restaurants, billiard rooms.

100,000 Summer Hats Less than Wholesale prices. WREBER, Sixth avenue and Thirty-first street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE Board of Health of the Health Department OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

APRIL 11, 1870—APRIL 10, 1871.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 Mott Street, New York, April 27, 1871.

To the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New York:—

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New York, for the year ending April 10, 1871, with an appendix thereto.

By order of the Board.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Board of Health.

COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph S. Bosworth, Henry Smith, Benjamin F. Manierre, *Thomas J. Barr, — Police Commissioners.

John M. Carnochan, M. D., Health Officer of the Port.

Stephen Smith, M. D., Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D., Magnus Gross, John Mullaly, — Health Commissioners.

PRESIDENT. Joseph S. Bosworth.

SECRETARY. Emmons Clark.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sanitary Committee.	*Committee on Street Cleaning.*
Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D.	John Mullaly.
Stephen Smith, M. D.	Henry Smith.
Magnus Gross.	Thomas J. Barr.
Committee on Permits.	*Committee on Finance.*
Stephen Smith, M. D.	Magnus Gross.
John Mullaly.	Benjamin F. Manierre.
Magnus Gross.	Thomas J. Barr.
Committee on Vital Statistics.	*Committee on Law and Ordinances.*
Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D.	Magnus Gross.
John M. Carnochan, M. D.	John Mullaly.
Stephen Smith, M. D.	Benjamin F. Manierre.

*Appointed Police Commissioner November, 1870, vice Matthew T. Brennan, resigned and elected sheriff.

Officers of the Board.

CITY SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.
Moreau Morris, M. D.

HEALTH INSPECTORS.

1. L. L. Demainville, M. D.	6. Philip O'Hanlon, M. D.
2. Willard F. Deming, M. D.	7. W. H. B. Post, M. D.
3. Edward H. Janes, M. D.	8. Charles F. Roberts, M. D.
4. D. Dewitt Joy, M. D.	9. Henry R. Stiles, M. D.
5. S. P. Morris, M. D.	10. Augustus Viele, M. D.

SANITARY PERMIT INSPECTOR. Charles H. Cooper.
INSPECTOR OF STREET CLEANING. Thomas Cochran, M. D.
REGISTER OF RECORDS. Charles P. Russel, M. D.
DEPUTY REGISTER OF RECORDS. John T. Nagle, M. D.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL. Aaron J. Vanderpoel.
ENGINEER. Charles H. Haswell.
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST. Charles F. Chandler, Ph. D.
CHIEF CLERK. George S. Hastings.

Report.

To the Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New York:—

The Board of Health, of the Health Department of the city of New York, respectfully transmits its first annual report, which includes a review of its proceedings from its organization, April 11, 1870, to the 10th day of April, 1871, being a period of one year.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

By the "Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York" (chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870), passed April 5, 1870 the city of New York was excepted from the provisions of the act entitled "An act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and a Board of Health therein for the preservation of life and health and to prevent the spread of disease," passed February 26, 1866. The same act (articles fourth and eleventh) creates a Health Department, and declares that such department shall be a board consisting of the Police Commissioners of the city of New York, the Health Officer of the Port, and also four officers to be called "Commissioners of Health of the city of New York," who shall be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years, two of whom must have been practising physicians in said city for a period of five years preceding their appointment.

On the 9th day of April the Mayor, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, by virtue of the authority conferred by the act entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York," made the appointments of the heads of departments in the government of the Corporation of New York city, as established by said act. On the 11th day of April the Board of Health, of the Health Department, was temporarily organized, there being present for said purpose the following named Police Commissioners, to wit:—Joseph S. Bosworth, Henry Smith, Matthew T. Brennan and Benjamin F. Manierre; and the following named Health Commissioners—Stephen Smith, M. D.; Giovanni Ceccarini, M. D.; Magnus Gross and John Mullaly; absent, Dr. John M. Carnochan, Health Officer of the Port. In the temporary organization of the Board Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre was elected President, and Emmons Clark, Secretary. The Board of Health, of the Health Department of the city of New York, succeeded to all the powers and duties of the Metropolitan Board of Health so far as relates to New York city, and that the necessary business of the department might continue to be transacted without interruption until a permanent organization was effected the Board adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the several officers, clerks and employes of the Metropolitan Board of Health, in office and doing duty, respectively, in the city of New York on the 4th of April, 1870, except the president, secretary, counsel, attorney, chemist and engineer of said Board, be and are hereby transferred to the Health Department created by chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, and they are severally hereby authorized and appointed, until the further order of this Board, to perform in and for the said Health Department all the duties and perform all the services which they were respectively authorized to perform in and for the Metropolitan Board of Health, not inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of said chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870.

The Board was permanently organized on the 27th day of April, 1870, by the election of Commissioner Joseph S. Bosworth as President, and Emmons Clark as Secretary; and during the months of April and May the Board selected and appointed a full corps of officers and clerks in place of those temporarily retained by resolution of April 9.

ORGANIZATION OF BUREAUS.

On the 27th day of April the Board proceeded to the organization of the bureaus provided for by section 91 of chapter 137, Laws of 1870, and adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That there shall be a bureau in this department, which shall be called the "Sanitary Inspection Bureau;" the chief officer of this bureau shall be called "City Sanitary Inspector."

Resolved, That until the further order of this Board, the City Sanitary Inspector is authorized to do and perform, and that he do and perform the several acts and matters which the Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 4th of April, 1870, was authorized to do and perform, not inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, except such of said acts and matters as the Register of Records may be authorized to do and perform.

Resolved, That there shall be a bureau in this department which shall be called the "Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics;" the chief officer of this bureau shall be called the "Register of Records." In said bureau shall be recorded, without fees, every birth, marriage and death, and all inquisitions of coroners (excepting those whereby a jury find a death caused by negligence or malicious injury), which shall occur or be taken within the city of New York. The records and papers of this department and of the Metropolitan Board of Health, transferred to this department by act and operation of law, relating to the registration of marriages, births and deaths in the city of New York, shall be in charge of the Register of Records. After the Register of Records shall enter upon the duties of his office all permits for the removal of the body of any deceased person from the city of New York for interment, and all burial permits and permits for the disinterment of the remains of deceased persons in the city of New York shall be granted and signed by the Register of Records.

During the month of May the Board organized the "Bureau of Street Cleaning," and on the 1st day of June appointed a chief officer of the same, called the "Inspector of Street Cleaning." The "Sanitary Permit Bureau" was also organized, as required by law, and on the 30th of May the Board appointed a chief officer of the same, called the "Sanitary Permit Inspector."

THE SANITARY CODE.

It being the duty of the Board, immediately upon its organization, to cause to be conformed to article 11 of chapter 137, Laws of 1870, the code of laws and regulations lately adopted by the Board of Health for the Metropolitan Sanitary district, to be called the "Sanitary Code," the Board, on the 27th day of April, adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of five members of this Board, be appointed to prepare and report for the consideration of the Board such a modification of the code of laws and regulations adopted by the Board of Health for the Metropolitan Sanitary district, and in force on the 5th day of April, 1870, as will conform the same to the eleventh article of chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, together with such additional provisions for the security of life and health in the city of New York as to them may seem expedient, and to specify such distribution of powers and duties to the members and employes of the Board as to the said committee may seem appropriate.

The committee appointed under the above resolution consisted of Commissioners Ceccarini, S. Smith, Gross, Brennan and Manierre, and said committee was authorized to secure the services of A. J. Vanderpoel, Esq., as counsel in the consideration of the matters referred to the committee and in the preparation of the report.

On the same day the Board adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the rules and regulations of the Metropolitan Board of Health in force on the 4th of April, 1870, so far as they are not inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870, should be and are hereby extended to the Health Department and the Board of Health created by said act, and to all the officers, clerks, agents and employes of said Health Department and of said Board, so far as they are applicable thereto respectively, until the further order of this said Board.

The rules and regulations above referred to were referred to the special Committee on Sanitary Code for such modification and amendment as should seem to be necessary.

On the 15th day of May the sanitary code, as reported by the committee, was adopted by the Board, together with the rules and regulations as modified and amended. On the same day the standing committees authorized by the rules and regulations of the Board were appointed by the President.

REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

The various subjects brought under the consideration of the Board, and the results which have followed, so far as ascertained, will appear from the following review of the proceedings of the Board for the year ending April 10, 1871:—

1. *Drainage of Vacant Lots.*—This important subject has received due consideration, and under the orders of the Board many vacant lots have been relieved of stagnant water. In cases where nuisances of this character could be abated by street sewers, the attention of the Department of Public Works has been called to the sanitary necessity of constructing sewers in certain streets, and that department has promptly afforded the required relief. In other cases it has been found necessary to order vacant lots to be filled sufficiently to throw the surface water into the street gutters. The most serious difficulty encountered by the Board occurs where the original surface of vacant property is below the street level, and the natural water courses are cut off and obstructed by the construction of public streets. The Board deeming this subject to be of vast importance to the present as well as to the future sanitary condition of the city, on the 20th day of October directed the Sanitary Committee to prepare a report on the value and necessity of a system of drainage for sanitary purposes in the city of New York, and on sanitary engineering in connection with city improvements. From the report prepared by the Sanitary Committee (Appendix A) it appears that it is entirely practicable to relieve the vacant parts of this island from stagnant water, although it may be necessary to apply to the Legislature for additional powers to accomplish that object. That the built-up portions of the city in which the natural water courses have been obstructed are most liable to malarial and epidemic diseases is a well-established fact, and to relieve such parts of the city from this tendency to disease is a problem worthy of the careful consideration of the most accomplished sanitary engineers.

2. *Street Sewers, Culverts, Pavements, &c.*—Whenever it has appeared from the reports of sanitary officers that the public health would be improved or promoted by the construction of street sewers, the Board has directed copies of such reports to be forwarded to the Department of Public Works, with a request for the necessary action. All recommendations of this character have received prompt attention from that department of Public Works, and the Board acknowledges the earnest co-operation of that department in all efforts for sanitary improvement. Obstructions of sewers and culverts, and defects in street pavements, resulting in accumulations of stagnant water and filth, have been remedied by the Department of Public Works upon notice from this Board. A large number of orders have been issued upon owners of property to relay sidewalks and to reset curb and gutter stones to the established grade, thereby abating the many nuisances resulting from the imperfect manner in which the sidewalk, curb and gutter stones were originally laid.

3. *Street Cleaning.*—The cleaning of the streets is unquestionably of the greatest importance to the public health, and must always receive the attention of the proper authorities. On the 9th of June, 1865, a contract for cleaning the streets of the city of New York for a period of ten years was made by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by an act of the Legislature passed May 1, 1865, with Messrs. Brown, Devoe and Knapp. The contractors, for a specified sum, agreed to thoroughly clean all the paved streets and avenues, and all the lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips, once in each week, and to remove all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind from the streets, every twenty-four hours, Sundays excepted, and that a few of the principal business streets and avenues should be swept twice or thrice weekly. That the cleaning of certain other streets, especially those which are densely populated by the indigent classes, and during the summer months more frequently than is required by the contract above referred to, is absolutely a sanitary necessity, has been for some years generally acknowledged. To meet this great public want the Legislature, in chapter 383, Laws of 1870, authorized this Board to make arrangements with the contractor for cleaning the streets for such additional cleaning of the streets as they should from time to time deem the public health to require. Pending the organization of the Bureau of Street Cleaning, and during the negotiations between the chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning and the street cleaning contractor as to the rates for the additional work required, the Board authorized the City Sanitary Inspector to cause those streets to be cleaned daily in which contagious and infectious diseases prevailed, and to thoroughly disinfect the gutters of said streets. The Board also directed the City Sanitary Inspector and the Inspector of Street Cleaning to report the streets and parts of streets needing cleaning more frequently than is required by the street-cleaning contract. This report was received on the 22d day of June, and the Board on the same day authorized the chairman of the Committee on Street Cleaning to make arrangements with the street-cleaning contractor for additional work at a rate not exceeding thirty dollars per mile for each cleaning of any street or part of street cleaned more than three times a week, and not exceeding thirty-five dollars per mile for each cleaning of any street or part of street cleaned three times or less per week. He was also instructed to make specific requisitions on the contractor for work, specifying the exact blocks of streets to be cleaned and how often they were to be cleaned. To secure a thorough daily inspection of the streets cleaned under the old as well as the new contract, the committee on street cleaning was authorized to engage, during the pleasure of the Board, the services of the necessary number of assistant inspectors, to report daily upon the manner in which the work was performed and any omissions on the part of the contractor to perform his whole duty. On the 28th of June, in answer to a communication from the comptroller of the city, the Board expressed the opinion that $170,000 would be required, and should be raised to pay the expense of extra street cleaning during the current year, under section 1 of chapter 383 of the laws of 1870, which sum was subsequently increased to $250,000. Under the arrangement above referred to, the streets of New York, during the summer and autumn of the year 1870, presented an appearance of cleanliness unparalleled in the recent history of this city, and unequalled by few, if any, of the large towns in the old or new world. And it is confidently believed that the remarkable health of the city during the extreme heat of the summer of 1870, and the absence of contagious and infectious diseases during that period, was due, to a very considerable extent, to the uniform cleanliness of the streets.

4. *Garbage and Garbage Boxes.*—The removal of garbage from the city is included in the contract for cleaning the streets. The contract requires that all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings, which may be delivered to the contractor, or that may be placed in barrels, boxes, pails, buckets, or any other vessels upon the sidewalk or in the front area, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling house, store or public building, shall be removed from the streets in tight carts. To provide against any neglect in the care of the garbage referred to, the Board has, by ordinance, forbidden that it should be thrown into the streets, and made it the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building to provide sufficient and suitable boxes, barrels or tubs for receiving and holding, without leakage, the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that may accumulate within thirty-six hours in such building. The Sanitary Code also requires that garbage boxes, barrels and tubs shall not remain upon the sidewalks longer than may be necessary for the removal of their contents, and that no unauthorized persons shall interfere therewith. Some improvement has already been made in the caring for and the removal of garbage; but the subject is surrounded with difficulties, and stringent regulations in relation thereto are not [illegible] enforced unless citizens realize the sanitary value of such regulations, and heartily comply with their provisions, and co-operate in their enforcement. On the 12th of July, 1870, the ordinances on this subject were so amended as to require that the ashes and rubbish should not be placed or kept in the same vessel with garbage and liquid substances. The purpose of this amendment was to cause the separation of the ashes from the liquid and vegetable portion, with a view to render both parts useful; for while the substance first named can be safely and properly used in filling streets and vacant lots, the latter can be transported to neighboring and sparsely populated districts, and there utilized without offence. The danger to the public health, present and prospective, to be apprehended from the use of garbage in filling sunken lots and streets will thus be entirely avoided. The failure to enforce this ordinance is partly due to the want of facilities on the part of the contractor for the removal of garbage in the manner intended, but it is expected that such facilities will soon be provided.

5. *Wharves and Piers.*—The condition of the wharves and piers, which has heretofore been a subject of complaint by the sanitary authorities, has been much improved during the present year by the new Board of Docks, organized under chapter 137 of the Laws of 1870. By the removal of the obstructions which for many years have been allowed to accumulate upon the wharves of the city, the contractor has been enabled to clean the piers and bulkheads as required by law, to the great convenience and comfort of increasing commerce and of the traveling public. The Board of Docks have also repaired many of the old and decaying piers, which were believed to be sources of disease to the surrounding districts. And when applied to by this Board the same department has dredged the slips in which decaying animal and vegetable matter had accumulated from the discharge of sewers and from places of business in the vicinity.

The contemplated improvements of the water fronts of the city by the Department of Docks will prove to be of incalculable sanitary importance. The old and dilapidated wooden structures which have surrounded the water fronts of New York form a vast reservoir within which the sewage of the city, composed of house and privy filth, the refuse of slaughter houses, workshops and manufactories and markets, together with the waste of commerce and the constant influx of sediment from adjacent shores, forms a stratum of putrid organic matter of great depth and extent. By the movements of the tides and of the vessels this vast bed of filth is constantly agitated, its elements intermixed and the process of decomposition thereby hastened. The result is apparent to those who frequent the docks in the summer season in the escape of immense quantities of the most offensive and deleterious gases. The laborers who work ashore are compelled to leave their work, so offensive and nauseating are the odors. The effect of these malarious emanations upon those whose business confines them much to the docks and vessels at the wharves is most disastrous. In the summer and autumn severe and fatal forms of fever and diarrhoeal diseases are prevalent. The history of many epidemics in New York shows that their earliest occurrence was about the docks or wharves, and the greatest virulence among those whose dwellings are in their vicinity. The effect upon the public health also of the constant diffusion of such volumes of noxious gases from a large portion of the water front is most disastrous. Many outbreaks of fever, dysentery and similar diseases in the most central districts of the city have been regarded as created or greatly aggravated by this source of contamination of the air.

The only remedy against these sanitary evils is a system of construction such as are now projected, made of impermeable material, with a water front presenting a smooth surface to be thoroughly cleansed by the tides, and from which all accumulations from sewers and other sources are constantly removed.

6. *Tenement and Lodging Houses.*—The thorough sanitary inspection of the tenement houses of the city commenced by the Metropolitan Board of Health in the year 1864, was not completed until the spring of 1870. Every building containing more than three families was visited by the inspectors and examined from attic to cellar, and blanks prepared for that purpose were filled with all the material facts in respect to the sanitary condition of every part of the building and the health and social condition of the occupants. During this survey all nuisances discovered were reported in regular form, and were abated by orders of the Board; and all violations of the Tenement House Act, and cases of non-compliance with said act, were, after due notice, prosecuted by the attorney, in the name of the Board, for the penalty imposed by law. These decisive measures have resulted in the improved ventilation, sewerage and general cleanliness of tenement houses, and have materially aided in preserving the health and promoting the comfort of an important portion of the city population during the remarkable heat of the last summer.

The Register's report shows a most gratifying improvement in the health of the inhabitants of tenement houses. Although less than one-half the total population of New York occupy tenement houses, yet nearly 75 per cent of the total mortality occurred among this class in 1867; in 1868 it fell to 65 per cent and in 1870 it was reduced to about 50 per cent, a gain of 25 per cent in three years. This gives a saving of 2,000 lives. No better illustration of the value of sanitary work could be desired. This remarkable reduction in the death rate of the inhabitants of tenement houses has followed directly upon a most thorough inspection and reconstruction of these dwellings of the poorer classes.

The reinspections of tenement houses made during the present year have resulted in establishing the fact that greater care is observed by owners, lessees and occupants in respect to the sanitary condition of this class of buildings, and that this improvement is mainly the result of the constant efforts of the health authorities to secure this necessary and important reform. Many new structures for the accommodation of a large number of families are constructed with all the modern appliances for ventilation and sewerage, and intelligent owners of property find it to be to their own interest to give good accommodations to the poor, and to demand care and cleanliness on the part of their tenants. The result of the systematic survey and inspection of tenement houses above referred to are preserved in twenty-five bound volumes, which are constantly open to the examination of the inspectors, aiding them in their duties and proving invaluable for reference. To preserve the lives and health of those who are obliged by circumstances to occupy the densely crowded sections of the city must continue to be one of the most important duties of this Board.

7. *Cellars and Underground Rooms.*—The permits granted by the Metropolitan Board of Health to occupy cellars and basements for human habitations having been revoked by this Board, new applications for permits were made in due form, the premises were inspected by the Health Inspectors, and, upon the recommendation of the City Sanitary Inspector, new permits have been from time to time granted or denied by the Board. In some cases cellars heretofore occupied have been ordered vacated, and in a large number permits have been withheld until improvements had been made in the ventilation and drainage of the premises. The scarcity of proper accommodations for the indigent, and the want of cheap and rapid transportation to suburban districts seem to render it necessary to tolerate the occupation of rooms partly underground as human habitations. To compel the vacation of all such premises results in pauperizing the occupants. But while the occupation of such places of abode is permitted the utmost care and watchfulness are demanded from the corps of inspectors to preserve the health of those who are compelled to live in these humble quarters, by securing to them the greatest amount of light and air and the most perfect sewerage and drainage. The Board fully appreciates its duty in this particular and does not hesitate to cause cellars to be vacated wherever, by reason of contagious disease or the violation of the terms of their permits, such a course seems to be advisable or necessary.

8. *Houses Dangerous or Unfit for Human Habitation.*—At various times during the year the Board has ordered houses to be vacated, pursuant to section 11, chapter 908, Laws of 1867, upon the certificate of the Sanitary Superintendent that said houses were, by reason of want of repair, unfit for human habitation. Copies of the reports of its inspectors upon the dangerous condition of buildings, by reason of old or defective walls, unprotected or dilapidated stairways, or from want of fire escapes, have been from time to time forwarded to the Department of Buildings, with a request for the necessary action in the premises, and have received prompt attention.

9. *Stables.*—The attention of the Board has been constantly directed by its inspectors to the condition of stables for horses, and a large number of orders have been issued for the improvement of such premises. By the construction of connections with sewers and of proper manure vaults, and by the enforcement of the ordinance for the prompt and frequent removal of the manure, the principal causes of complaint against this class of establishments are removed. A complete survey of all the stables in the city has been made by order of the Board, and the report of the City Sanitary Inspector on this subject will be found in the appendix (B).

Cow stables are few in number, and, when permitted within the city limits, are subject to a constant supervision requiring the utmost cleanliness and thorough drainage.

10. *Stable Manure.*—The constant demands from neighboring districts for manure for fertilizing purposes prevents any objectionable accumulations of this material in the stables of this city. But it is the pecuniary interest of dealers in this article to store it upon vacant lots in the city until such times in the year as the demand from farmers and gardeners is most brisk and the highest prices can be realized. The straw and coarser parts of the manure also increase in value by such storage, while the cost of transportation of manure that is fully prepared and is fit for immediate use is materially less. Besides, during the winter months the removal of manure is sometimes difficult on account of ice in the rivers, and particularly in the waters adjacent to the points where this article usually finds a market for consumption. To preserve this city from the nuisance likely to result from the storage of manure upon this island, and at the same time avoid unnecessary interference in the legitimate business of a large number of citizens, has been the aim and effort of this Board. In the autumn of 1870 the Board granted a few permits for the storage of manure in such localities only as were believed to be so far removed from the densely populated portions of the city that no injury could result to the public health. It also granted permits for its removal from the built-up portions of the city, provided the manure was dumped from the carts directly into boats for its immediate removal from the city, subject to the sections 156 and 157 of the Sanitary Code. So numerous, however, were the complaints against the several places where manure was stored during the winter, which complaints upon investigation proved to be well founded, that the Board, in March, 1871, revoked all permits for storing manure and ordered all accumulations of that article to be removed before the 1st day of May. Upon an elaborate report of the Sanitary Committee the Board adopted as its policy in respect to this difficult subject to grant permits to dump manure "only from carts directly into boats for its immediate removal from the city," and designated such piers as are most suitable and conveniently located for the transaction of the business. (See Appendix K.)

11. *Removal of Dead Animals, &c.*—On the 6th day of April, 1865, a contract was made by the city inspector with the "Long Island Bone Laboratory" for the collection and removal of dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter from the city of New York for a period of ten years. The dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street was designated as the place for receiving dead animals, offal, &c., and the contractor agreed to provide and keep at said dock a sufficient number of suitable vessels for receiving the material, and to transport and to convey the same, at least once in each day, out of and beyond the limits of the city. In consequence of the large accumulation of offal and dead animals in all stages of decomposition, and the delay in the removal of the same, this dock became a most offensive nuisance, and in the year 1867 a company, called "The New York Rendering Company," obtained a transfer of the contract, with the view of utilizing the material and suppressing the nuisance. The apparatus used by this company was located upon vessels lying at the dock at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street, and its operations were generally approved by the sanitary authorities. But the complaints from citizens in respect to the offensive odors caused by the New York Rendering Company were constant, and were the subject of frequent investigations. Upon the organization of this Board in April the company applied for a permit to continue its business in the same manner and at the same place; but after a thorough consideration of the subject by the Sanitary Committee the Board decided that a permit should not be granted, and ordered that the business should be suspended. Since that time the removal of dead animals and offal has been performed as required by the contract made in 1865. It is but just to the New York Rendering Company to state that its officers have always manifested an earnest desire to conduct the business of "rendering" without offence, and a willingness to adopt any measures to that end without regard to the expense. They have always claimed, and still claim, that their apparatus effectually consumes all offensive gases, and that the foul odors complained of in the vicinity of the foot of West Thirty-eighth street originate from other manufacturing establishments in that locality.

12. *Removal of Night Soil.*—A contract was made on the 1st day of May, 1865, by the City Inspector with Thomas Andrews, for a period of ten years, to receive from the night scavengers the night soil of the city, and to deliver the same to the "Lodi Manufacturing Company," at its factory on the Hackensack river. Under this contract the work was performed, to the satisfaction of the sanitary authorities, until June, 1870, when notice was received by this department from the parties representing the contractor that the boats for receiving night soil would be withdrawn, and that work under the contract would cease on the 11th day of that month. The notice and neglect of the contractor to remove the contents of the sinks and privies of the city, and the consequent danger to the public health, demanded prompt and efficient action. The Board, on the 2d day of June, authorized the City Sanitary Inspector to employ, from day to day, any discreet and responsible person or persons, having sufficient facilities to receive, retain and transport, during each day, all the contents of sinks and privies brought to the wharf by the scavengers' carts, as required by the original contract, at an expense not exceeding a sum per day to be approved by the Finance Committee, to be paid by the Comptroller of the city of New York out of funds in his hands appropriated for that special purpose. The power to make such daily contracts was to cease when the executors of the contractor, Thomas Andrews, deceased, should again take up and resume the execution of the contract, or whenever the Board should direct that no more work be done under its authority. With the approval of the Finance Committee the City Sanitary Inspector contracted with responsible parties for the removal of the night soil for the sum of $150 per day, and this work has been performed satisfactorily from day to day, the representatives of the original contractor not having resumed the performance of the duties required by his contract. Licenses have been granted from time to time to such night scavengers as could present for inspection proper carts and appliances for the transaction of the business. Rules and regulations for the government of scavengers, specifying in detail the manner in which their work shall be performed, and the hours to be observed, have also been adopted by the Board, and by means of frequent and careful inspection their carts have been improved. Reports of delinquencies of scavengers have been referred by the Board to the Committee on Permits for investigation, and when found correct, the delinquents have been fined or their licenses revoked. It is confidently believed that an important reform has been accomplished in this branch of the public business, as the complaints of neglect and extortion, formerly so frequent against night scavengers, have almost entirely ceased.

13. *Swill and Other Refuse Matter.*—To abate the nuisance caused by the transportation of swill and other refuse matter from the city the Board on the 2d day of June adopted an additional ordinance requiring that hotel or house swill or garbage or offensive material of a liquid nature or partly liquid not removed or required to be removed by the contractor for street cleaning shall not be transported along or through any street of the city of New York except in tightly covered iron-bound casks or boxes, and that none of the contents of such casks or boxes shall be allowed to fall or leak or spill therefrom. The Board has also required parties engaged in this business to present their carts and receptacles for inspection, and has issued permits to such persons as have the proper facilities for performing their work in an inoffensive manner.

14. *Slaughtering of Animals.*—All permits for slaughtering animals in the city of New York granted by the Metropolitan Board of Health having been revoked, this Board caused a careful inspection to be made of all existing slaughtering establishments, and the reports of the inspectors were referred to the Sanitary Committee for further examination and consideration. To those slaughter houses already located and in operation above Fortieth street permits to continue the business were granted whenever it was ascertained that due attention was given by the proprietors to the cleanliness, to the drainage and to such other measures as are necessary in conducting the business. The whole number of permits for slaughtering granted by this Board is 61; of which number 13 are for slaughtering cattle, 31 for swine and 50 for sheep and calves. The number of slaughter houses in the city of New York is constantly decreasing, and the business is gradually concentrating in large establishments or abattoirs. This Board has not encouraged the establishing of new slaughter houses, unless upon a large scale and with sufficient capital to transact the business with all the modern improvements and appliances, and with the facilities of utilizing upon the same premises the fat and other parts of the animal not used for human food. If the slaughtering of animals, the melting of fat, and other business pursuits connected therewith were concentrated in a few large establishments, well constructed and carefully managed, it is believed that the various nuisances complained of as resulting from such business pursuits would practically disappear. To relieve the central part of the island from the nuisance of cattle driving and from slaughter houses, the Board, on the 6th day of September, adopted an additional ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of animals at any place between the Second and Tenth avenues, from and after December 1, 1870. It having been reported that diseased and dying cattle are sometimes sold at the cattle yards and are slaughtered for human food, the Board, on the 1st day of November, authorized the City Sanitary Inspector to employ a suitable person to act as an Inspector of Cattle in the cattle yards in the city. Through the Sanitary Company of Police a daily inspection is made of all meats offered for sale in the markets, and seizures are frequently made of such as are unfit for consumption.

15. *Fat and Lard Melting.*—Soon after the organization of this Board all permits for rendering fat and lard in the city of New York were revoked, and the whole subject received a careful consideration. On the 5th day of July the Board adopted an additional ordinance, prohibiting the melting or rendering of fat, tallow or lard, except when fresh from the slaughtered animal, and taken directly from the places of slaughter in the city of New York, and in a condition free from sourness and taint and all other causes of offence at the time of rendering. The ordinance further provides that all melting and rendering shall be in steam-tight vessels, the gases and odors therefrom to be destroyed by combustion or other means equally effective, and that the premises where the same is conducted must be free from all offensive odors and other cause of detriment to the public health. The bringing of fat, lard or tallow (except as a part of the living animal) into the city of New York, to be melted or rendered, and the melting or rendering of the same, are also prohibited. On the 5th day of July the Board directed the City Sanitary Inspector to notify all persons interested in the fat and lard melting business of a "hearing" before the Sanitary Committee, in order to present their views, verbally or in writing, as to the best mode of carrying on said business, and in locations which cannot be objected to. This hearing resulted in the conclusion that a distinction must be made between the rendering of fresh lard, which is used as an article of food, and which, if not melted when fresh, loses a considerable part of its value, and the melting of fat or tallow, which, as an article of commerce, does not depreciate so materially if sour or tainted. Permits were therefore granted, subject to the ordinance above referred to, "to melt or render fresh lard, provided such fresh lard is taken from the slaughtered animal upon the premises where it is to be rendered." The Board refused to grant permits to melt fat or tallow at any place within the built-up portions of the city.

16. *Other Offensive Trades.*—In addition to the various kinds of business connected with the slaughtering of animals, which, if carelessly or improperly conducted are liable to be complained of, the attention of the Board has been called to other manufacturing pursuits located in the crowded parts of the city, as being detrimental to the public health. Among these may be mentioned all factories emitting large quantities of smoke, which enters the neighboring tenements and is injurious to the weak and invalid, if not to those in health, and which deprives the inmates of fresh air, and compels them to keep their doors and windows constantly closed. As it is a fact well established in older cities that this nuisance can be abated at small expense, the Board has adopted an ordinance that from and after the 1st of June, 1870, every furnace employed in the working of engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, printing house, dye factory, iron foundry, glass house, distillery, brewhouse, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gas works or in any other buildings used for the purpose of trade or manufacture shall be so constructed as to consume or burn the smoke arising therefrom, unless a permit to the contrary be obtained from this department. Under this ordinance many nuisances of this character have been abated. Complaints have also been entered by the Health Inspectors against the plaster and lime mills of the city, it being claimed that the dust from said mills enters all dwellings in their vicinity, and is detrimental to the health and comfort of the people.

17. *Cows, Swine and Goats.*—The keeping of cows, swine and goats in the built-up portions of the city has been almost entirely discontinued, and permits have been granted for such purpose only after thorough inspection and careful consideration in each case. In the upper and sparsely populated part of the city the Board has granted permits to keep the animals above named, subject to the regulations of the sanitary code, wherever, by reason of the absence of dwellings in the vicinity, no danger to the public health seemed likely to result therefrom. Permits for keeping milch cows have been granted only in cases where the proper care is taken in respect to the ventilation of the stables, the kind and quality of food, and to such other particulars as are necessary to the health of the animals. It is not known to this Board that there are any milch cows upon this island which are fed upon distillery swill, or other substances claimed to produce disease or to impair the quality of the milk furnished to the people.

18. *Chemical Inspections.*—On the 22d day of June Professor Charles F. Chandler was appointed chemist to this department, and was directed to continue the investigations of milks, foods, Croton water and kerosene, undertaken by the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The amount and character of the work performed by the chemist is defined in his annual report. (See Appendix G.)

19. *Explosive Burning Fluids.*—On the 22d day of June the Board adopted an additional ordinance, prohibiting the keeping, the exposing or offering for sale, and the selling or giving away, as a burning fluid, any petroleum oil, kerosene oil or other liquid having like composition or qualities as a burning fluid, unless such oil or fluid shall be of such quality and ingredients that it shall not evolve an inflammable vapor at a temperature below 100 degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer. By frequently submitting to a chemical analysis samples of burning fluids, purchased in different parts of the city, and by legal prosecutions whenever the ordinance was violated, it was believed that the quality of the oil used for this purpose would be improved, and that many of the deaths caused by its explosion would be prevented. But, subsequently, one of the Courts decided that the Board of Health had no jurisdiction in the matter of the sale of adulterated burning fluids, and from that time its action has been limited to obtaining such information in regard to the trade, through the investigations of the chemist, as, when published, would be of importance to the public, and aid, indirectly, in suppressing the trade in dangerous kerosene. In order to render the information serviceable the Board directed the chemist, on the 28th of March, to embody his investigations in a report, to be published in the annual report. The report of the chemist (see Appendix G) contains a full statement of the methods of manufacturing kerosene, and all the circumstances attending its adulteration.

While there has been a manifest improvement in the quality of the kerosene since investigations have been made of the articles sold by various dealers, and this information was published, yet the casualties which almost daily occur from its use show how largely the market is still supplied with an adulterated and dangerous burning fluid.

20. *Manufacture of Illuminating Gas.*—The efforts of the sanitary authorities have secured a marked improvement during the past few years in the methods of manufacturing illuminating gas, and complaints of offensive odors from the gas establishments are now rarely received. Since the last report upon this subject the Metropolitan Gaslight Company has introduced the "iron process" of purification with complete success. The New York Company had previously adopted the same process with excellent results, while the Manhattan Company perfected its "dry-and-wet process" so as, in the opinion of the chemist, to be no longer a nuisance.

21. *Disinfection and Disinfectants.*—During the present year the Board has maintained an efficient "disinfectant corps," which, under the general direction of the City Sanitary Inspector, has been actively employed in the purification of premises where contagious diseases prevailed, and in neutralizing noxious and offensive matter not promptly removed. The value of disinfection has been fully established by different sanitary authorities, and the kinds of disinfectants best adapted to the various forms of putrescent matter and for the purification of clothing and dwellings having been decided upon, after making the proper chemical tests, the Board has not hesitated to approve of requisitions for disinfectants and to encourage their liberal use. Many privies in the tenement house districts have been cleaned and disinfected, and it has been made a part of the duty of night scavengers to disinfect privies and the contents thereof at the time such contents are removed. In the treatment and care of contagious diseases disinfectants have been employed by the officers of the Board with the most satisfactory results. The rooms and houses where such diseases prevailed have been fumigated; when necessary the clothing and bedding have been cleansed and disinfected, and all discharges and sources of foul emanations about the sick have been disinfected or destroyed. And the Board is fully convinced that an efficient and intelligent disinfectant corps and the liberal use of disinfectants are most valuable auxiliaries in preserving the public health and preventing the spread of disease.

22. *Care of Contagious Diseases.*—In addition to the use of disinfectants in the care of contagious diseases as above referred to, the policy of the Board has been, as far as possible, to isolate the sick by their removal to the hospitals, unless they can be properly cared for and isolated at home. In cases of cholera, smallpox, relapsing, typhus, typhoid and yellow fevers, unless provided with good nurses and proper care, the patients are removed to the smallpox and fever hospitals. Relapsing fever prevails uniformly among the very indigent and the homeless, and the removal of the patients is a positive necessity. The removal is made upon notice from this Board by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who have provided ample accommodations and suitable facilities for that purpose. Resistance is rarely made to such removal, and is generally overcome by the persuasion of the health inspector. In a few cases during the past year, when the health and lives of tenants of large tenement houses were endangered, the City Sanitary Inspector was obliged to compel the removal of smallpox patients. The Board has provided suitable ambulances for the removal of patients in such cases, and in all other circumstances where, for any reason, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are not called upon to act. In smallpox cases the vaccination and revaccination of all persons in the building and immediate vicinity is the practice of the Board.

The failure of physicians to report promptly cases of contagious diseases to the Board frequently results in the spread of contagion before its existence is known to the officers of the Board. This neglect is to be attributed generally to the carelessness of the attending physicians, many of whom fail to appreciate the importance of preventive measures and the value of the aid of sanitary officers in limiting and arresting the progress and spread of contagion. Whenever physicians are known to have violated the sanitary code in this particular the Board has ordered suits to be commenced for the penalty. That the physicians of the city may not be ignorant of this important duty the Board has directed the City Sanitary Inspector to forward to them printed notices, containing the sections of the sanitary code relating to this subject, and defining what are considered to be contagious diseases by this department.

The experience of the Board, in its efforts to control the spread of contagious diseases during the prevalence of relapsing fever and smallpox not having proved satisfactory, the Sanitary Committee was instructed, on the 9th of March, to examine the methods at present employed, and the location, capacity and management of the hospitals devoted to this class of the sick, and report what action the Board should take to render its work more effective. The committee reported (see Appendix K) that the methods pursued by the Board against the spread of contagious diseases were of the most approved character, and, when the measures were fully carried out, gave the most satisfactory results. But there were serious obstacles to the thorough application of preventive measures, and these must be overcome before the community would reap their full value. The first obstacle mentioned was the indifferent sanitary care of those sick persons who were allowed to remain at home in the care of friends and an attending physician. The committee did not think that, in the present state of popular enlightenment as to the nature of the poison of contagious diseases and the value of preventive measures, the Board could enforce any more stringent regulations against this class of persons.

The second obstacle noticed was the imperfect control which the Board had of the sick poor, who were proper subjects for hospital care. When removed from their homes these persons are delivered to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction and placed in hospitals under their charge. These hospitals, when inspected, were found to be inadequate in capacity and seriously defective in sanitary appliances and precautionary measures, both in their external and internal management. In view of these facts the committee concluded that the interests of the public health required that the Board of Health should have the exclusive control of all persons sick of contagious diseases who are sent to hospital, and recommended that the Board take the necessary steps to enable it to provide hospital accommodations for this class.

23. *Smallpox.*—This disease exhibited a marked tendency to become epidemic in New York during the year. Notwithstanding the very thorough vaccination that had been practised in 1869 throughout the tenement house districts the year 1870 opened with a large increase of cases, especially in the Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards. In addition to the work of vaccination by the corps of inspectors the Board caused notices to be posted throughout the city announcing that gratuitous vaccination might be obtained at the different dispensaries, and giving information as to their location and the hours of attendance. The number vaccinated was thereby largely increased and the progress of the epidemic was for the time arrested. But meantime this disease was very prevalent in other cities having constant communication with New York. Many of the seaport towns of Europe suffered severe and prolonged epidemic attacks, and emigrant vessels frequently arrived in this port with cases of smallpox on board. During the latter part of the year 1870 and the early part of 1871 smallpox appears to have attained an almost world-wide prevalence. It not only became epidemic in many parts of the United States and in European cities, but in many cities and provinces of Asia and South America, and in the islands of the Pacific, and it prevailed with great and unusual severity. Towards the close of the year the epidemic tendency of smallpox began to be exhibited again in New York. The cases reported were widely scattered, but sufficiently numerous to prove the necessity of vigorous measures to keep it under control. The number of inspectors was largely increased, and every case was promptly isolated, either at home or in hospital, and vaccination was again practised throughout the tenement houses. The epidemic at no time assumed such alarming proportions as in many other cities, and toward the close of the first quarter of 1871 began to decline rapidly.

This extraordinary prevalence of smallpox over various parts of the globe, especially in countries where vaccination has long been efficiently practised; its occurrence in its most fatal form in persons who gave evidence of having been well vaccinated, and the remarkable susceptibility of people of all ages to successful revaccination, are new facts in the history of this pestilence which must lead to a reinvestigation of the whole subject of vaccination and of its claims as a protecting agent. There can be no doubt that there is a growing skepticism in the public mind as to the real value of vaccination, and this skepticism has been much strengthened by the repeated occurrence of smallpox, during the past year, in persons who were presumed to have been properly vaccinated. But the medical profession, and especially the more advanced students of contagious diseases, hold firmly to the faith of Jenner, that vaccination is a sure preventive of smallpox when the individual is brought completely under its influence.

24. *Yellow Fever.*—Yellow fever appeared within the limits of this city during the summer and fall of 1870. This was its first appearance in New York since 1822, nearly half a century ago. The outbreak occurred among the troops and residents of Governor's Island, in the early part of August. The island has long been a military station, and is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Its total population at the time of the outbreak was upwards of 600, consisting of troops and camp followers. It has its own hospital and burying ground, and makes no returns of sickness or deaths to the Health Department of New York. No knowledge of any unusual sickness upon the island was received by the Board of Health until September, when three deaths occurred in New York, in succession, among persons who had attended a wake and funeral upon the island. In but one of these cases was an autopsy made, and that was so imperfectly returned as to lead to no positive results. The deaths were regarded as probably due to poisoning, and an inquiry was instituted by the City Sanitary Inspector to ascertain the circumstances attending these deaths. It was then ascertained that there had been considerable sickness among the residents of the island for a month previous, which was regarded by the surgeon of the post as a severe form of intermittent and remittent fever. The history of this sickness was not so definitely obtained by the inspectors who visited the island as to render the diagnosis certain, though the question of the possibility of its being yellow fever was raised. Another case occurring soon after in New York, after exposure on the island, was carefully examined and decided to be yellow fever; and an inspection of the recent cases on the island, by Special Inspector Dr. J. C. Nott, confirmed the opinion that the prevailing sickness was yellow fever. The Board immediately took measures, in connection with the health officer, to have the sick removed to Quarantine, and recommended that a strict quarantine of the island be maintained by the military authorities. In order to save the remaining troops and residents from an attack of the fever, the Board, on the 4th of October, advised the Medical Director of this Military Department to take such measures as would immediately cause an entire evacuation of Governor's Island of all its garrison and other residents, save only such number as might be absolutely necessary for the protection of property left thereon, and in effecting the evacuation the following measures were recommended:—All clothing then worn by the garrison, all bedding and other textile fabrics then upon the island that might have become infected, should be left upon it and undergo a process of disinfection by steam heat. The old wooden buildings known as the "Quartermaster's Quarters," and the "Row," situated near the South Battery, should be torn down and burned and the basements or cellars under them filled up to a level with adjacent grounds. The Board also advised that Governor's Island remain vacated, as a garrison for troops, and under strict quarantine restrictions, until, in the judgment of this Board and of the Medical Director of this Military Department, the public health could not be endangered by the reoccupation of said island. These recommendations of the Board were not complied with, and the fever prevailed until the activity of the poison was destroyed by frost and 200 of the 600 residents had been attacked by the disease.

This occurrence of yellow fever in a severe and fatal form in the precincts of New York, after an absence of nearly half a century, is instructive and deserving of the most serious consideration. In the first years of the present century yellow fever annually devastated New York, and in 1822 it prevailed as a most fatal epidemic. Since that period it has so rarely extended beyond [illegible] as to have created the impression that in this latitude it will not again exhibit an epidemic tendency. The outbreak upon Staten Island in 1856 and the extreme fatality of the disease among the residents of that locality, and the occurrence of the epidemic of last summer upon Governor's Island, prove conclusively that New York enjoys no special immunity from yellow fever in its worst form. In order that the lessons to be learned from this outbreak of this pestilence in the harbor of New York may be thoroughly understood and made available to the department, the Board employed Special Inspector Dr. J. C. Nott, a gentleman whose large experience in the epidemics of yellow fever in Southern cities rendered his services especially valuable, to report on the causes of the outbreak upon Governor's Island, the liability of New York to its reoccurrence, and the sanitary precautions necessary both to avert the pestilence and to control it if it should occur. The instructive report of this gentleman (see Appendix I) shows conclusively that New York is as liable to an epidemic of this pestilence as formerly, and points out the preventive measures which will prove most available. The experience of this Board on the outbreak of an epidemic at a military post, in immediate and most dangerous proximity to the city, and over which it had not the slightest sanitary or police control, suggests the necessity, in the interests of the public health of the city, that military commanders at stations near to, or within the limits of the city, should be required to report promptly all contagious diseases to the Health Department, and to enforce all sanitary regulations made by the Board of Health.

While the military authorities have generally exhibited marked courtesy to the officers of this Board, and manifested an earnest desire to co-operate in enforcing sanitary regulations, yet a marked exception occurred in the case of the epidemic on Governor's Island (see Appendix I), which, under other circumstances, might have placed the city in great peril. Such contingencies can only be prevented by an order from the War Department at Washington, making the health ordinances and regulations of the city paramount to all military regulations.

25. *Relapsing Fever.*—The past year was rendered memorable by the appearance of relapsing fever in New York. This was the first recognized appearance of this fever in this city, and its phenomena attracted much attention from the medical profession, while the sanitary aspects of the epidemic were carefully studied by the medical officers of this Board. Although the fever was not recognized until January, it had undoubtedly been prevailing to a limited extent for two or three months preceding, having been mistaken for remittent, typhus and typhoid fevers. By resolution of the Board this fever was declared to be of a contagious or infectious nature within the meaning of the 11th section of the Sanitary Code, and was incorporated with the diseases mentioned in that section, and the same reports were required to be made in respect to said disease as were required relative to any disease mentioned in said section. The fever proved to be so contagious that the immediate removal of the sick to hospital and thorough cleansing and disinfection of their apartments became indispensable, in the judgment of the Board, to control its spread. As this fever, from its contagious character, required separate and isolated hospitals, the Board requested the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to provide additional hospital accommodations, which request was promptly acceded to, and a "Relapsing Fever Hospital" was opened on Hart's Island. This hospital proved to be of great service, for the subjects of the disease were in general vagrants, who when sick are proper subjects for hospital care. Their immediate removal to the hospital was therefore of twofold importance, as they were thus provided with necessary isolation and treatment. The City Sanitary Inspector was empowered to take summary measures to insure the necessary cleansing and disinfection of the apartments occupied by persons having this disease, whenever the owner did not clean and disinfect the premises, and he was authorized to expend a sum not to exceed ten dollars in any one house in cleaning, disinfecting and whitewashing such house; and in each case he was directed to send a bill of the expenses for cleaning, disinfecting and whitewashing to the owner of the premises, and to use all reasonable effort to secure the payment of the same.

The direct mortality from this disease proved to be small compared with the number of persons attacked, the total number of deaths being 131 for the year 1870. The more important features which it presents to sanitary authorities are its contagious nature; the class of persons most susceptible, viz., the destitute and poorly fed and housed; the effect which cleansing and disinfecting have in controlling its spread; its debilitating influence upon the sick, rendering convalescence tedious and liable to dangerous or fatal complications, and thus tending to increased pauperism. It proved to be in a remarkable degree under the control of preventive measures, when thoroughly applied, the principal obstacle being the inability of the Board to exercise any supervision of the movements of the vagrant, homeless class, among which it prevailed. The history of this epidemic and the lessons learned from experience in its management and control are given at length in a report of the sanitary committee. (See Appendix K.)

26. *Scarlatina.*—This most destructive disease of infancy was very prevalent and fatal during the past year. From every point of view this scourge of childhood must be regarded as demanding the most rigorous measures, both of prevention and treatment. It is peculiarly a disease of early life, the adult being but slightly susceptible to it, and hence every precaution should be taken to prevent an attack in childhood, and thus secure the immunity of age. The contagious principle, though very diffusible and of intense activity, can be effectually destroyed by agencies employed in every household, while many of its most fatal complications may be prevented by care and treatment. With adequate power and means to fully apply the necessary measures of prevention this disease may be brought under complete control, and it is to be hoped that the day is not distant when every case of scarlatina may be as effectually isolated and subjected to as rigid care as are those of cholera, smallpox or typhus fever.

27. *Measles and Whooping Cough.*—These contagious diseases of childhood prevailed to an unusual extent in 1870. They have not been placed under the same restrictive measures as other contagious diseases on account of their mild character, especially in early life. The popular belief also in the universal susceptibility of persons of all ages and conditions to one attack of measles, and of its greater fatality among adults than children, has made this domestic disease a not unwelcome visitant to the family, and rendered the enforcement of sanitary regulations more difficult than in other contagious diseases.

Whooping cough is closely allied to measles as a mild contagious disease over which the sanitary authorities have not exercised any special control. And yet, as these diseases are chiefly fatal from complications, which are prevented by proper care and treatment, it becomes an important question if they should not receive more attention from Health Boards. Although it may not be advisable to attempt by stringent measures to prevent their diffusion, unless the epidemic is of an unusually severe form, yet the mortality might be greatly diminished by providing proper care and treatment of the destitute class among whom the death rate is so excessive. Such provision, to be adequate, would require suitable hospitals or refuges to which the sick could be removed, where the appointments were such as to prevent the known dangerous complications to which the respective diseases are liable.

28. *Quarantine.*—The want of suitable warehouses where merchandise, arriving in the port of New York in vessels subject to quarantine, may be discharged and freed from infection has long been a serious burden upon commerce, by rendering it necessary that such merchandise be discharged upon lighters at a considerable distance from shore, thereby adding largely to the expenses of importation. Such merchandise is composed chiefly of goods which are subject to duty under the revenue laws of Congress, and must, of necessity, be subject to the control of the revenue officers of the general government. On the 8th day of June the Board adopted a preamble and resolutions on this subject, expressing the opinion that it is the duty of Congress to provide immediately for the erection of one or more warehouses at some point near the anchorage for vessels under quarantine, where merchandise arriving therein may be discharged and disinfected without delay, and without the additional expense now imposed upon the shipper by the discharge of goods upon lighters remote from the wharves of this city. The Board, by resolution, requested His Excellency the Governor of this State to transmit to the President of the United States a copy of the preamble and resolutions above referred to, and to respectfully request that the attention of Congress be called to the

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matter in such form as he might deem best adapted to secure favorable action thereon by that body.

It having been reported that many vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, carrying cargoes consigned to or owned at this port, for the purpose of evading the quarantine laws of the State of New York, were sent from their port of entry to small towns along the seaboard, and from thence brought or sent their cargoes in smaller vessels directly to the wharves of this city, without being subject to the examination of the Health Officer of the Port, the Board, on the 21st day of July, directed the City Sanitary Inspector to withhold permits from vessels coming from infected ports with cargoes consigned to this port, unless the captain, agent or consignees should present the usual certificate to proceed from the Health Officer of the Port of New York.

Information having been received from official sources that yellow fever existed at New Orleans and Mobile and that there was danger of the same being brought to the port of New York, and as the present quarantine regulations with regard to these ports would cease on the 1st day of November, except by special proclamation, the Board, in the discharge of its duty and by virtue of the power conferred by the section 14, section 25 and section 26 of chapter 147 of the Laws of 1866, and section 12 and other sections of chapter 74, and section 3 of chapter 686 of the Laws of 1866, and section 25, chapter 383, of the Laws of 1870, proclaimed and declared said ports to be, each and severally, an "infected place" within the meaning of the health laws of this State, and that the proclamation should continue until the 30th day of November of the present year, and on that day, at noon, cease to have effect.

Public Urinals and Drinking Hydrants.—The public urinal in A— for place having been remodelled and adapted to the wants of the people and placed under the care of a keeper, has proved a great public convenience. The Department of Parks, during the present year, has erected urinals in the city parks, but it is believed that the health and comfort of the public demand that the number should be largely increased, and they should be located in all parts of the city and be constructed for the accommodation of females as well as males.

The public drinking hydrants erected in this city by the sanitary authorities were, by resolution of the Board, adopted January 12, 1870, transferred to the Department of Public Works, that being the proper department, under the new city charter, for their care, and for the erection of such additional hydrants as the health and comfort of the public may, from time to time, demand.

Life-saving Apparatus.—On the 1st day of June the Board directed the Sanitary Committee to examine and report on the condition of the "life-saving apparatus," whether it is used in rescuing drowning persons and with what results. After a careful examination and inquiry at the several stations it was ascertained that a large number of lives had been saved by the use of the apparatus during the present and past years. Policemen stationed at the ferries and waterside, ferry-masters, boatmen, and others, unite in the opinion that the life-saving apparatus is an indispensable necessity, and that its introduction and maintenance is creditable to the department to which the preservation of life and health is entrusted. The Board ordered the apparatus to be placed in complete repair, and to be redistributed according to the ascertained necessities of the several localities.

Operations of the Several Bureaus.—The organization of the Health Department into several bureaus, as provided by the charter, each bureau having distinct and well-defined duties, with a competent executive officer at its head, has given great efficiency to the service. The division of labor among these bureaus is such as to render them entirely distinct in all their operations; but when combined, they represent every branch of work undertaken by this department. The reports of the chief officers of the bureaus give at length and in detail the amount and kind of work performed by each, with such information and suggestions in regard to the subjects under consideration as these officers have deemed important. (See Appendix.) In this report the Board can present but an outline of the duties of the several bureaus and a brief summary of their labors during the past year.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.—The work of this bureau comprises the inspection of nuisances, the care of contagious diseases, the regulation of tenement houses, cleansing and disinfection, &c. Its chief officer, the City Sanitary Inspector, has under his direction a corps of health inspectors and assistant health inspectors, who are selected for their special qualifications for the duties which they are required to perform. The Disinfecting Corps is also under his charge and direction.

The amount and kind of service performed by this bureau during the past year is given in the following table:—

The following Summary of the Semi-weekly Reports of the Inspectors exhibits the Amount and Kind of Labor performed by the Medical Officers of the Bureau during the year ending March 30, 1871:—

Matters and Places Inspected.	Total Inspections.	Causes of Complaint.
Public buildings	109	20
Asylums	5	2
Manufactories and workshops	461	165
Tenement houses	26,561	6,220
Private dwellings	2,034	515
Other dwellings	2,286	126
Stores and warehouses	1,049	112
Dangerous buildings	4	4
Rag and bone houses	23	32
Dyeing establishments	3	2
Slaughter houses	267	67
Markets and market places	149	16
Other buildings	196	148
Cattle yards	2	—
Abattoir	1	—
Fish establishments	2	2
Wool-pulling establishments	2	1
Oil-boiling establishments	2	—
Soap-boiling	1	1
Sugar-boiling establishments	1	—
Tripe and pickling establishments	43	22
Lard-rendering and fat-melting establishments	508	145
Head-cleaning establishments	14	5
Lime kilns	6	3
Breweries	24	1
Dumping grounds	81	16
Manure dumps	14	5
Vessels	88	7
Piers and docks	64	1
Piggeries	19	19
Horse and cow stables	7,334	880
Sunken and vacant lots	1,658	253
Cellars and basements	1,958	849
Waste pipes and drains	758	687
Yards, courts and areas	947	8.6
Privies and water closets	3,194	2,749
Streets, gutters and sidewalks	1,201	735
Garbage boxes	45	45
Infected houses	2	2
Offal barge	1	1
Fat depot	1	1
Gasoline works	1	1
Rendering docks	1	1
Smoky chimneys	3	3
Dangerous chimneys	26	26
Cisterns and cesspools	4	4
Marble yard	1	1
Sausage factories	5	1
Street culverts and sewers	14	6
Violation of code	26	28
Total inspections	54,023	—
Total causes of complaint	—	14,819

Whole number of reports received	15,161
Whole number of reports positive	12,385
Whole number of reports negative	918
Whole number of reports general	1,598
Whole number of reports found correct	14,726
Whole number of reports returned for correction	343
Whole number of reports forwarded to Board	12,080
Whole number of reports negative forwarded	918
Whole number of reports general forwarded	1,598
Whole number of complaints from citizens	2,761

Complaint was made against 766 tenement house owners to insert 3,618 ventilating windows.

565 tenement house owners were made to comply with section 2 of Tenement House act by inserting 2,402 windows.

Contagious Diseases Visited and Reported Upon by Inspectors.

Smallpox, variola, and varioloid	1,436
Varicella	44
Relapsing fever	1,110
Typhoid fever	323
Typhus fever	19
Yellow fever	20
Scarlatina	720
Measles	65
Cholera	5
Cholera morbus	1
Diphtheria	13
Total number of visits by Inspectors of contagious diseases	3,753

Vaccinations Performed by Inspectors.

Number of families visited		32,491
Primary vaccinations in dwellings	3,650	
Secondary vaccinations in dwellings	7,492	11,142
In schools:—		
Primary	769	
Secondary	16,543	17,312
Total vaccinations in schools and houses		28,455

Sanitary Permit Bureau.—The duty of the Sanitary Permit Bureau is to issue the permits granted by this Board, other than permits for burial, permits to scavengers and permits to vessels from Quarantine or for the landing of their cargoes. The Sanitary Permit Inspector is also required to make inspections and to report whether the business, matter or thing for which every permit has been granted is conducted or is in a condition in conformity to the terms and provisions of said permit. The following table gives the number of permits granted and denied by the Board for the year ending April 10, 1871.—

	Granted.	Denied.
To keep horses, cows, &c.	1,129	287
To occupy cellars as human habitations	264	60
To slaughter animals	94	10
To kill and dress poultry	5	—
To sell fish, oysters and meat	3	—
To render fresh lard	68	63
To manufacture sausages, tripe, &c.	9	21
To collect bones, prepare beef heads, &c.	14	16
To cart swill	28	—
To manufacture soap, oils, &c.	6	4
To blast rocks	5	—
To maintain smoke house, &c.	1	1
To maintain dumping ground	8	1
To build privy vaults	5	—
To refine gold and silver	1	—

Bureau of Street Cleaning.—The duty of the Bureau of Street Cleaning is to inspect the public streets and report upon their sanitary condition so far as regards cleanliness. The chief officer of this bureau is also required to report any neglect or omission on the part of the contractor for street cleaning in the performance of his duties. During the year 1870 it was also made the duty of the Inspector of Street Cleaning to report the names of streets needing additional cleaning, and to report as to the proper performance by the contractor of his duties under the special contract made for such additional street cleaning. The details of the work of this bureau are given in the report of the Inspector of Street Cleaning. (Appendix C.)

The importance of this thorough cleaning of the streets as a sanitary measure can scarcely be overestimated. Filthy streets during the summer are a most fruitful source of diarrhoeal diseases in all parts of the city, but in the tenement house districts they are a known cause of the high death rate from these affections. The past season was peculiarly adapted, by the long-continued dry weather, to intensify the poisons which street filth generates; but the constant cleansing and disinfection of the more densely populated streets rendered, there is reason to believe, the sickness and mortality rates from diseases due to local uncleanliness much less than they otherwise would have been. The following table exhibits the amount of extra street cleaning performed weekly:—

Number of miles of streets in each ward cleaned weekly under contract of the Board of Health over and above the weekly cleaning under the contract of the city:—

Ward.	Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Total.
First	8.72	2.17	—	—	—	12.62
Second	2.129	.183	—	—	—	3.127
Third	.143	2.152	4.178	—	—	8.71
Fourth	1.45	1.11	.54	1.43	2.60	6.26
Fifth	2.21	2.72	—	6.53	—	11.145
Sixth	1.18	.64	.99	—	—	2.77
Seventh	8.180	.29	—	—	—	9.12
Eighth	1.29	2.144	7.26	8.126	—	16.3
Ninth	10.59	8.16	2.55	—	—	15.1.6
Tenth	.164	9.148	1.3	—	.120	12.51
Eleventh	—	1.76	1.34	3.26	—	25.130
Thirteenth	.164	11.128	3.168	—	—	19.130
Fourteenth	1.146	2.28	.1.6	—	.59	4.184
Fifteenth	3.73	2.97	3.45	—	.95	10.59
Sixteenth	6.6	6.44	—	—	—	12.129
Seventeenth	2.5	2.6	12.111	2.160	—	19.123
Eighteenth	1.94	2.18	—	—	—	3.116
Nineteenth	4.129	5.18	—	—	—	9.147
Twentieth	4.139	12.15	2.178	—	—	19.122
Twenty-first	2.142	1.69	1.185	—	—	6.7
Twenty-second	6.58	.76	—	—	—	6.154
Total	73.66	76.95	43.3	26.157	3.137	222.65
Avenues and sts. dividing wards, and not included in above	—	—	—	—	—	28.99
Grand total	—	—	—	—	—	251.164

NOTE.—The fraction is of 190.

Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics.—The duties of the Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics consist in the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths occurring in this city. The care of the records of former years also devolves upon the Register of Records, and he is the officer designated by the Board to issue permits for the removal and for the burial of the dead. It appears from the report of the Register of Records that the total mortality of New York for the year 1870 was 27,175. The population of the city, according to the last federal census, was 942,292; this would give a mortality of 28.79 deaths to each 1,000 of the population. The most important and prominent features of the mortality records, the course of epidemic diseases, with the meteorological conditions during the year, are fully exhibited by the Register (Appendix D). The following is a brief summary of the mortality for the different quarters of the year:—

During the first quarter (January, February and March) the mean temperature was 35.12 degrees Fahrenheit, being two degrees higher than the average of the preceding ten years. The greatest range of temperature was forty-five degrees Fahrenheit. There were 6,317 deaths against 5,9.9 deaths for the corresponding quarter of 1869, being an increase of 402. This increase was chiefly in the zymotic class, and was largely due to smallpox, which was prevailing extensively at the opening of the year, and scarlatina, which proved unusually fatal during this quarter. Relapsing fever for the first time appeared in our mortality records, having caused forty-five deaths.

During the second quarter (April, May and June) the mean temperature was 62.97 degrees, or nearly four degrees higher than the average temperature of the preceding ten years. The greatest range of temperature was about sixty-three degrees. The total mortality for the quarter was 6,2[illegible], being an increase of [illegible] over the spring quarter of 1869, and of [illegible] over the average number of deaths for the corresponding quarter of the preceding ten years. This excess of deaths appears to have been caused by diarrhoeal diseases and relapsing fever. The intense heat of June was peculiarly unfavorable to infantile life, and the number of deaths of children under one year of age largely increased, week by week, until, for the week ending July 2, it reached 225. Relapsing fever was at this time widely prevalent, and caused 1.6 deaths for the quarter.

During the third quarter (July, August and September) the mean temperature was 74.30 degrees, being nearly three degrees higher than for the average of ten years preceding, the greatest range being 67 degrees. The total mortality was 8,416 deaths, being an increase of 1,836 over the corresponding quarter of 1869. This increase was due to diarrhoeal affections, which caused thirty-three per cent of the total mortality, being four per cent greater than for the summer quarter of 1869. Relapsing fever caused twenty-five deaths, and remittent and intermittent fevers were very prevalent and fatal. The number of deaths by sunstroke during June, July and August was unusually large, being 238.

During the fourth quarter (October, November and December) the mean temperature was 46.63 degrees, being about three degrees higher than for the corresponding period of the last ten years; the range was 63 degrees. The total number of deaths was 6,549, being 155 in excess of the corresponding quarter of 1869. The diseases which gave an increased mortality were diarrhoeal affections, croup, measles, scarlatina and phthisis.

The total number of marriages registered in 1870 was 7,965, being a decrease of 710 as compared with 1869; and the total number of births registered in the same period was 14,224, being an increase of 577 over the total of 1869.

The registration of marriages and births has hitherto been a neglected branch of the service of this bureau. Though the statute has required these returns to be given since 1847, yet no effort to enforce it had been made until the latter part of the past year. The duty of making such return has come to be regarded as voluntary, and the result is that these records are extremely imperfect, and for all practical purposes well nigh useless. In order to secure compliance with the law, the Board commenced the prosecution of delinquents. The result has been a most satisfactory increase in the returns of both marriages and births, and a much nearer approximation to the actual number of each than has ever before been secured. Great care has been taken in these prosecutions to impose no penalty where there was reason to believe that the party had not been culpably negligent.

ORDERS OF THE BOARD.

During the year ending April 10, 1871, the number of orders issued by this Board for the abatement of nuisances was 11,650. Of this number 2,0[illegible]4 orders were issued under the first subdivision of section 14 of chapter 74, Laws of 1866, by the terms of which the party served is allowed three days in which to demand a hearing by the Board of the testimony which may be presented, to show that the order should be modified or revoked. In cases where no hearing has been asked for and the order has not been complied with, final orders, in the original or an amended form to the number of 778, have been issued, and the Board has directed the attorney to commence suits for penalties for non-compliance with such orders. All other written orders—in number 7,8[illegible]—have been issued under the second subdivision of section 14 of chapter 74, Laws of 1866, and are of a peremptory character, requiring that the nuisance be abated within five days, and, if not complied with, the City Sanitary Inspector has been directed to enforce the same without further notice, or the attorney has been directed to commence actions for penalties for non-compliance. The following is a statement of the subjects of the orders above referred to:—

Alleys cleaned	95
Alleys disinfected	8
Alleys paved	4
Alleys repaired	11
Animals (dead) removed (No. of orders)	13
Areas cleaned	150
Areas constructed	2
Areas covered	2
Areas filled	2
Ashes, filth, garbage, &c., removed (No. of orders)	1,513
Banisters repaired	67
Basements cleaned	24
Basements disinfected	5
Boiling heads, pigs' feet, &c. (business of) discontinued	8
Bridges (gutter) repaired	10
Cars, railroad, disinfected and cleaned (No. of orders)	1
Ceilings cleaned and whitewashed	115
Ceilings repaired	21
Cellars cemented	19
Cellars cleaned	723
Cellars connected with sewer	4
Cellars coping repaired	2
Cellars covered	13
Cellars disinfected	202
Cellars drained	15
Cellars filled	14
Cellars flagged	1
Cellars graded	41
Cellar steps repaired	8
Cellars vacated	150
Cellar doors repaired	4
Cellar gratings repaired	17
Cesspools cleaned	29
Cesspools connected with sewer	22
Cesspools, covers made for	3
Cesspools disinfected	21
Cesspools emptied	19
Cesspools filled	14
Cesspools made	42
Cesspools repaired	9
Chimneys cleaned	1
Chimneys constructed	1
Chimneys extended	25
Chimneys repaired	109
Cisterns constructed	6
Cisterns disinfected	9
Cisterns emptied and cleaned	16
Cisterns filled	19
Cisterns repaired	3
Copper boilers manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Cows removed (No. of orders)	49
Croton pipes repaired	172
Drains cleaned	8
Drains connected with sewer	4
Drains covered	14
Drains extended	4
Drains filled	5
Drains made	20
Drains (obstructions in) removed	102
Excavations filled	17
Faucets repaired	15
Flagging in yard repaired	42
Floors (house) cleaned	1
Floors (house) repaired and relaid	1
Floors (privy) repaired	15
Floors (stable) repaired	1
Fertilizing powders manufacturing (business of) discontinued	2
Fowls removed (No. of orders)	48
Garbage boxes lined with metal	30
Garbage boxes constructed	88
Garbage boxes disinfected, emptied and cleaned	41
Garbage boxes removed	12
Gas pipes repaired	1
Gold and silver refining (business of) discontinued	1
Gut cleaning and brush rendering (business of) discontinued	10
Gutter (house) constructed	14
Gutter (house) extended	1
Gutter (house) repaired	64
Gutter (street) (obstructions in) removed	103
Gutter (street) cleaned	136
Gutter stones reset	940
Halls cleaned	178
Halls whitewashed	165
Hides (business of curing) discontinued	1
Horses removed—hire (number of orders)	10
Hydrants removed	10
Hydrants repaired	160
Leaders connected with sewer	14
Leaders constructed	11
Leaders extended	70
Leaders repaired	250
Leather tanning (business of) discontinued	7
Liquid gas manufacturing (business of) discontinued	2
Lots cleaned	76
Lots connected with sewer	4
Lots disinfected	2
Lots drained	6
Lots fenced	13
Lots filled	106
Lots graded	33
Manure removed (No. of orders)	627
Manure vaults cleaned	18
Manure vaults connected with sewer	1
Manure vaults constructed	403
Manure vaults covered	51
Manure vaults disinfected	12
Manure vaults repaired	15
Match manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Obstructions in street removed (No. of orders)	4
Pavements repaired	10
Pigs removed (No. of orders)	4
Pipes, soil (obstructions in) removed	123
Pipes (steam) extended	1
Pipes, waste, covered	4
Pipes, waste, connected with sewer	13
Pipes, waste, extended	9
Pipes, waste (obstructions in) removed	56
Pipes, waste, repaired	161
Pipes, waste, trapped	31
Plaster on ceiling removed	17
Plaster manufacturing (business of) discontinued	1
Premises cleaned	91
Premises relaid	2
Premises connected with sewer	275
Premises disinfected and fumigated	20
Premises repaired	18
Privies disinfected, emptied and cleaned	2,728
Privy houses cleaned	1.9
Privy houses constructed	22
Privy houses disinfected	75
Privy houses removed	3
Privy houses repaired	160
Privy vaults connected with sewer	71
Privy vaults filled	126
Privy vaults flushed	6
Privy vaults made	77
Privy vaults repaired	332
Rags (business of storing) discontinued	3
Railings made	92
Railings repaired	10
Roofs cleaned	13
Roofs repaired	274
Sewers repaired	124
Sewer pipes constructed	2
Sewer pipes (obstructions in) removed and repaired	2,879
Sewer pipes trapped	17
Sheds (coal) covered	11
Sidewalk cleaned	45
Sidewalk raised	12
Sidewalk reset	245
Sinks constructed	90
Sinks connected with sewer	25
Sinks removed	3
Sinks repaired	14
Skylights repaired	14
Slaughtering (business of) discontinued	6
Space (vacant) cleaned	11
Spaces filled and graded	2
Stables cleaned	71
Stables connected with sewer	15
Stable floors cemented	6
Stable floors graded	17
Stagnant water removed (No. of orders)	54
Stairways cleaned and disinfected	16
Stairways repaired	54
Steps repaired	53
Stove pipes extended	1
Tanks cleaned (number of orders)	2
Tunnel, removal, disinfected	1
Urinals cleaned	6
Urinals connected with sewer	4
Urinals constructed	3
Urinals repaired	6
Valley drains constructed	201
Vats connected with sewer	1
Vaults cleaned	2
Vaults disinfected	1
Ventilators constructed	14
Walls cleaned and whitewashed	131
Walls constructed	3
Walls repaired	29
Water closets cleaned	72
Water closets constructed	101
Water closets disinfected	33
Water closets flushed	22
Water closets removed	1
Water closets repaired	35
Yards cleaned	1,116
Yards disinfected	69
Yards filled	2
Yards flagged	15
Yards graded and repaired	237
Yards paved	12

ACTIONS FOR PENALTIES.

Since the organization of the present department more than six thousand complaints, arising under the "Tenement House act," have been referred to the attorney, with instructions to commence actions for the penalties established by law, if the persons liable failed to comply with the requirements of that salutary act. After proper notification such a preliminary notice has usually accomplished the end in view, and comparatively few actions have been brought. A very large class of nuisances have been effectually and speedily abated under the orders of the Board, without resort to legal measures. In those cases where it has seemed necessary to prosecute parties neglecting to comply with the orders or ordinances of the Board, such a proceeding has generally proved entirely effective. The courts have shown a gratifying disposition to co-operate with the Board in all attempts to regulate or control evils within its jurisdiction. By means of notices, and, in some cases, by the commencement of actions against delinquents, the value and efficiency of the Bureau of Records of Vital Statistics have been greatly increased. Clergymen, magistrates, physicians and others from whom statistical information is derived, are, as a rule, observing the laws of the State which enjoin early and full reports of marriages, births, deaths and the presence of contagious or infectious disease. With a view to promote the convenience of parties prosecuted by the department and to insure the systematic and expeditious prosecution of the business devolving upon the attorney, the records and all papers relating to suits and judgments have been transferred to the building occupied by the Board and are so arranged as to admit of easy reference. The change in this respect from the former practice has proved most satisfactory.

Number of actions commenced		2,676
Classified as follows:—		
For non-compliance with the order of the Board	1,562	
For violation of the Tenement House act	718	
For violation of the Sanitary Code	391	2,676

CHANGES IN THE BOARD.

In October, 1870, Police Commissioner Matthew T. Brennan resigned his office, thereby vacating his seat in this Board. The Board adopted resolutions acknowledging the value of his services and testifying to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Board. Thomas J. Barr, Esq., having been appointed Police Commissioner in place of Brennan, resigned, took his seat as a member of this Board on the 7th day of December, 1870.

EXPENDITURES.

The expenses of the Board for the year ending April 10, 1871, as appears from the report of the Committee on Finance (which will be found in Appendix H), were $160,478 27. The amount collected and turned over to the Board by the attorney and counsel, for penalties &c., in suits by the Board for violations of the Sanitary Code and Tenement House act and for non-compliance with the orders of the Board, was $6,094 41. The amount received for discharge of liens filed by the late Metropolitan Board of Health was $16 78. In all expenditures by the several departments the most rigid economy has been observed by the Board.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. BOSWORTH, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

Report of Committee on Finance.

TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:—

The Committee on Finance respectfully submit a report in detail of the expenses of this department for one year ending April 10, 1871:—

SALARIES.

Commissioners.	
Stephen Smith, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11⅔ months, at $5,000 per annum	$4,551 10
Magnus Gross, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11⅔ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,851 10
John Mullaly, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11⅔ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,551 10
O. Ceccarini, from April 11, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 11⅔ months, at $5,000 per annum	4,551 10
Total	$19,441 10
Secretary.	
From April 11, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 8⅔ months, at $5,000 per annum	$3,611 10
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $6,000 per annum	1,500 00
Total	$5,111 10
Attorney and Counsel.	
From May 5, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 9-19 months, at $8,000 per annum	$7,266 67
Engineer.	
From November 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 5 months, at $4,000 per annum	$1,666 67
Chief Clerk.	
From April 11 to June 1, 1870, 1⅔ month, at $3,500 per annum	$476 10
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $3,000 per annum	1,750 00
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00
Total	$3,226 10
City Sanitary Inspector and Sanitary Superintendent.	
From April 27 to June 1, 1870, 1 4-30 month, at $5,000 per annum	$472 22
From June 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 months, at $6,000 per annum	5,000 00
Total	$5,472 22
Register.	
From June 1, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 10 months, at $4,000 per annum	$3,333 34
Deputy Register.	
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $1,800 per annum	$1,050 00
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $2,400 per annum	600 00
Total	$1,650 00
Sanitary Permit Inspector.	
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $3,000 per annum	$1,750 00
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00
Total	$2,750 00
Inspector of Street Cleaning.	
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $2,500 per annum	$1,458 34
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $4,000 per annum	1,000 00
Total	$2,458 34
Assisting Clerk.	
From June 1, 1870, to January 1, 1871, 7 months, at $3,000 per annum	$1,750 00
From January 1 to April 1, 1871, 3 months, at $3,600 per annum	900 00
Total	$2,650 00
Analytical Chemist.	
From June 24, 1870, to April 1, 1871, 9 7-30 months, at $2,000 per annum	$1,538 88
Health Inspectors.	
Pay roll for April, 1870	1,060 00
" May, 1870	1,500 00
" June, 1870	1,525 00
" July, 1870	1,500 00
" August, 1870	1,510 00
" September, 1870	1,500 00
" October, 1870	1,500 00
" November, 1870	1,500 00
" December, 1870	1,500 00
" January, 1871	1,676 60
" February, 1871	1,650 70
" March, 1871	1,650 70
Total	$17,965 00
Assistant Inspectors.	
Pay roll for April, 1870	$1,220 65
" May, 1870	750 00
" June, 1870	820 00
" July, 1870	1,410 00
" August, 1870	1,585 31
" September, 1870	1,520 00
" October, 1870	1,540 00
" November, 1870	1,964 44
" December, 1870	1,766 67
" January, 1871	1,719 99
" February, 1871	1,620 00
" March, 1871	1,620 01
Total	$16,270 99
Clerk Hire—Secretary's Department.	
Pay roll for April, 1870	$575 97
" May, 1870	745 83
" June, 1870	900 00
" July, 1870	9[illegible] 15
" August, 1870	900 00
" September, 1870	1,026 00
" October, 1870	946 32
" November, 1870	9[illegible] 00
" December, 1870	960 00
" January, 1871	1,058 32
" February, 1871	1,216 67
" March, 1871	1,208 34
Total	$11,509 78
Clerk Hire—City Sanitary Inspector's Department.	
Pay-roll for April, 1870	$941 65
" May, 1870	941 66
" June, 1870	1,041 67
" July, 1870	1,041 67
" August, 1870	1,041 65
" September, 1870	1,065 67
" October, 1870	1,0[illegible]3 67
" November, 1870	1,066 67
" December, 1870	1,050 00
" January, 1871	1,120 82
" February, 1871	1,103 34
" March, 1871	1,033 34
Total	$11,598 00
Clerk Hire—Bureau of Records.	
Pay roll for April, 1870	$1,014 41
" May, 1870	1,191 66
" June, 1870	917 24
" July, 1870	850 00
" August, 1870	850 00
" September, 1870	927 00
" October, 1870	1,097 65
" November, 1870	1,135 00
" December, 1870	1,135 00
" January, 1871	1,125 00
" February, 1871	1,085 87
" March, 1871	1,150 00
Total	$12,505 81
Clerk Hire—Sanitary Permit Bureau.	
Pay roll for June, 1870	$125 00
" July, 1870	150 00
" August, 1870	175 00
" September, 1870	150 00
" October, 1870	187 50
" November, 1870	242 50
" December, 1870	275 00
" January, 1871	415 00
" February, 1871	416 67
" March, 1871	416 67
Total	$2,521 00
Clerk Hire—Bureau of Street Cleaning.	
Pay roll for June, 1870	$101 00
" July, 1870	109 00
" August, 1870	160 00
" September, 1870	160 00
" October, 1870	267 50
" November, 1870	475 00
" December, 1870	475 00
" January, 1871	500 00
" February, 1871	500 00
" March, 1871	500 00
Total	$3,5[illegible] 00
Clerk Hire—Analytical Chemist.	
Pay roll for April, 1870	$118 00
" May, 1870	140 00
" June, 1870	180 00
" July, 1870	265 00
" August, 1870	255 00
" September, 1870	250 00
" October, 1870	250 00
" November, 1870	250 00
" December, 1870	305 00
" January, 1871	313 33
" February, 1871	320 00
" March, 1871	320 01
Total	$3,061 34
Grand total	$125,543 67

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

May	21—Louis F. Brennan, notarial services	$17 15
"	21—Jacob A. Weil, notarial services	51 83
"	21—A. Demarest, badges	15 00
"	21—D. Brennan, sundries	69 57
June	3—C. Golderman, Jr., sundries	32 19
"	9—Norris & Norton, sundries	40 01
"	8—Jacob A. Weil, notarial services	26 15
"	9—John Bowne, sundries	4 25
"	23—George S. Hastings, sundries	18 10
"	23—W. S. Seymour & Co., sundries	17 05
"	23—J. W. Haggerty, sundries	6 63
"	23—William Woodward & Co., sundries	6 50
"	23—J. S. Cerrell & Co., awnings	83 00
"	23—Louis F. Brennan, notarial services	76 00
"	23—Jacob A. Weil, notarial services	21 15
"	23—Kerser & Co., gas fitting and repairing	19 15
"	23—Eastern Dispensary, vaccine virus	139 65
"	30—Emmons Clark, directory	5 00
"	30—A. Demarest, badges	241 00
"	30—J. S. Cerrell & Co., awnings	11 00
July	2—J. S. Cerrell & Co., awnings	23 00
"	2—Sigler Brothers, framing maps	13 00
"	2—Union Livery Stable, coach hire	8 00
"	2—C. Golderman, Jr., sundries	20 18
"	7—M. G. Hammond, notarial services	42 25
"	12—Ingersoll, Watson & Co., chairs	15 20
"	12—Washington Ice Company, ice	7 60
"	12—Colgate & Co., soap	5 00
"	12—Postage stamps	101 00
"	21—Louis F. Brennan, notarial services	36 15
"	21—Jacob A. Weil, notarial services	34 50
"	25—H. Lee Smith, medical registers	7 50
"	27—Norris & Norton, sundries	121 94
"	27—Walker & Stokey, fitting up	137 94
"	27—Robert Paton, fitting up	214 28
August	4—Norman A. Beach, sundries	24 81
"	4—A. Demarest, badges	6 00
"	4—J. B. Lynch, carriage hire	30 00
"	4—E. F. Holbrook & Brother, window glass	6 81
"	18—Thomas H. Bates & Co., sundries	6 00
"	15—Washington Ice Company, ice	42 15
"	17—J. Ziegler & Co., furniture	22 50
"	17—Thomas Kirkpatrick, badges	225 50
"	17—A. Demarest, badges	44 00
"	24—New York Gaslight Company	13 80
"	24—C. Golderman, Jr., sundries	12[illegible] 00
"	24—Postage stamps	13 00
"	24—W. S. Seymour & Co., sundries	9 10
"	24—E. F. Holbrook & Brother, plate glass	8 10
"	30—Louis F. Brennan, notarial services	60 00
"	30—Jacob A. Weil, notarial services	60 00
Sept'r	7—Norman A. Beach, sundries	22 18
"	7—John Tennelly, sundries	2 00
"	14—Washington Ice Company, ice	18 00
"	14—L. B. Lynch, coach hire	17 00
"	14—G. W. Morris, sundries	10 00
"	29—D. Glogan & Son, sundries	31 50
"	29—Charles F. Kessell, medical registers	2 00
October	6—Norman A. Beach, sundries	15 14
"	6—W. H. Lithgow, extra services	149 50
"	5—John T. Nagle, extra services	[illegible] 17
"	5—B. C. Beekman, extra services	72 53
"	15—A. Demarest, badges	8 00
"	15—L. B. Lynch, carriage hire	45 00
"	15—James Ingram, sundries	51 90
"	15—J. Grawl & Co., desks	42 00
"	15—Washington Ice Company	1[illegible] 50
"	24—H. C. Rodman, extra services	60 00
"	24—Felix Vinay, extra services	27 40
"	27—William Middleton, sundries	41 00
"	27—Sigler Brothers, sundries	5 75
Nov.	2—Robert Stoneman, coach hire	9 50
"	2—Norman A. Beach, sundries	23 00
"	10—L. B. Lynch, coach hire	22 50
"	10—Washington Ice Company	13 00
"	16—Felix Netzinger, sundries	13 20
"	22—W. & J. Sloane, carpets	21 00
"	22—J. Ziegler & Co., furniture	60 00
"	23—New York Gaslight Company	14 35
"	23—D. R. Medina, reporting	55 25
"	30—Norman A. Beach, sundries	25 69
Dec.	5—Washington Ice Company	13 10
"	8—Amon & Throckmorton, sundries	9 00
"	18—Smith Brothers, rug	6 50
"	16—L. B. Lynch, coach hire	20 00
"	29—Norman A. Beach, sundries	50 55
"	31—Tenth National Bank, for interest on overdrafts, to date	62 82
1871. Jan.	5—Eastern Dispensary, vaccine virus	97 90
"	5—Avery & Penabert, window glass	1 24
"	12—L. B. Lynch, carriage hire	25 50
"	12—James Ingram, sundries	21 84
"	12—Washington Ice Company, ice	8 70
"	19—John Hazzard, attending urinal	44 00
"	25—E. D. Bassford, sundries	26 30
"	31—Tenth National Bank, interest on overdrafts in January	60 07
Feb.	2—D. Van Nostrand, map	2 50
"	2—Norman A. Beach, sundries	32 62
"	2—Benjamin Pike's Son, sundries	6 00
"	15—Washington Ice Company, ice	5 40
"	16—M. Goldberger, sundries	2 50
"	24—Walker & Stokey, fitting up	450 15
"	24—John Schnellbock, repairing	2 00
Mar.	2—E. S. Tracy, sundries	3 64
"	2—The Medical Record, one year's subscription	4 00
"	2—Norman A. Beach, sundries	50 52
"	9—Peter Thomson, reporting	15 00
"	9—Colgate & Co., soap	4 67
"	9—Police Department, fuel and gas to January 1	1,200 00
"	15—Robert C. Brown, sundries	29 50
"	15—Eastern Dispensary, vaccine virus	150 00
"	15—Thomas Willis, chair cushions	9 00
"	22—Hervey G. Law, sundries	107 45
"	22—S. H. Leadbetter, coach hire	13 75
"	30—Norman A. Beach, sundries	26 15
"	30—A. Demarest, badges	108 00
"	30—G. W. & C. B. Colton, maps	15 00
"	30—Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, coal	27 00
"	31—Pay roll, special inspectors smallpox	2,349 [illegible]
Total		$9,976 46

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

1870. June	23—The World Company	$4 20
"	23—The New York Sun	6 60
July	2—The World Company	21 60
August	4—New York Printing Company	2,190 63
"	24—New York Printing Company	825 28
Sept.	14—New York Herald	168 80
"	14—The World Company	30 40
"	29—D. Appleton & Co.	120 00
Oct.	5—The World Company	10 70
"	5—New York Printing Company	1,016 39
"	15—The World Company	45 00
"	19—The World Company	21 00
Nov.	2—Cushing, Bardua & Co.	32 00
"	10—New York Staats-Zeitung	2 40
"	30—New York Herald	50 00
"	30—James L. Hastie	76 25
"	30—M. B. Brown & Co.	54 00
Dec.	8—New York Herald	5 60
"	8—The World Company	10 50
"	8—James L. Hastie	24 00
"	8—New York Printing Company	729 14
"	16—James L. Hastie	45 25
"	24—The World Company	14 40
"	24—M. B. Brown & Co.	24 00
1871. Jan.	5—D. Appleton & Co.	201 50
"	5—James L. Hastie	105 63
"	5—New York Printing Company	1,921 74
"	12—Cushing, Bardua & Co.	20 00
"	19—James L. Hastie	850 13
"	19—The World Company	12 00
Feb.	2—New York Staats-Zeitung	112 50
"	2—John Lindemann	169 10
"	2—New York Printing Company	1,4[illegible] 10
"	9—James L. Hastie	670 25
"	9—New York Sun	32 40
"	16—Evening Telegram	21 00
"	23—James L. Hastie	483 63
March	2—Courrier des Etats-Unis	7 00
"	2—L'Eco d'Italia	31 50
"	2—New York Printing Company	224 95
"	9—New York Printing Company	467 75
"	9—New York Sun	2 80
"	15—George W. Averell	7 00
"	23—James L. Hastie	454 58
Total		$10,507 82

DISINFECTANT DEPARTMENT.

1870. April	20—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	$885 34
May	21—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	36 89
"	31—E. R. Squibb, chemicals	55 50
"	31—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company	28 24
"	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	421 30
June	9—J. L. & D. S. Riker, bleaching powders	48 23
"	23—John L. Keebles, repairing wagons	157 30
"	23—A. S. Chamberlain, horse	2[illegible] 00
"	25—Pay roll, disinfecting gutters	25 00
"	23—C. Cooper & Co., chemicals	16 03
"	23—Hurd, Miller & Co., harness	120 50
"	23—R. Murray, Jr., lime	25 00
"	30—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	689 66
July	12—J. F. Lummis & Co., chemicals	1,0[illegible] 16
"	12—H. Kellogg, repairing	12 00
"	12—H. Endemann, sundries	64 70
"	20—J. L. & D. S. Riker, bleaching powders	59 75
"	20—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	86 37
"	27—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	18 21
"	27—P. C. Hubbell, lime	182 00
July	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	676 50
August	10—C. Cooper & Co., chemicals	2[illegible] 00
"	20—John Conway, horseshoeing	25 50
"	30—P. C. Hubbell, lime	1[illegible]3 30
"	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	727 28
Sept.	7—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	33 12
"	14—Walter & Van Gerpen, chemicals	10 92
"	19—H. Endemann, sundries	23 53
"	29—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	334 80
October	15—P. C. Hubbell, lime	263 70
"	15—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	58 09
"	27—H. Endemann, sundries	15 58
"	27—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	23 56
"	27—S. P. Conover, sundries	3 20
"	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	901 50
Nov.	9—E. R. Squibb, chemicals	69 00
"	2—D. Dyton, horse	225 00
"	15—Warren Chemical and Manufacturing Company, sundries	68 29
"	23—P. C. Hubbell, lime	155 80
"	23—H. Endemann, sundries	17 71
"	30—P. Geary, sundries	26 00
"	30—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	48 22
"	30—A. C. Benedict, sundries	3 00
"	30—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	573 00
Dec.	8—C. Cooper & Co., chemicals	10 00
"	16—D. O'Leary, harness	27 00
"	24—H. Endemann, sundries	17 62
"	29—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	49 85
"	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	604 00
Jan.	12—C. Cooper & Co., chemicals	35 00
"	19—William Roberts, sundries	14 00
"	26—New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, medical attendance on sick horse	20 00
"	26—H. Endemann, sundries	19 24
"	31—Pay roll of Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	577 69
Feb.	2—John Conway, horseshoeing	23 00
"	9—Sebastian & Saul, wagon	250 00
"	9—D. Dyton, horse	250 00
"	9—Peter Hay, emptying urinal	6 00
"	16—Joshua Dyson, horse feed	47 63
"	16—New York Gaslight Company, gas for No. 178 Worth street	14 73
"	24—Hurd, Miller & Co., harness	70 75
"	28—Pay roll, Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	703 73
March	2—H. Endemann, sundries	31 16
"	9—Eimer & Amend, chemicals	104 75
"	21—Charles G. Moore, sundries	6 25
"	23—H. Endemann, sundries	25 32
"	23—W. G. Vetonive	3 60
"	31—Pay roll, Assistant Chemist and Disinfecting Corps	751 00
Total		$13,012 94

LAW EXPENSES.

1870. Oct.	13—R. M. Lush, marshal's fees	$217 64
"	21—P. McCabe, marshal's fees	203 81
1871. January	19—P. McCabe, marshal's fees	[illegible] 69
"	19—Jay E. Lee, clerical services	2[illegible] 00
February	3—R. M. Lush, marshal's fees	181 33
March	23—Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, disbursements	52 47
Total		$2,138 63

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$125,715 87
Contingent expenses	9,976 46
Stationery and printing	10,507 82
Disinfectant department	13,0[illegible]2 [illegible]4
Law expenses	2,138 63
Total	$160,478 27

Respectfully submitted,

MAGNUS GROSS, BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, THOMAS J. BARR, } Committee on Finance.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The Kings County Board of Estimates Patching Up the Budget.

The Kings County Board of Estimates met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of listening to explanations from the heads of the city and county departments in regard to the amounts required by them for the ensuing year.

Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. STRANAHAN endeavored to explain why they required so much money for the maintenance of the park and parade ground. They wanted $100,000 for the park and $8,000 for the parade ground. Mr. Stranahan said that had been granted for the maintenance of Central Park.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH suggested that it was always advisable to "cut your garment according to your cloth," or, in other words, he thought that New York was better able to spend $500,000 than Brooklyn was to spend $100,000. He remembered the time when Mr. Stranahan promised the people of Brooklyn that the cost of the Park should not exceed $500,000, and he would very much like to see some effort made to return to the days when economy was not only preached but practised.

Mr. HUNTER explained why the Board of Education wanted $150,000. It was for the purpose of building two new school houses at $50,000 each.

At the last meeting of the Board Comptroller Johnson and City Treasurer Sprague were appointed a sub-committee to revise the budget for county purposes. They presented the following as their report of the ordinary and contingent expenses of the county for 1872:—

	1872.	1876.
Penitentiary	$35,000	$45,000
Jail	65,000	70,000
Morgue	2,500	3,000
Jurors' fees	28,000	28,000
Coroners	18,000	18,000
Court House	20,000	30,000
Printing, &c.	20,000	25,000
Commissioners of Jurors (over receipts)	8,500	13,000
County Court	15,000	—
City Court	52,000	—
Supreme Court	32,000	—
Justices of Sessions	4,000	—
District Attorney	20,000	20,000
Surrogate	14,500	15,000
Military, armories, &c.	17,000	16,000
Board of Supervisors' expenses	35,500	35,000
Principal of county debt	165,000	165,000
Interest on county debt	232,210	247,896
Interest on county certificates	9,289	—
Contingent fund	50,000	100,000
Total	$845,609	

The Commissioners of Charities want $427,000.

The Board of Fire Commissioners reduced their estimate $51,503. They first asked for $276,423.

The Storage Reservoir.

The Commissioners appointed to assess the value of lands to be taken for the new storage reservoir at Hempstead valley met yesterday at the office of Mr. Britton, in Court street, for the purpose of hearing claims and arguments of counsel. There were a number of gentlemen present who owned property, and parties who represented those owning property which the Commissioners propose to take. The Commissioners listened to their claims attentively, and took the affidavits of the parties. They resolved not to hold any more public meetings.

Violations of the Excise Law.

Yesterday, on complaint of Inspector Hart, of the Excise Board, Judge Walsh issued warrants for the arrest of the following named persons on charges of selling liquor without license:—Julius Althaus, Broadway and Debevoise avenue; Thomas McCarty, 557 DeKalb avenue; P. Curtis, 918 DeKalb avenue; John Long, Underhill avenue, near Bergen; F. Hincz, 1,108 DeKalb avenue; J. Chapman, 1,057 Fulton avenue; F. Gilman, Third avenue and Carroll street; Joseph Heiser, 136 Broadway; Charles Lutz, Broadway, near Walton street; Conrad Albrecht, Broadway, near Myrtle avenue; D. Ferdeman, No. 7 Broadway. Martin Swartze, Pacific street and Classon avenue, was brought up yesterday and fined $50.

The Alleged Homicide of Gray.

Yesterday John Kelley, who is now under arrest for the murder of William Gray, at Pierrepont stores, in Furman street, was arraigned before Justice Walsh. Kelley and the accused, who were employed as laborers at the stores, quarreled about the storage of some sugar. A fight ensued, in the course of which Kelley, as alleged, knocked the deceased down and beat him so badly that he died shortly thereafter. Kelley when brought up waived examination and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A Woman Nearly Beaten to Death.

The cries of "Murder!" at one o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of John Layton, No. 28 Union street, aroused the neighborhood and attracted the police to the place. When the police entered they found that Layton had beaten his wife nearly to death. He had used a stick of wood and beat her over the head and body with it in a shocking manner. She was lying upon the floor bleeding from her wounds, had a quantity of her hair pulled out, several teeth knocked out, and it was found necessary to remove her to the hospital, where she could receive medical attention. Layton was arrested and locked up in the Third precinct station house to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

The Brutal Assault on Margaret Hughes.

John Lynch was arraigned before Judge Delmar yesterday on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on an old lady named Margaret Hughes, at 127 Baltic street, on the night of the 8th inst. Lynch, as alleged, returned to his domicil under the influence of liquor and in a very pugilistic mood. He commenced by abusing his wife, and the poor woman, in order to escape with a whole head, fled to the apartments of her neighbor, Mrs. Hughes, a woman considerably advanced in years. Lynch called for his wife and Mrs. Hughes told him that she wasn't in the place. He then knocked her down and kicked her in the abdomen, from the effects of which she has been confined to her bed ever since. The Judge committed Lynch to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SCHOOL EXERCISES AT MORRISANIA.

At an examination of the pupils of District School No. 1, of Morrisania, Westchester county, held yesterday before Commissioner F. W. Gilley, Miss M. Root took the first prize in elocution for girls, and Master Saunders, son of Captain Saunders, the ocean navigator, the first prize for boys. Miss Balcom and Miss Lynch received especial commendation from the Commissioner. In fact, very many of the female competitors displayed great brilliancy and were highly complimented.

STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The following monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, No. 9, has been sent to press, and shows the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of March, 1871, and for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1870. The following synopsis has been furnished us:—

Period.	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Specie Values).	Foreign Exports.
Month ended March 31, 1871	$53,915,452	$53,476,220	$5,103,213
Month ended March 31, 1870	45,190,345	45,776,735	2,573,663
Nine months ended M'ch 31, 1871	328,300,151	374,827,522	22,024,979
Nine months ended M'ch 31, 1870	335,259,371	319,453,371	22,541,402

It will be noticed that for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, the exports exceeded the imports by $12,952,307, as compared with an excess of $742,402 during the corresponding period of 1870.

The portions of the imports and exports for the nine months ended March 31, 1871, which consisted of merchandise and specie and bullion, respectively, were as follows:—

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (Specie values.)	Foreign Exports.
Merchandise	$309,[illegible]5,515	$330,0[illegible]	$10,129,445
Specie and bullion	19,971,634	21,777,274	11,9[illegible]4,539
Total	$328,3[illegible]0,151	$374,8[illegible]7,522	$22,024,9[illegible]9
NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1870.			
Merchandise	$312,246,521	$290,365,914	$11,063,164
Specie and bullion	21,013,850	25,[illegible]	11,5[illegible]0,238
Total	$333,260,371	$319,453,371	$22,543,402

The relative amount of the foregoing carried in American and foreign vessels and in land vehicles, respectively, during the nine months ended March 31, 1871, was as follows:—

	Imports.	Domestic Exports (mixed values).	Foreign Exports.
American vessels	$107,334,831	$122,619,515	$7 1[illegible]2,563
Foreign vessels	205,864,332	254,771,638	15,111,4[illegible]3
Cars and other land vehicles	11,181,311	2,870,118	1,7[illegible]9,934
NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.			
American vessels	$104,169,385	$125,153,308	$9,941,181
Foreign vessels	229,082,624	240,322,060	13,6[illegible]

The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade during the twelve months ended March 31, 1871, were as follows:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American vessels	10,692	2,632,611	10,863	3,613 0[illegible]5
Foreign vessels	19,195	5,912,[illegible]84	19,5[illegible]	5,832,261
Total	29,888	8,551,695	29,445	9,445,3[illegible]
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 1870.				
American vessels	10,398	3,413,587	10,19[illegible]	3,489,747
Foreign vessels	19,[illegible]61	5,735,554	19,5[illegible]7	5,516,731
Total	29,3[illegible]	9,1[illegible]	29,7[illegible]	9,006,578

This number contains quarterly statements of the guano and lumber trade, the fisheries, tonnage and immigration, together with a variety of consular reports showing the trade of Bremen for 1870, the tax on imports at Amoy, &c.

The total number of immigrants arrived during the quarter ended March 31, 1870, was 20,046, of whom 17,172 were males and 3,874 were females, 4,195 were under fifteen years of age, 18,0[illegible] were fifteen and under forty, and 3,848 were forty and upwards. Of the total number of immigrants 5,3[illegible]0 were from England, 4,435 Ireland, 1,[illegible] Scotland, 135 Wales, 1,141 Great Britain (not specified, supposed to be mostly Irish), 12,697 Germany, 3,011 Austria, 1,075 Canada, 2,461 Nova Scotia. For occupations and other details see the report.

In reply to the question, why cannot the monthly reports be issued more promptly? the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics desires to say:—It is chiefly owing to the great extent of our country, stretching as it does from Eastport to Alaska, and from Pembina to Brownsville, and to the fact that returns from the more distant as well as the larger custom houses do not reach Washington until from forty-five to fifty days after the termination of each month. For instance, the returns for the month of March, which appear in monthly No. 9, now in press, were not received from Alaska, Corpus Christi and New York, until the 15th of May, while the largest return for the quarter ended March 31, also published in No. 9, did not reach the bureau till May 25. It is, therefore, impossible to publish the monthly, as in England, in ten days after the expiration of each month.

The delay in forwarding the monthly returns from the distant ports arises from the great extent of the customs districts. Some of these are as large as all England, and, as in the district of El Paso del Norte, Texas, and New Mexico, some of the small ports are from 50 to 700 miles from the principal office of the district, requiring, in consequence of limited postal facilities, several weeks' time to receive the returns from the outposts. Occasionally a mail is lost.

As more than one-half of the foreign trade of the country is transacted at the port of New York, great delay occurs in making statistical returns. In this connection it may be mentioned that, in England, statistical clerks, holding their offices for life, have large experience, while in this country the tenure of office is not so assured.

As the returns from the various customs districts are received they undergo a careful examination, the errors and discrepancies are ascertained, and, after correspondence, corrected. Not a moment's unnecessary delay occurs in the examination or compilation.

Owing to the press of business at the Public Printing Office, it usually takes at least two weeks to get the monthly printed, containing, as it does, much rule and figure work.

It is certainly desirable that the monthly reports be issued as promptly as is consistent with accuracy. Each successive head of the bureau has given the subject thoughtful consideration. It has been suggested that the practice in England be adopted, viz.:—That duplicates of manifests and other papers be sent to the bureau and compiled by statistical clerks, who have had more experience than those usually employed in custom houses. This plan may be carried into effect, although there are difficulties to be overcome.

But, admitting that the English Monthly Reports of Trade and Navigation are issued at an earlier period than ours, the adverse comparison here ceases. It is submitted whether the unavoidable delay is not compensated for by the superior accuracy of statements published by the United States Bureau of Statistics.

FISK'S FAVORITES.

Departure of the Ninth Regiment for Boston—Prayerful Preparations.

The Erie-pressible Fisk, of the Ninth regiment, when he determines upon a thing, can never be swerved from his purpose. Having decided that his regiment should hold a camp meeting in the "holy hub" of the Union, and failing to secure the generous assistance of the descendants of Plymouth Rock to welcome him with peans of praise, he determined to go there at all hazards. Accordingly Prince Jim issued the necessary orders to the boys of the Ninth, and yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock sharp, they were on hand at their armory. Fisk reviewed them, and dispensing with religious exercises, pro tem., he mounted his charger, the clarion sounded the advance, and, with the gray-clad Eighth regiment in the van as a guard of honor, Fisk and his favorites took up their burdens and marched away. The route was along West Twenty-third street to Broadway, down Broadway to Warren street and along Warren street to the pier of the Newport steamer, upon which they embarked. As the natty Ninth marched down Broadway, preceded by their superb band and drum corps, the praise of our citizens were lavishly bestowed, and many expressions were heard to remark that no regiment had for months presented a finer appearance in dress or more military precision in its movements.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest News by telegraph, from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication, including the full particulars of the Burning of the Coolie Ship Don Juan; the last Scene in the Trial of Congressman Bowen for Bigamy; a graphic sketch of the Lawless Lowrys, of North Carolina; the Tornado in Massachusetts; History of a Murderer; the Unveiling of the Statue of Professor Morse, with the full account of the proceedings at Central Park and at the Academy of Music; Awarding the Diplomas to the Graduating Class at West Point, with the Address of Senator Carpenter. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PIO NINO.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

great day of your apostolic jubilee, and that we may be ever worthy children of the Church, by the soundness of our faith and the lustre of our good example, and may contribute, according to the grace and opportunity vouchsafed to us, to promote the interests of Christ's kingdom on earth, we humbly solicit your paternal blessing on ourselves, on our families and on our beloved country.

Addresses were also made by Francis McNerhany and Professor J. C. Schad, who spoke in German. At the conclusion of the speaking the Chairman read the following telegram, sent to the Pope this evening:—

HOLY FATHER, ROME—
Your children in this capital lovingly greet you on your jubilee.

At the conclusion of the exercises there was a grand display of fireworks. The best of order prevailed throughout, and the assemblage, during the delivery of the addresses, manifested their approval by frequent applause. The illumination to-morrow evening will be general throughout the city, and a creditable display is anticipated.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871.

The Catholic celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of Pope Pius IX. took place at St. Peter's German church, where the congregation marched in procession to attend high mass. The new grand organ was played for the first time on this occasion.

In Albany.

ALBANY, June 16, 1871.

The services in the Cathedral to-day in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pontificate of Pius the Ninth were of the most impressive description. The interior of the Cathedral was beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, festoons and mottoes. A procession of boys and girls from the schools of the various churches marched to the Cathedral, where a solemn high mass was performed. Then followed the chanting of Lambiotte's grand *Te Deum* by all the clergy present. This evening the residences of the prominent Catholics were illuminated, 100 guns were fired in the four quarters of the city, and there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the City Hall. The Cathedral and the episcopal residence were also brilliantly illuminated, the former presenting a magnificent appearance.

NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

Another Outrage in Rutherford by a Disguised Mob.

A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT DEMOLISHED

Scourging a Member of the Legislature.

HUNT AFTER AN OBNOXIOUS RADICAL

Governor Caldwell Determined to Ferret Out the Marauders.

RALEIGH, June 16, 1871.

Accounts have just been received here, giving the details of another Ku Klux outrage in Rutherford county, in the western section of the State. On Sunday night last, a body of disguised men, numbering about fifty, entered the town of Rutherfordton, having picketed their horses on the outskirts. They first proceeded to the office of the *Star*, a republican paper of the county, edited by Mr. Carpenter, who was then absent at Washington, where he had been summoned as a witness before the Southern Outrage Committee.

A VOLLEY WAS AT FIRST DISCHARGED

at the office, followed by an assault, and the doors and front windows were at once burst open. The masked troopers then rushed into the building in a body and began the work of destruction. Printing presses, stands, type cases, forms and other fixtures were smashed into atoms and the entire office was quickly demolished, the débris being flung into the street.

When this infernal work was ended the marauders proceeded to the residence of Mr. Justice, late republican representative in the Legislature from Rutherford, broke open his house and entered, the first intimation he had of their presence being a body of them at his bedside. They

TOOK HIM IN HIS NIGHT CLOTHES

into the streets, in the midst of a severe rain storm, beat and maltreated him in a brutal manner, carried him to the outskirts of the town, threatened his life and forced him to promise he would never reveal what had been done; that he would cease his operations against the Convention and the conservative party; after which they released him and he returned to his residence through the storm. Mr. Logan, the local editor of the *Star*, who was in the office of that paper at the time of the attack upon it, succeeded in making his escape through a window in the rear of the building, and it was he that brought the news of this outrage here.

This did not end the operations of the Ku Klux that night. They then went in search of Aaron Biggerstaff, the republican, who, with his family, has recently been the victim of so many outrageous indignities at the hands of the Klan. Fortunately, however, for him he had gotten a clue of their presence, and he succeeded in eluding them by a

FLIGHT TO THE WOODS

in the darkness of the night, aware that if he was caught he would have been executed, as previously informed by threatening notices. A number of Ku Klux are now under bonds to appear before the United States Circuit Court for outrages on Biggerstaff and his family.

None of the Klan were recognized by the Justice or Mr. Logan, owing to the darkness, and no citizens of the town were aware of the presence of the band until long after the outrage was perpetrated.

Upon receipt of the above details Governor Caldwell invited a number of leading conservative gentlemen to consult with him in relation to the course to be pursued under such disastrous circumstances. After considerable discussion it was determined to send a judge of the State Superior Court, accompanied by the Attorney General and the District Solicitor, to investigate the matter and commit such parties as evidence can be found against. The Governor is determined upon a vigorous enforcement of the State laws.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Complimentary Farewell Dinner to Senator Norton at the Manhattan Club House.

At the Manhattan Club House, corner of Fifteenth street and Fifth avenue, there assembled last evening a goodly company to give a farewell bumper to the popular Senator Norton, from the Fifth district. At the head of the table sat Commissioner of Jurors, Douglas Taylor, and facing him from the further end of the room sat Judge Spencer, while ranged along on either side were Judges Bedford, C. P. Daly and Jones, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, "Sunset" Cox, Edward Schell, J. J. Gumbleton, Assemblyman Carey, Alderman Mitchell, ex-Alderman Murray, Frank A. Ileman, Gus Phillips (Cofty Gooft), W. J. Hill, M. J. Kelly, Rev. A. J. Cummings, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, E. B. Hart, Arthur Mattison, Assistant Alderman Hampson and J. Vaughan. The affair was, to a certain extent, informal and was exceedingly enjoyable. The formality of speechmaking was done away with after Chairman Taylor had welcomed Senator Norton and expressed to him the sentiments of the company present, and of his constituency in the Fifteenth ward, to which the Senator responded, briefly, feelingly and appropriately.

An elegant entertainment, solids and liquids, was disposed of, and with songs and stories, jibes and jokes, and good-natured fun and frivolity the evening was passed to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Senators Norton, Creamer and Bradley, Mr. J. W. Collier, J. O'C. Lynch, James Barclay, Counsellors Buckley, Clarence Seward and A. J. Vanderpoel, with several other notables, sail to-day for Europe. A whole fleet of steamboats, with friends and admirers of the voyageurs will accompany them down the bay. The major portion of this demonstration is intended for Senator Norton, as his colleague, Senator Creamer, positively declined any public adieux, stating that his reception at the Academy of Music in April last was evidence enough of the good will entertained for him.

FALLING OF A WALL.

Four Men Severely Injured.

While workmen were engaged in tearing down the old building No. 470 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, one of the walls fell, severely injuring John Kress, Theodore Hoffner, James Jackson and Thomas Barrett. The two former had their wounds dressed by a neighboring physician, after which they were taken to the hospital. Jackson and Barrett were taken home by their friends.

WASHINGTON.

Dividend Taxes of New Jersey Railroad Companies.

Trouble Concerning the Management of the Indian Bureau.

The New York Scrip Dividend Case Decided Against the Company.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1871.

Departure of President Grant.

The President left the city to-night, in company with General Porter, for Long Branch, and will return to Washington toward the close of this month.

Dividend Taxes of Jersey Railroads.

The New Jersey railroads have filed claims with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the remission of the tax ordered to be assessed on dividends declared during the last five months of the year 1870. It will be remembered that the Attorney General overruled the decision of the Commissioner that no tax was due for that period, as Congress had not provided for its collection. The railroad companies say that in accordance with the decision of the Commissioner, dividends were paid, and they have now no way of securing themselves with the shareholders if the collection is enforced. The same applies to all corporations who have paid their dividends without deducting the two and one-half per cent for the last five months of 1870. The question has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will doubtless enforce the collection of the tax and recommend the companies to appeal to Congress for relief.

Trouble Concerning the Management of Indian Affairs.

George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, members of the Indian Commission, had an interview to-day with the President with reference to statements recently published reflecting upon the conduct of the Commission, which they suppose emanated from the Indian Bureau. It is known that the Board and the Commissioner (Parker) are not in accord on several subjects relating to the management of the finances of the Indian Department. The result of the interview is not yet known.

The New York Scrip Dividend Case.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received the opinion of Solicitor Banfield upon the question of the right of appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company from the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which was to the effect that it was a purely discretionary matter with the Secretary. The Secretary informed Caleb Cushing, counsel for the railroad company, that he was clearly of the opinion that the Company was liable to pay a tax on all scrip issued for dividends earned since the passage of the act, but that he did not think they were liable on scrip for earnings made prior to the act, even if the scrip itself was issued subsequently to the passage of the act. The Secretary advised the adjustment of the accounts of the company on that basis. If they did not admit the liability to pay any tax on this scrip, they must take the question into the courts, as the government in that case would feel bound to levy upon their property. Mr. Cushing said that there was a serious question as to the legality of the assessment made by the internal revenue officers. The Secretary, in reply, said that the government would have to look out for itself in that matter, and with that the conversation ended. Mr. Cushing is not advised as to the course he will be instructed to carry out.

Practical Reward for Diplomatic Services.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, will leave Washington on the 23d inst., with his family, and sail from New York on the 24th for London. It is rumored in diplomatic circles that he will be elevated to a higher position and receive an Ambassador's appointment as a recognition of his distinguished services in the Joint High Commission. Lord Alfred Paget is spoken of as his successor in Washington. During the absence of Minister Thornton, Hon. Francis J. Pakenham, First Secretary, will be Chargé d'Affaires of the British Legation.

Application for the Pardon of Bowen.

Mr. Riddle, counsel for Bowen, recently convicted of bigamy, called at the Executive Mansion to-day, but did not see the President. He, however, left a letter for him, with a view to procure the pardon of Bowen.

A Search After Counterfeit Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has designated two of the best engravers employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to carefully examine the $60,000,000 of bonds purchased for the sinking fund, and which are about to be destroyed, for the purpose of ascertaining if any counterfeit bonds have been bought by the New York Sub-Treasury. The committee of experts commenced their labors to-day, and carefully scrutinized every bond. As yet they have not discovered any counterfeits. The Secretary has ordered the construction of several improved machines for the more thorough cancellation of the bonds, one of which will be sent to the Sub-Treasury in New York.

Personal.

The health of General Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General, is a little improved, and he has not had an hemorrhage for several days. He declines to accept the position of Governor of New Mexico, preferring to take his chances for recovering his health in this part of the country. His friends consider this a doubtful experiment.

Secretary Boutwell says he has postponed his departure from Washington until to-morrow night or early next week. He will be absent at Groton about ten days.

General S. S. Fry, who was deposed from the Supervisorship of Kentucky, was to-day reappointed and Supervisor Emery transferred.

A. F. Cunningham, just deceased, was seventy-one years of age. He was an ex-Clerk of the Treasury Department, and was one of the oldest printers in Washington. In 1844 he was the publisher in this city of the organ designed to further the claims of Judge White to the Presidency.

SMALLPOX IN JERSEY CITY.

A case of smallpox has been discovered in a boarding house at No. 57 York street, Jersey City. The city physician was promptly notified, but the patient was not promptly removed from the crowded house. The Police Commissioners are making provisions for the emergency. They have issued orders to every physician in the city, setting forth that every physician attending a case of smallpox is required to report the same within twenty-four hours to the Committee on Health or the Health Inspector, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offence. The Committee on Health are authorized to remove any person suffering from the disease to the City Hospital, when such a course is deemed necessary for the health of the city. The clothing of smallpox patients to be destroyed and a "smallpox" sign placed over every infected house as a warning. In the meantime the physicians are kept busy in vaccinating adults as well as children.

JERSEY CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following is the estimate of the Board of Education of Jersey City for the support of the public schools for the year commencing on the 1st of next month:—Salaries, $160,000; evening schools, $10,000; books and stationery, $10,000; furniture, $12,000; printing and incidentals, $4,000; music, $3,700; Normal School, $2,200; janitors' supplies, $7,500; fuel and gas, $4,000; rentals, $3,000; making a total of $216,400, but as the appropriation from the State will probably amount to $100,000, this sum is reduced by nearly one-half from local taxation.

MORAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871.

The Committee on the Constitution made a report defining the objects of the association, which are to define, promote and manifest the visibility and unity of the Catholic Church of Christ, which we hold to be the sum of all particular evangelical denominations, to elevate, unify and strengthen the consciences of its members; to consecrate, systematize and develop the resources and agencies of the Church, and thereby, under the Divine blessing, to hasten the time so long desired when the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ.

The constitution and bylaws were adopted, and, after fixing the time for the next Congress, which was decided to be held in New York in the last week of April, 1872, the Convention adjourned.

YACHTING.

Annual June Regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club.

One of the pioneers among the many model yacht clubs that flourished years ago was the famous Harlem Club, which numbered among its members many well known gentlemen in the upper part of the island of Manhattan, whose rivalry with the Brooklyn, Hoboken, Jersey City and other model yacht clubs (the satellites of the New York Yacht Club) kept alive a healthy and social spirit of yachting, and tended to foster a taste for aquatic sports, which was but the nucleus of what has since culminated in the now full grown Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs, the progressive and growing rivals of the

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB,

whose members represent the most influential citizens of the community, many of whom by their enterprise and liberality have aided largely in creating a national feeling of rivalry with the older yachting clubs of Great Britain. The Harlem Yacht Club still exists, after many years and changes of officers, and yesterday it held its annual June regatta, in which some of its fleet of clippers showed some splendid sailing, to the great gratification of a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen who crowded the steamer Fort Lee, which had been chartered for the occasion by the club.

The day was most delightful, and just as much wind from the northwest as the yachts could stand up to without reefing, the course being from the Middle Ground, outside Randall's Island, to the can buoy beyond Fort Schuyler, returning to College Point, rounding the spar buoy and standing back to the buoy at Throg's Neck, off Fort Schuyler, and thence to the flagboat on the Middle Ground, about thirty miles. The following open jib and mainsail sloop yachts were entered, the time allowance being two minutes to the foot:—

SECOND CLASS.

Names.	Owners.	Length. F.	In.
Vivid	J. A. Clark, V. C.	31	0
General Tweed	Wm. H. Knapp	28	5
Favorita	P. Haharan	28	2
Maud	W. Morris	27	11½
THIRD CLASS.			
Wm. H. Knapp	D. Fitzgerald	24	4½
Mary Louise	E. W. Gardner	23	0
Mary Emma	W. E. Brinkerhoff	21	11
Carrie Porter	J. Armitage	21	10
Mary Campbell	M. Campbell	21	0½
Quiz	J. C. Garnett	20	7½
FOURTH CLASS.			
Josie J	Wm. S. Lockyer	19	7½
Daisy	E. Weatherfield	19	6

The Vivid and Daisy were drawn before the start.

The yachts were started at half-past one, as they lay head to wind with mainsail hoisted, and at the signal they ran up their jibs and payed off on the port tack, the Carrie Porter leading, with the Tweed, who had set a balloon jib close up, and the Knapp some distance astern, having parted her jib halyards, but soon hoisting her jib again and gaining on the other yachts. The Quiz parted company soon after starting, and squared away for Flushing Bay, in hopes by that manœuvre to gain an advantage by passing to the south of Riker's Island, but in this her captain was mistaken, and lost her chance—which it was conceded was a good one—as she met the sea of the tide into Flushing Bay, while the other yachts stood on between the North and South Brothers, occasionally booming out their jibs whenever their course lay dead before the wind. Many yachts accompanied the fleet, and held their own with it, one of which was the Goodenough, belonging to the Goodenough Club, of Sands' Point, which, both going free and also in turning to windward on the return was handled in a seaman-like manner by Captain St. Johns and his chief officer, John Hart. The leading yachts passed Fort Schuyler in the following order:—Maud, General Tweed, Favorita, Knapp, Mary Emma and Mary Campbell, the Favorita carrying away the step of her mast and lowering her sails soon after and giving up the race.

The can buoy was turned as follows:—

Name.	H. M. S.	Name.	H. M. S.
Maud	2 31 10	Mary Campbell	2 37 53
Tweed	2 31 25	Quiz	2 40 00
Knapp	2 35 10	Josie J	2 40 35
Mary Emma	2 37 20		

Favorita and Carrie Porter out.

All the yachts turned the can buoy in splendid style, turning it from leeward to windward and standing on the starboard tack for Fort Schuyler, the men piling the ballast bags to windward and themselves in addition as live ballast, while the masts buckled as they careened over, extra courings under, it being expected the masts would go by the board or the yachts capsize.

The beat to windward was very interesting, and proved a decided test of the merits of the different yachts, as it blew a good whole sail steady breeze, the following showing the work of the two first class yachts:—

TIME OF TURNING COLLEGE POINT BUOY.

	H. M.		H. M.
Maud	3 28	General Tweed	3 32

After turning the buoy they started sheet and returned before the wind to Fort Schuyler at Throgg's Point, the result being as follows.

Time of turning Throgg's Point buoy:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Maud	3 51 0	Tweed	4 0 0

which yacht immediately carried away her throat halyards and her mainsail came down by the run, and she stood over to Whitestone Point under jib with the ebb tide before repairing damages.

The following yachts turned Throg's Point buoy for the return as follows.—Mary Campbell at 4h. 8m., Knapp at 4h. 11m., Quiz at 4h. 13m. The others were not turned, and the whole beat back to the home stakeboat on the middle ground and arrived as follows.—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Maud	5 26 0	Mary Campbell	5 51 30
Knapp	5 48 10	Quiz	6 03 0
Tweed	5 51 0		

Rest not timed.

The following were the prizes:—The Maud and the Mary Campbell beat the Knapp by allowance of time. The Josie J. sailed over the course but did well.

The following are the officers of the club and judges:—

Commodore—William E. Brinkerhoff.
Vice Commodore—James Clark.
Secretary—Oscar Clark.
Corresponding Secretary—John Lockyer.
Treasurer—Ira Campbell.
Measurer—Stephen Roberts.
Judges—William S. Lockyer, E. W. Gardner, William Kyle.

The Yachts Sappho and Tidal Wave.

NEW YORK, June 15, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It has always been a cause of wonderment to me why Mr. Douglas, of the Sappho, did not accept the challenge so promptly offered by Mr. William Voorhis (at my suggestion) last fall, in regard to the Tidal Wave versus Sappho controversy. There are very many of the yachting community who have not yet forgotten the circumstances of the case, and are no doubt very anxious to see Mr. Voorhis establish the fair fame of his yacht as a flyer on a firmer basis than last year.

Mr. Douglas' excuse for not accepting the challenge then was, undoubtedly, the lateness of the season; but now as any such excuse is impossible, the yachts being in racing trim in anticipation of the annual regatta, if Mr. Voorhis will reissue his challenge I have no doubt that Mr. Douglas will accept it in the spirit in which it is intended merely as a friendly test of the speed and seagoing qualities of their respective yachts. Hoping that my suggestion will not be considered impertinent, I remain, &c., J. K., Sailing Master of the Lively Turtle.

WAS HE MURDERED?

The Fate of Mr. Brewer, of Trenton—Excitement in That City.

There was no little excitement throughout Trenton yesterday over the sudden taking off of Mr. Brewer, so long and favorably known as the proprietor of the State Street House in that city. A telegram was received on Thursday that Mr. Brewer had been drowned at Ogdensburg, N. Y. He had been travelling for the sale of a certain patent of which he was part proprietor, and there are painful rumors afloat that he was the victim of foul play. A certain man, whose name is withheld for the present, was travelling for the sale of a patent almost similar, although this individual had obtained no patent whatever, and it is believed that he met with Mr. Brewer unexpectedly. It is further stated that both Mr. Brewer and John O. Raum, the defaulting city treasurer of Trenton, were financially embarrassed through the operations of the man alluded to. His name was forwarded to the authorities at Ogdensburg yesterday, and further developments are awaited with anxiety. A large number of friends lingered around the telegraph office till a late hour last evening awaiting some definite information.

A CHRONIC CRIMINAL.

A Notorious Newark Burglar Again in Quod.

Last Wednesday night the residence of Mr. John McCall, No. 249 Eighth avenue, Newark, was entered by a burglar or burglars, and some wearing apparel and valuables carried off. The matter was placed in the hands of one of the Newark detectives, who traced the affair as being planned and carried out by one "Ed." Norton, a noted Newark burglar, who has already spent fifteen years of his life in the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton. Warrants were procured, and yesterday afternoon Norton was arrested at his home, No. 66 Sheffield street. None of the stolen property was found with him, but the evidence against him was nevertheless sufficiently strong to warrant the magistrate's fully committing him for trial. It was only last February that the accused emerged from State Prison.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Late yesterday afternoon a man named Joseph Kapper, who resides in Pitt street, near Stanton, was fatally injured by a large splinter thrown by a ripsaw, in the box factory No. 98 Norfolk street.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

J. A. Save, imprisoned in the Tuscola, Ill., jail on charge of obtaining money from a letter, committed suicide on Monday by taking poison.

The flood in the Columbia river, Oregon, is overflowing the lower part of the city of Portland.

BASE BALL NOTES.

At Prospect Park yesterday the "Ink Slingers," of New York, played and defeated the "Hardivales," of Brooklyn, by a score of 12 to 13 in a closely contested game of eleven innings.

To-day the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, play the Eckfords on the Union grounds. The inimitable James White will officiate behind the bat for the visitors.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 28	Moon sets ....eve	7 20
Sun sets	7 33	High water ....eve	8 05

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Donau	June 17	Bremen	58 Broad st.
City of Brooklyn	June 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	June 17	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	June 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Manhattan	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Colorado	June 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Caledonia	June 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	June 22	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Columbia	June 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	June 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Limerick	June 27	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wisconsin	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Sidonian	June 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	July 1	Havre	58 Broadway.
Atlantic	July 1	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Anglia	July 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Assyria	July 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	July 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Wyoming	July 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1871.

CLEARED.

Ship Swallow, Lester, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Ship Southampton, Stalkwick, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Ship Helene, Samuelson, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Rosamond, Warner, Pernambuco—J C Whitton.
Bark Harvest Home, Dickey, Frontera—H D & J U Brookman.
Bark Ocean Home, Frandt, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Bark Gazelle (Br), Davison, Sydney, CB—J F Whitney & Co.
Bark Edw Albro (Br), Starratt, Pictou, NS—G H Brewer.
Bark Coro, Blanchard, Sagua, &c—R P Buck & Co.
Brig Fred, Axelsen, Dantzic—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Tempest, Wilson, Gibraltar for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.
Brig Marianna III (Port), Palha, Lisbon—L E Amsinck & Co.
Brig Clara M Goodrich, McCarty, Turks Islands—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Wilmington (Br), Meriel, Lingan, CB—Hatton, Watson & Co.
Brig Florence, Pierce, Port Caledonia—Heney & Parker.
Brig Boulto, Edgett, Hillsboro, NS—P I Nevius & Sons.
Brig L Warren, Gott, Galveston—E M Stackpole.
Brig Caprera, Blanchard, Richmond, Va—Walsh, Field & Way.
Brig Anna Lindsay (Br), Morrison, Newark—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Kelley, Chapman, Maracaibo.
Schr Julia ——— (Br), Malony, St Andrews, NB—Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Kenton, Pettis, St John, NB—Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr Charlie Miller, Prior, Corpus Christi—Bentley, Miller & Co.
Schr Lizzie Major, Garrish, Jacksonville—S C Loud & Co.
Schr E M Wright, Freeman, Alexandria—E Crowell & Co.
Schr J W Vanneman, Buckalew, Alexandria—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr C C Pettengill, McKinney, Salem—B J Wenberg.
Schr Alida, Lambert, Boston—H W Jackson & Co.
Schr Emerald, DeCantro, Providence—Rackett & Bro.
Schr John S Foreman, Carpenter, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop Southport, Beebe, Middletown—Rackett & Bro.
Sloop Henry Clay, Mack, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.
Sloop C A Raynor, Turner, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.
Steamer Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah June 13, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston June 13, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 15th inst, 10 miles S of Cape Henry, saw steamship Charleston, hence for Charleston.
Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.
Bark Nord (Nor), Svendsen, Liverpool 59 days, with coal to Isaac Taylor—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Took the middle passage and had strong gales; 16 days W of the Banks.
Bark Brazil (Br), Crowell, Gottenburg 41 days, with bar iron to Boyd & Hincken. Took the middle passage and experienced strong W gales; 15 days W of the Banks.
Bark Chillianwallah (Br), Beers, Havana 10 days, with sugar, &c, to Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Marathon, Donnell, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar, &c, to V H Brown & Co.
Bark Colonist (Br), Andrews, Sydney, CB, 14 days, with coal to C B Swain & Son—vessel to Wm Ingalls. Had light winds and fogs.
Bark Paquita (Sp), Bass, Savannah 6 days, in ballast, to Lamsa & Co.
Brig Annie (Br), Smith, Demerara 18 days, with sugar to J Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 5 days N of Hatteras with light winds and calms.
Brig Robt Mowe, Abbott, Barbados 15 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons.
Brig Valencia, Small, Arroyo, PR, 17 days, with sugar to Bonderf & Pond—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 days north of Hatteras with light, baffling winds.
Brig Baggis (Br), Gray, Cardenas 11 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co—vessel to master. Had fine weather.
Brig Rush, Wilkins, Cardenas 11 days, with sugar, &c, to G L Guillaume & Co—vessel to Spofford Bros. Had fine weather.
Brig C V Williams, Dyer, Sagua 10 days, with sugar, &c, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co—vessel to master. Had moderate weather.
Brig Tiber (Br), Reading, Lingan, CB, 16 days, with coal to C G Francklyn—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms.
Schr T J Frazier, Madge, Baracoa 10 days, with fruit to Douglass & Griffin—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.
Schr S E Fabens, Crocker, Baracoa 11 days, with fruit to J & T Pearsall—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.
Schr Lugano, Steel, Caibarien 11 days, with melado to Danford, Knowlton & Co—vessel to Simpson & Clapp. Had fine weather.
Schr L A Webb, Webb, Cat Island 11 days, with pineapples to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B J Wenberg. Had moderate weather.
Schr Eddie Pierce, Hawes, Cat Is and 8 days, with pineapples to Montell & Bartow—vessel to B J Wenberg.
Schr Martha T Pike, Howard, Cat Island 7 days, with pineapples, to Montell & Bartow. June 11, lat 27 53, lon 76 03, during a heavy rolling sea, carried away both topmasts.
Schr Harry Bluff, Benson, Eleuthera 7 days, with pineapples to Jas Douglas—vessel to master. Had moderate weather most of the passage; 12th inst, lat 32 57, lon 75 57, had a heavy gale from N, lasting 4 hours.
Schr C C Shepard, Clark, Jacksonville 8 days, with yellow pine to master.
Schr S J Dean, Howell, Suffolk, with shingles, to Demill & Co.
Schr R F Stockton, Hall, Virginia.
Schr D W Vaughan, Corson, Virginia.
Schr Jacob Birdsall, Robinson, Virginia.
Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr Clara, Cox, Alexandria.
Schr Breeze, Cranmer, Alexandria.
Schr M A Hoyt, Cranmer, Alexandria.
Schr J A Shepard, Wilbur, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Oaks Ames, Edwards, Georgetown, DC, for Port Morris.
Schr K J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Schr Atlantic (Br), Barker, Windsor, NS, for New York 12 days, with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.
Schr M W Griffing, Griffing, New Haven for New York, with sugar to Burtis, Frisbie & Co.
Schr Julia A Berkle, Hemmingway, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Marion Draper, Beebe, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Marcena Monson, Dayton, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr A H Blackman, Blackman, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Island City, Allen, Harwich for New York.
Schr V Sarkalew, Holmes, New Rochelle for New York.
Schr Whistler, Keefe, Taunton for New York.
Schr Brazos, North, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Telegraph, Ashburn, Georges Bank for New York.
Schr L Daniels, Smith, Cohasset for New York.
Schr Shepard A Mount, Young, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Wm O Irish, Tyrrell, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Mariner, Sherard, Greenwich for New York.
Schr Naiad Queen, Chase, Rockport for New York.
Schr M P Pike, Swift, Providence for New York.
Schr Burdett Hart, Bearse, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr M L Bartlett, Chase, Greenport for New York.
Schr Ontario, Barbour, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for Philadelphia.
Schr R J Mercer, Tribble, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M Hand, Colton, Cohasset for New York.
Schr G Stancliff, Sharp, Portland for New York.
Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.
Schr Zulette, Kenyon, Boston for New York.
Schr Eliza, Hall, Southport for New York.
Schr John Crockford, Jones, Providence for New York.
Schr Connecticut, ——, Salem for Staten Island.
Schr Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence for New York.
Schr J R Mitchell, Daly, Stamford for Albany.
Schr Lucy Baker, Hall, Providence for New York.
Schr Water Witch, Johnson, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Celeste, Brown, Northport for Poughkeepsie.
Sloop Julia Elma, Sobey, Manhasset for New York.
Yacht Fleur de Lis, Williams, City Island for New York.
Yacht Dreadnaught, Samuels, Boston for New York.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Bark Nashwauk, Le Blanc, New York for Pictou, NS.
Brig Annie, McDonald, New York for St John, NB.
Brig B nito, Hedges, New York for Parrsboro.
Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Wm M Everett, Eyre, Milton for Boston.
Schr E J Rayner, Hutchinson, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Fairwind, Bowman, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Sarah Falconer, Wolf, New York for Providence.
Schr S C Muldoon, Latham, New York for New London.
Schr Fountain, Dennis, Poughkeepsie for Fall River.
Schr George S Starrs, Barbour, New York for Mystic.
Schr Amelia, Corwin, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr H B White, Finlay, New York for Boston.
Schr Ocean Racer, Wilcox, New York for Noank.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, New York for Cold Spring.
Schr A G Hazard, Macken, Rondout for New London.
Schr Belle Seaman, Holt, Newburg for Huntington.
Schr John B Mages, Wilson, Elizabethport for Norwalk.
Schr Geo Markle, Fisher, Elizabethport for Bridgeport.
Schr Baltimore, Larder, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr White Wing, Hall, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Katie J Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Harriet Fuller, Willard, Port Johnson for Portland.
Schr Walter Price, Dalton, New York for New Rochelle.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Rogers, Rondout for Taunton.
Schr T Hollise, Brown, Rondout for Providence.
Schr George Noon, Noon, New York for Noank.
Brig Alice M, Currier, New York for Little Glace Bay.
Schr Belle, Bulger, Hoboken for Bridgeport.
Schr Henrietta, Nickerson, New York for Hartford.
Schr John Warren, Warren, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Bengal, Burgess, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Wm Camp, Camp, Albany for Derby.
Schr Chief, Swift, Hoboken for Norwich.
Schr Percy, Mahlman, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Ann T Sipple, Rogers, Hoboken for Newport.
Schr H S Billings, Billings, New York for Salem.
Schr A M Mackey, Hale, Elizabethport for Norwich.
Schr David A Berry, Hart, Rondout for Providence.
Schr Gertrude, Ingraham, New York for Oyster Bay Island.
Schr H R Noble, Weir, New York for Boston.
Schr Ira Bliss, Hunt, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr Alida, Lambert, New York for Boston.
Schr Millie Frank, Edwards, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Kenton, Fish, New York for St John.
Schr Minquas, Corson, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Excelsior, Murphy, New York for Cold Spring.
Schr Nelson, Ferris, New York for Port Jefferson.
Schr S P Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport for Stamford.
Yacht Lois Ronsall, Cornish, Rondout for Boston.
Yacht Sappho, New York for ——.
Sloop Native, Brown, New York for New Haven.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ALASKA (Br), Gilchrist, from Greenock (May 5) for Boston, put back to Greenock June 14, damaged.

BARK HARRISON, Pegue, from Nanaimo for San Francisco, put into Port Ludlow 23d inst, waterlogged.

SCHR (not brig) PHOEBUS (NG), Hanna (before reported), sailed from Guayanilla, PR, April 26, with cargo of cotton, tobacco and coffee, bound to Falmouth, E, for orders. Experienced very heavy weather and sprung a dangerous leak on the 7th of May. On the 23d, finding the leak increasing, with both pumps going and crew worn out with constant pumping, vessel settling fast, was compelled to abandon her and take to the boats, saving nothing but the clothes they had on. At 6 PM of same day were picked up by brig Julia (NG), and landed at Fortress Monroe 15th inst.

SCHR ECLIPSE, Dixon, from Providence for New York, which arrived at New London 13th inst, reports having seen the mast heads of a schooner a few feet above the water about 6 miles west of Point Judith, midway between the shore and Block Island, and in the course of vessels passing through the Sound.

A SMALL SCHOONER, name not ascertained, collided with a steamtug opposite West Farms yesterday PM; her bowsprit was entirely carried away and bow partially damaged. She proceeded, and would probably put into City Island for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

Chas F Burke, purser of the steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah, will accept our thanks for his attentions.

VERY QUICK PASSAGE—The bark Alden Besse, of Wareham, Mass, recently made the passage from St John, NB, to Cardiff, Wales, in 15 days. She was only 13 days from land to land.

Notice to Mariners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

On Monday morning, June 12, the fog horn on Execution Rocks was not blown at all, a dense fog prevailing. Please notice, and oblige, F A CAMP, Pilot, steamer Traveller.

Spoken.

Ship Elizabeth Yeo (Br), Scott, from Pensacola for Hull, June 10, 40 miles SE of Southwest Pass.

Bark Comtesse Duchatel, from Bordeaux for New Orleans, June 9, 30 miles NW of Tortugas.

Bark Prairie Bird, Baker, from Bremen for Key West, June 9, 10 miles NW of Tortugas.

Brig A Tiernon, from Cardenas for Turks Islands or Porto Rico, June 7, lat 25 20, lon 70 25.

Brig Thos Campbell (Br), from Baltimore for Nova Scotia, June 14, lat 38 30, lon 74 (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).

Foreign Ports.

ANTIGUA, May 23—Arrived, schr Annie Edith, May, Norfolk.

ARROYO, PR, May 29—In port bark Calepso, for New York; brig A J Ross, for Boston; schrs H A Bowen, for New York in 6 days; Virginia, for do in 8 days; E Closson, from Wilmington, NC, disg.

BARACOA, June 4—In port schrs J W Holmes, for New York next day; Setagawa, for do in 8 days; Israel Snow, arrived 2d; Race Horse, just arrived.

GREENOCK, June 16—Arrived, steamship Dacian, Laird, New York.

HAVANA, June 14—Sailed, steamship Yazoo, Catharine (from New Orleans), Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—Arrived, ship Tabor, Oils, Savannah; barks Ukraine, Melcher, and Robert Rook, Kamer, New Orleans; Ashcourt, Williamson, do; brigs Forotea, Guttmann, do; Wm Mellory Jr, Burrows, Galveston; 16th, steamship Scotia, Lott, New York.

MAYAGUEZ, June 2—In port bark Hamilton, North, from Baltimore, disg; brigs Paraca (Br), Edgett, from do, do; Suwannee, Simpson, for do, ldg; T Towner, for New Haven, do; schrs Annie Bell, Prindle, for do, wtg; S C Waters, from St Kitts, disg.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, May 5—Sailed, bark Emma C Beal, Bailey, San Francisco.

PLYMOUTH, June 16—Arrived, steamship Westphalia (NG), Schwensen, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

PORT AU PRINCE, May 29—Arrived, brig Java, Veazie, Boston.

ST JOHN, NB, June 14—Arrived, ship Cynosure (Br), Costello, Savannah; schrs Rockport (Br), Tower, New York; 15th, Ocean Belle, Branscomb, do.

Cleared 15th, ships Dauntless, Harry, and Madge Wildfire, Hoffman, Liverpool; 14th, Alex McNeil, Kelleran, do; brig Margaretha, Borsch, New York; schrs Gemma, Hundley, do; Para, Sprague, and Addie Ryerson (Br), Houghton, Philadelphia.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15—Sailed, schrs John Stroman, ———; J L Leach, and John J Ward, Jersey City.

BOSTON, June 15—Arrived, brig Cyclops, Nevens, Philadelphia; schrs James Satterthwaite, Long; Lizzie Florence, Lippincott; M V Cook, Falkenburg; Estrella, Day, Carey; J Ricardo Jova, Little; L Q C Wishart, Mason; R B Shannon, Dilks; J M Fitzpatrick, Smith; W W Marcy, Blackman, and Narragansett, Haskell, do.

Cleared—Ship Orpheus, Smith, Galle; bark Nardoo (Br), Paul, Pictou; brigs A M C (Fr), Moreau, Hamburg; Startled Fawn (Br), Morine, Demerara; schr J H Moore, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Barks Allegro, Roebuck.

16th—Arrived, steamships McClellan, Baltimore; Aries, Philadelphia; ship Elizabeth Hamilton, White, Cadiz; brigs Citizen (Br), Demerara; Novelty, Havener, Matanzas; Oralaska, Wheeler, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 15—Arrived, steamship Wm Kennedy, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; ship Mohongo (Br), McGonagle, Londonderry; barks L'Augustina (Fr), Ferrocudo, Martinique; Elliot Ritchie, Pung, Havana; brigs Clela (Br), Hopkins, Mayaguez, PR; Antelope, Rumball, Cardenas; Olrigo, Downing, New York; schr Eunice Rich, Pierce, Eleuthera.

Cleared—Steamship George Appold, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; barks Ceder (NG), Roulfs, Bremen; Hardiet (Br), Tyrell, Barbados; Pleiades (Br), Campbell, Sagua; brigs Harry, Sedgly, West Indies; Sussex (Br), Beck, Pictou, NS; schrs Palos, Shackford, St John's, PR; Lillian, Griffin, Rockland.

Sailed—Ship Leocadia; barks Araminta, Hesperus; brigs Harry, Galatea.

BELFAST, June 13—Arrived, schr Ruth H Hodgdon, Pendleton, New York.

Sailed 12th, schrs J W Drew, Carter, Jacksonville; Ida Morton, Cottrell, New York.

BANGOR, June 14—Arrived, schr J C Nash, Crowley, New York.

Cleared—Schrs Ocean Wave, New York; Julia Ann, Armstrong, do.

BRISTOL, June 14—Sailed, schrs Henry Adelbert, Crowell, Philadelphia; Ellen Barnes, Wilcox, Rondout.

15th—Sailed, schr Gipsey, Baker, Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, June 1—Cleared, schrs Myrover, Brown, Orient, LI (and sailed 14th, not as before reported); Persis L Smith, Robinson, Portland via Georgetown, SC.

CALAIS, June 9—Arrived, schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, Philadelphia.

Cleared 6th, schrs Carrie L Spofford, Thompson, New York; 6th, Mary J Ward, Ward, do; S H Hall, Murphy, do; Paragon, Shute, Philadelphia; 8th, Terrapin, Wooster; Croton, Wall, and Maria C Free, Pendleton, New York; 9th, Mary Ann, Alley, do; 10th, Harriet, Crowley, do.

DANVERS, June 11—Arrived, schrs Ida Hudson, Greeley, New York; 12th, H T Hedges, Franklin, Philadelphia; 14th, Edith May, Higgins, New York.

GALVESTON, June 7—Arrived, schr Edwin, Dayton, Baltimore.

Sailed—Ships Isaac Webb, Mortimer, and Sunrise, Luce, Liverpool.

Cleared—Bark Endeavor, Mountfort, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, June 15—Arrived, schr Anna Myrick, Richards, Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, June 10—Arrived, schr Emily H Naylor, Baxter, Charleston; J J Spencer, Richardson, Matanzas.

KEY WEST, June 5—Arrived, schr Clara Merrick, Hand, New York (and cleared 8th for Tampa); 13th, steamship Ariadne, Pennington, Galveston for New York (and proceeded same day).

Cleared 5th, barks Princess Beatrice (Br), McGregor, Boston; 7th, Grace Redpath (Br), Botsford, Portland; 8th, Raleigh (Br), Dooson, Beaufort, SC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10—Arrived, steamship Cortes, Nelson, New York via Savannah; schrs Frank Lucas, Halsey, Utilla; Florence V Turner, Graves, Ruatan Island.

Cleared—Steamships Fire Queen (Br), Day, Liverpool; St Louis, Whitehead, New York; ship Anna Camp, Lincoln, Havre.

NEWBURYPORT, June 14—Arrived, schrs C C Morris, Endicott, and Jessie Murdock, Christie, Philadelphia; Ellen Perkins, Kelly, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, June 14—Arrived, schrs Helen, Perry, Philadelphia; Robert B Smith, Nickerson, New York; Minnesota, Phinney, Boston for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schr Boston, for New York.

15th—Arrived, schrs Lamartine, Butler, Philadelphia; M H Mifflin, Briggs, and M Vassar, Jr, Kelly, New York.

Sailed—Schr Henry Gibbs, Chase, New York.

NEWPORT, June 14, PM—Arrived, schrs Joseph E Potts, Davis, Elizabethport; Native, Hart, Hoboken; Irene Messervey, Wallis, Providence for Charleston; John B Spofford, Hawkins; Jas McCloskey, Crowell; Minerva, Brightman, and Vermillion, Dickinson, do for New York; Isabella, Strange; Emma, White; Messenger, Dean, and Charles, Sears, Taunton for do; Sarah S Tyler, Pratt, Fall River for do; Boston, Phillips, Rockport for do.

Sailed, schrs Sarah Lavonne, Averill, Somerset for New York; Whistler, Keefe, from Taunton for do; Challenge, from Philadelphia for Newburyport; Amelia, Taylor, do for do; Grace Webster, Hume, Gardiner for Washington, DC; Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York; Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton for do; Zulette, Kenyon, Buckingham, Boston for New Hamburg; S A Mount, Young, Providence for New York; Highlander, Tanner, Dix Island for do; Minnehaha, Saunders, Salem for do; John E Sanford, Wesgate, Bath for Washington, DC.

15th—Arrived, brig Ercole, McDonald, Cork for orders.

NORWICH, June 14—Arrived, schrs Alexander, South Amboy; A L Massie, Philadelphia.

NEW HAVEN, June 15—Cleared, brig George, Willard, St Croix; schrs Horace L, New York; Sarah J Gurney, Rondout; Baltimore, Port Johnson.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 14—Sailed, ship Panama, Borstel, Cork.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—Arrived, ship Ellen Southard, Hartz, Liverpool; brig San Carlos, Blanchard, Sagua; schrs D V Streaker, Vangilder, Boston; Oriole, Baker; Emma Edwards, Somers, and Ocean Wave, Bryant, Boston; L N Lovell, Gage, Fall River; A S Salter, Chase, New Bedford; White Sea, Jones, New York.

Cleared—Ship Marcia Greenleaf, Poole, Hamburg; bark Alert (NG), Ehrenreich, Wilmington, NC; brig Sylvia (Dan), Bache, Elsinore for orders; schrs J Warren, Drisco, Portsmouth; C W Locke, Huntley, Neponset; J Hay, Beebe, Norwich; A Wooley, King, Gloucester; L Blew, Clark; George Nevinger, Smith, and Wave Crest, Davis, Boston; American Eagle, Shaw, Newport; E H Barnes, Audley, and Surf, Abbott, Providence; Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Newport.

LEWES, Del, June 15, PM—A ship passed in this morning, and is above the Brown. The brig Posie has left for Philadelphia. The steamer Rio Bueno went to sea at 1 PM. Wind NW.

PORTLAND, June 14—Arrived, ship Island Home (Br), Pitts (not McLellan), Liverpool; brigs Proteus, Hall, Philadelphia; Amon Rowell, Atherton, New York; schrs Georgie Deering, Willard, Philadelphia; Wm Arthur, Hutchinson, New York; and Calinon, Winslow, New York; steamer Franconia, Bragg, New York.

Cleared—Schrs L K Coggswell, Swett, and O L Vandervoort, Kelley, New York.

Sailed—Bark Delhi; brig Kate, J Aviles; schr T S McLellan, and others.

PAWTUCKET, June 15—Arrived, schrs Kate & Mary, Coggswell, and Veranda, Pond, New York; Julia A Rich, Patton, do for Ellsworth.

PROVIDENCE, June 15—Arrived, schrs Geo Knox, Lovell, Georgetown, DC; J W Romsey, Brown, Philadelphia; H A Deming, Boardman; Charles L Hulse, Lisle, and Ney, Chase, Hoboken; S S Smith, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Catharine W May, Edson, Philadelphia; Mary Mershon, Brightman; H P Ely, Stokes; John Lozier, Trefethan; T E French, Doughty; R H Warford, Sprague; E Waterman, Hinckley, and Herbert Manton, Crowell, New York; Alquizar, Thompson, New York or Calais.

RICHMOND, June 14—Below, schr J H Lockwood, Sharrett, New York.

ROCKLAND, June 7—Arrived, schrs Gentile, Eldridge, and Lake, Miller, New York; Gem, Thomas, do; 9th, Laconia, Hall; William Rice, Pressey; Nautilus, Crockett; Equal, Titus and Pallas, French, New York; 10th, Sinbad, Arey, New York; 13th, Huntress, Brown, and Massachusetts, Kenniston, New York; 14th, Fleetwing, Nash, do.

Sailed 8th, schrs James Henry, Trueworthy; Thomas Hix, Hall; Justina, Kenniston; Delaware, Snow, and G W Kimball, Hall, New York; Catawamteak, Lord, market; Sarah Maria, Ham, do; Sarah, Morton, do; 12th, Sardinian, Holbrook, a market; Susannah, Hall, New York; Charlie & Willie, Thomas, and Hesabedee, Haskell, New York; Mabel Hall, Bartlett, Philadelphia; 14th, J G Drew, Carter, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—Arrived, ships Daniel Marcy, Ross, New York; Tewksbury (Br), White, Newport, E.

SAVANNAH, June 13—Sailed, ships John O Baker, Spear, St John, NB; June J Southard, Bishop, do; schr Ann E Valentine, Baylis, Jacksonville.

16th—Arrived, steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York; schr Manitoba, Boston.

Cleared—Brig H L Gilliatt, St Marys.

SALEM, June 15—Arrived, brig Mary E Leighton, Leighton, Philadelphia; schrs A D Henderson, Henderson, and M E Amsden, Lavender, Philadelphia; 15th, Raven's Wing, York; J Cadwalader, Steelman, and William Rowe, Whittemore, Philadelphia; Eliza B Emery, Smart, and Fred Fish, Davis, do.

Sailed 15th, schrs Jane, Haskins (from Calais), New York; Thomas Hix (from Gloucester), New York.

SOMERSET, June 13—Arrived, schr Adea Middleton, Jr, Davis, Philadelphia.

TAUNTON, June 14—Sailed, schrs Charles, Sears, New York; Messenger, Dean, do; Emma, White, and Isabella, Strange, do.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 15, PM—Arrived, schooners Geo M Barnard, Eddredel, Boston for New Bedford; brigs Juniatta, Patterson, Philadelphia for Boston; Wm R Sawyer, Pinkham, Machias for New York; Marietta, Coombs, Bangor for Philadelphia; schrs Jane Pender, Hudson, Philadelphia for Boston; Chs S Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Mass, for New York; Jane, Hassell, Calais for do; Ida Lewis, Heustis, Saco for Jacksonville.

16th, AM—Arrived, schrs W G Dearborn, Scull, and James Martin, Baker, Philadelphia for Boston; S Simpson, Whitmore, do for Salem; John Griffiths, Coombs, do for Portsmouth; E Sinnickson, Winsmore, do for Rockport, Mass; A Hammond, Paine, Rockport, Mass, for New York.

Sailed—All before reported, except ship George M Bennard; schrs Jane, Desolo, Abbie E Willard, Tyrone, C H Spafford, J M Stront, Burnah, Challenge, James Henry, Ophir, Only Son, Delaware.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 14—Arrived, schr Lottie Beard, Perry, Boston.

Cleared—Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, New York.

WICKFORD, June 14—Arrived, schr Beal English, Kelly, Hoboken.

WARREN, June 13—Arrived, schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LINWOOD CLUB.—THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE club are requested to meet at their club rooms, 321 West Twenty-fifth street, corner Eighth avenue, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of escorting the Hon. Michael Norton down the bay on his departure for Europe. The steamer Virginia Seymour has been engaged and will leave the foot of Twenty-third street, North River, at 12½ o'clock. The members and their friends are invited to accompany us.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, President.
JAMES G. HYNES, CHARLES L. LAWRENCE, } Secretaries.

MR. JAMES MACE WISHES TO INFORM HIS MANY friends and the public of his return to the city from the Far West, and will be pleased to entertain them, one and all, at his home, The Capitol, 69 West Twenty-third street.
NEW YORK, June 15, 1871.

MR. JAMES MACE WISHES TO INFORM HIS MANY friends and the public of his return to the city from the Far West, and will be pleased to entertain them, one and all, at his home, The Capitol, 69 West Twenty-third street.

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THE COURTS.

The Erie Litigation—Alleged False Retention of Pension Money—The Right of Bankers to Purchase Stolen Bonds—Verdict Against an Insurance Company—An Alleged Fraudulent Deed Case—Business of the General Sessions—Decisions.

The Erie Litigation.

The reference before Mr. Kenneth G. White, the master, in relation to the Heath and Raphael Erie stock, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Edward K. Willard was further examined. He testified that he had a statement prepared, showing what was done with the shares of Erie stock which passed through his firm, to the extent of about 20,000 shares; he had not the books here, only this statement.

Mr. Southmayd suggested an adjournment for two hours, to enable Mr. Willard to produce his books.

The Master observed that if there was to be an adjournment for that time there must be an adjournment for the day.

Mr. Lane, of counsel for Erie—I must leave; I must go away.

Mr. Southmayd—You are at liberty to go and stay away as long as you please.

At this stage there was an adjournment for half an hour, and when the half hour had gone by the books were produced and a careful examination of them was made. The result was that about thirty thousand of the shares which are alleged to have been fraudulently issued by Erie in lieu of the stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, were traced out in the books.

The case was adjourned to Monday.

The Ship E. L. Bower.

This vessel, which had been sued and seized by the owners of the steamer Europa on a claim for salvage, has been bonded. She has, therefore, been allowed to depart on her voyage to Spain.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Fraudulent Retention of Pension Money.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. M. McNeill.—The defendant, who does business at No. 7 Broad street, and who had been charged with fraudulently retaining pension money belonging to a discharged soldier named William Pearsall, was yesterday honorably discharged by Commissioner Shields.

"Straw Bail."

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. John S. Woodhouse.—The defendant was committed to prison yesterday by the Commissioner, on a charge of attempting to go "straw bail" for a man named Spitzer, an alleged fraudulent bankrupt, at present confined in Ludlow Street Jail. Woodhouse is held in default of $5,000 bail.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Genuineness of a Marriage Certificate—Important Ruling.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Caroline Scott, &c., vs. Frederick Honeywell, &c.—In ruling upon this case, the particulars of which have been fully reported in the HERALD, Judge Cardozo says:—"The true rule in regard to such motions is, whether upon all the papers, on both sides, the plaintiffs make out such a *prima facie* case as demands that the property should be preserved through the interposition of the Court by the appointment of a receiver *pendente lite*. Ordinarily when the question of apparent right depended on whether a marriage had taken place, the production of a marriage certificate would be sufficient; but the circumstances of the case are peculiar. Nothing or intending to prejudice either side I only mean now to say that upon this preliminary application the circumstances surrounding the proof of marriage are such as not to justify me in holding it to be so established as to make out an apparent right in the plaintiff. The manner of the production of the marriage certificate, the contradictory evidence as to its genuineness, lead me to the conclusion that before I can properly say that the marriage has been proved the fact must be passed upon and decided by a jury. The receivership must be vacated."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Right of Bankers to Purchase Stolen Bonds.

Before Judge Cardozo.

William Lambert, indicted for receiving United States bonds in February last, knowing them to be stolen, was brought up on writ of habeas corpus to be admitted to bail.

Edwin James, counsel for the accused, stated that he had been detained in prison for more than three months upon a charge wholly unsupported by any evidence of a guilty knowledge. The accused carried on business as a banker and broker at No. 31 Broadway, and the bonds in question were brought to him by a person who gave his name and address and the fair market price paid for them. An entry was duly made in his books of the transaction.

Counsel concluded by demanding an immediate trial and stating that he would produce before the jury fifty bankers and brokers in this city who daily dealt to the amount of millions of these securities with no other safeguard than the well known negotiability of such instruments.

The District Attorney handed the depositions to the Court and left the matter entirely with his Honor.

Judge Cardozo promised his decision to-day, and in the meantime the prisoner was remanded.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barnard.

E. C. Schenck vs. John Bowen.—Reference.

Samuel C. Booth vs. Stephen Bulmer.—Same.

Edward Van Ness vs. Mary J. De Yat.—Motion granted.

The Elastic Truss Company vs. Wm. James et al.—Motion granted on terms. See memoranda on papers.

Morris Simons vs. Frederick K. Rieckenberg.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Mercantile ... vs. Richard S. Williams.—Extra allowance to defendant of five per cent on $255.

C. P. Schermerhorn vs. Elizabeth Ann Parton.—Order denying motion.

Emma M. Blatt vs. John A. De Vandeleur.—Motion appointing receiver granted.

John P. Snow vs. Benjamin F. Cogswell.—Order denying motion.

George M'Call Manniber vs. Ursula Manniber.—Reference ordered.

By Judge McCunn.

Hinders vs. Howard.—Motion granted.

John G. ... vs. Thomas J. Barr et al.—Motion granted.

Christopher Christoph vs. John Singleton.—Motion to reduce bail granted; let the bond be in $5,000.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1.

Life Insurance—Alleged Misrepresentation.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

Albert H. Wright vs. The Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company.—This is one of four suits brought against various insurance companies to recover the amount of policies issued on the life of George Schott. The whole amount of insurance on the life of deceased was about $55,000, and in the former suits, as already published in the HERALD, the verdict was in favor of the plaintiffs, all of whom, as is plaintiff in this case, were creditors of the deceased. The defence in this case, as in the others, was that the insured misrepresented the condition of his health in answering the long line of questions put to him at the time the policy was taken out; he then claimed being afflicted with a malignant stricture, which impaired his health and resulted in his death. The evidence was very voluminous, occupying three days, but was purely medical and of no interest to the general readers of the HERALD.

The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $10,539 15.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

The Stuyvesant Alleged Fraudulent Deed Case.

Before Chief Justice Daly.

Jacob R. Stuyvesant vs. Sarah A. Browning.—This was an action brought to rescind the execution of a lease, given by the plaintiff to the defendant, of the premises called Metropolitan Hall, in Third avenue. The lease was to commence in 1818, and to run for a long period, the rental being a little less than half what the premises now bring. The case was partially tried last term before Judge Loew and the facts were published at that time in the HERALD. It went over, however, until the present term, in consequence of its coming on at the close of last term and there not being time to finish it then. The plaintiff's case is that owing to mental weakness, superinduced by the too free use of alcoholic liquor, he was incapable of executing a valid lease. The evidence was very extensive and has been for the most part already published. It related chiefly to the condition of the plaintiff's mind. Several eminent physicians were examined, among whom were Dr. Hammond, who testified to plaintiff's soundness of mind. There were also a number of lawyers and merchants with whom plaintiff had done business, and they testified to his general shrewdness in matters of business. Others testified to his want of memory, and of his mental condition being often "at sea," also of his irritableness when he was "slightly fuddled." The case has now been on trial for the last ten days, and the Court ordered a sealed verdict this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Martin vs. Wallace.—Motion for judgment on the demurrer as frivolous denied, with ten dollars costs to defendants to abide event.

Lekeney et al. vs. Coffitt.—Motion to inspect books granted.

Sullivan vs. Ahern.—Receiver appointed.

Christian Schumann vs. August Saeffelman.—Receiver ordered.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

The McCahill Will Case.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

This long contested suit was brought to a close yesterday, counsel on either side having concluded their arguments *pro and con*. The Surrogate will render his decision at an early day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCES.

As soon as the Court was opened the Recorder proceeded to sentence the prisoners who were remanded during the week.

Edward Jackson, who was convicted of the extensive burglary upon Gustav Burgraff's store, in Broadway, was sentenced to the Sing Sing Prison for five years.

John Coffey and Terence Reilly, guilty of petty larceny from the person, were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank Weldon, who was convicted of grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for eighteen months, his counsel having satisfied the Court by affidavits of the previous good character of the prisoner.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH CHARGED WITH PICKING A LADY'S POCKET.

George Stevens pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, having on the 29th of May taken a pocket-book from the person of Mrs. Overacker, which contained twenty-five dollars. The complainant and others interceded in behalf of the youthful prisoner, whose connections were highly respectable, to obtain the Recorder's consent to the withdrawal of the charge, but the testimony was so clear that his Honor said he could not conscientiously allow such a course to be pursued. At the request of counsel the sentence was postponed till next week.

ANOTHER CAR PICKPOCKET SENT TO THE BIG HOTEL ON THE HUDSON FOR FIVE SUMMERS.

Thomas E. Hardy was convicted of petty larceny from the person in stealing a purse worth ten dollars from the person of William Wentz while riding on a Forty-second street car on the 5th of April. When arraigned for sentence his Honor put some pertinent questions, and in the course of the colloquy exhibited a photograph taken from the Rogues' Gallery, which Hardy acknowledged to be his. "Are you not ashamed of yourself," said the Recorder, "in occupying the time of the Court in demanding a trial? You are sent to the State Prison for five years."

A STABBING AFFRAY.

John Callon, who on the 9th of May stabbed James Whalen in the side with a small pocket knife, was convicted of an assault with intent to do bodily harm, and as there were mitigating circumstances the Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for one year.

AN ACQUITTAL.

Peter Gilroy was tried on a charge of being implicated in a burglary committed upon the liquor store of Thomas Smith, 231 West street, on the 2d of June, but the testimony was insufficient to sustain the indictment, and as the accused proved a good character the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

STEALING A WATCH.

Charles Connor, charged with stealing a watch and chain worth thirty-five dollars, from Thomas B. Cone on the 6th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

Joseph Carpenter pleaded guilty to an assault with intent to rob. The complainant, Robert Jinks, testifying that on the night of the 25th of September, 1870, the accused and several other men dragged him from his own door for half a block and stripped him of his clothing. All the property he had on his person was a pawn ticket for a silver watch. Carpenter will be sentenced next week.

A MUSICAL BURGLAR IN SEARCH OF NOTES.

William Thompson, who burglariously entered the pianoforte wareroom of Andrew Anderson, 11 Leonard street, on the 1st instant, and stole a coat worth $4, pleaded guilty. Being under 21 years of age, the Court sent him to the Penitentiary for three years.

YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.

Thomas Sullivan and Thomas Chadwick (boys) pleaded guilty to stealing, on the 5th instant, two watches, worth $—, from Catherine Tracey. They were sent to the House of Refuge.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, June 16, 1871.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 19:—Nos. 164, 314, 30-, 3--, 327, 328, 330, 331.

SUICIDE OF A FRIENDLESS WOMAN.

On the 9th instant Maria Tucker, an Irish woman, thirty-three years of age, said to be without home or friends or means of support, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital from the Sixteenth precinct, suffering from the effects of Paris green. Maria admitted to ambulance surgeon Farrington that she had taken the poison with suicidal intent, but failed to state the cause which had prompted her to take her own life. Doubtless she was driven to it by her destitute and helpless condition. No friends or acquaintances of deceased appearing to claim the remains for interment, they were consigned to Potter's Field, the final resting place for the friendless poor dying within the city limits.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Coroner Young was yesterday called to No. 115 Elizabeth street to hold an inquest over the remains of Henry Pardorff, a German, fifty years of age, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Deceased, who was a tailor by trade, had long been out of employment, and seeing nothing but want and destitution in the future for himself and family, resolved upon self-destruction. He had made no threats which led his friends to believe he contemplated any harm to himself, and consequently his movements were not watched. Deceased has left a widow and one daughter.

THE CADETS LET LOOSE.

The Grand Central Hotel, on Broadway, was yesterday the centre of attraction for the curious, who, failing to see the *President*, were satisfied to gaze at young Frederick, who has just bade adieu to the restricted influences of West Point. Young Grant and about twenty members of the first class arrived at the hotel on Thursday evening and dined there. They disappeared later in the evening, and again appeared yesterday morning to partake of Powers' larder. The day was spent in celebrating their release from the annoyances of Alma Mater and pledging each other eternal friendship in bumpers of sparkling liquids. In the evening Grant left for Long Branch to receive the congratulations of his parents, and four or five others started for their homes. The others will take their departure to-day.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

The Editor of a German Paper Involved.

[From the St. Louis Republican, June 14.]

The usual quiet of Jefferson City has been disturbed by a tragedy, which occurred on Sunday evening, resulting in the death of Mrs. Berry and her brother, Hollis. Mrs. Berry died from a pistol shot fired by her brother, and she lived until Monday night, when she expired between eleven and twelve o'clock. Her brother, Hollis, died instantly, either from a shot fired by his own hand or by that of another person. There are conflicting accounts in regard to the circumstances attending the death of these two persons.

Mrs. Berry was a widow lady, and has borne a very respectable character. Since the death of her husband, which occurred some years ago, she carried on a drug store on High street, near the old post office, and she was the owner of considerable property. Her brother Hollis formerly lived in California, and about a year ago, on his sister's invitation, he went to Jefferson City to reside with her. A niece of Mrs. Berry also resided with her.

One account of the tragedy is as follows:—There was a German picnic on the outskirts of the town on Sunday afternoon, which was attended by the above named parties. On returning to the house of Mrs. Berry it is said that an altercation occurred between Hollis, the brother of Mrs. Berry, and Mr. Schirenberg, the editor of the *Fortschritt*, a German weekly newspaper.

Schirenberg, it is stated, had been paying some attentions to the widow; but whatever was the cause of the quarrel, the widow stepped in between the parties to stop the difficulty, and she received a pistol shot in her side, aimed by her brother at Schirenberg. Her brother, in a moment of desperation, seeing what he had done, rushed up stairs and shot himself, dying instantly from the effect of the wound in the head.

Another narrative of the affair is as follows:—Before going to the picnic the brother wanted their niece to accompany them, but she objected, at which her brother became quite angry. On returning from the picnic, the brother being under the influence of liquor, the discussion about the young lady not going was renewed. The brother, becoming highly excited, went up stairs and broke the chairs. Mrs. Berry followed him up stairs, where the quarrel was again renewed, and when she started to go out he drew the pistol and shot her. He then shot himself.

THE CAPITOL CORNER STONE LAYING.—The Free Masons of Boston have chartered the steamer James W. Baldwin for an excursion to Albany on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new Capitol, on the 24th inst.

FREEMASONRY AND THE NEW CAPITOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been much amused at the hue and cry in your paper about having the corner stone of the new Capitol at Albany laid by the Freemasons. If a man wants a hat he goes to the hatter's properly to get one, and not to the butcher or grocer; if he wants a pair of boots he goes to the shoemaker, &c. Now, who originated the idea of laying a corner stone? Who but the Freemasons, and who so properly can do it? I am not a Freemason and never expect to be, for I think the day is past when the world needs any such institution; but I like to see consistency. Assuming, in the first place, that the corner stone should be laid, the question is, who shall lay it? Bishops and ministers often go through the curious ceremony of laying the corner stone of a church; but no Christian Church in this land, to my knowledge, has any prescribed order of ceremony for the purpose. The Book of Common Prayer has none, and, I hope, never will. Individual bishops may set forth or adopt a form, but the Protestant Episcopal Church acknowledges no such rite or ceremony, and, the truth is, it has no authority or precedent in the history of the Christian Church, and certainly none in the history of national or municipal constitutions or codes of law. Now, the idea is purely of Masonic origin and birth. The order of Freemasons originated about 1,000 years ago, in connection with the building of some of the great cathedrals and churches of Europe. It was then operative or mechanical, and not merely speculative, as now. It was first a guild, and only a guild, to protect the craft of builders. The necessity of such a guild has ceased, but the love of fraternal union and of secret bonds has not ceased; but the order is still respectable enough—I care nothing for its power or numbers, which are no argument—and its history and record are honorable enough. If the world wants ceremonious masonry—*i. e.*, the laying of corner stones—let the legitimate craft in such things have the job. It has always seemed to me simply ridiculous for any one but Free and Accepted Masons ever to do such a work. I see no need of a ceremony in the laying of one stone in the new Capitol any more than in the laying of any other stone. But that the Masons should do their own legitimate and traditional or historical work is as proper and consistent as that printers should furnish the programmes for the occasion. CONSISTENCY.

The Governor the Right Person to Lay the Corner Stone of the New State Capitol.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have been interested and sometimes amused at the protests against conferring all the honor of laying the corner stone of our new and magnificent State Capitol upon a secret society, wholly unknown to the State, comprising only a small fraction of its people, and disproved of, suspected, or disliked, not to say hated, by a vastly greater number than compose its membership. I suppose that nothing which can now be said will arrest this high-handed and unjustifiable procedure; but it is at least some satisfaction to say our say, though it may be unproductive of special results. I do not lay stress in this connection on the objectionable features of Masonry, though these are keenly felt by many, and that view of the case was worthy the consideration of the Commissioners, if, indeed, the question of who should lay the stone received their attention at all. Nor do I by any means fear that the Masonic fraternity will fail in giving us a grand ceremonial. But I do decidedly object to putting the matter into their hands on the ground that Freemasonry is in no respect or relation a representative of this State, or of the people of this State. The government of the State, executive, legislative, judicial—the majesty, power, federal relations, social condition, religion of this State, are none of them represented in Masonry. And the purposes of the proposed building in all its parts—the interests and history that are to attach to it through coming years, we hope, centuries—make this Masonic display in laying its foundations incongruous, insignificant and absurd. The whole people are taxed for it, have equal rights in it, and stand on one perfect level in their relation to it. What propriety or right, then, in giving the honor, the *éclat* of its founding to one society, small in comparison with the whole population, which professes to benefit only and exclusively its own members or their families, and which is even ridiculously boastful of its secrecy and its mysteries? Mr. George W. Morgan, whose views of this subject were published in your influential journal, and whose pious wish to die the the death of a Free and Accepted Mason differs materially from the sentiment of another Morgan, famous in the history of the craft, seems to think that the people of this State would be honored in such a man as Grand Master Anthon. Doubtless he is an excellent man, but his excellences must be extraordinary indeed if they entitle him to take precedence of a Father citizens, whether in private or official stations. If, as is intimated, it be the mere pageant which is sought after I would say by all means put the ceremony into the hands of the Catholics. They are far more numerous than the Masons and will do nearly all the hard work of the building. I am no Catholic in connection or principle, but I know that if this thing were put into the hands of the Archbishop of New York he would render this ceremony far more imposing and pompous than the Masonic fraternity can think of doing; nor would he insult the enlightened Christian conscience of the people of this State by reciting on this august and significant occasion those Christless prayers of Masonry, which are equally suited to the devotions of a Jew, a Turk, a Hindoo or an inhabitant of Dahomey.

Let us remember that this building is to be not a Masonic temple, but the Capitol of the State of New York. Therefore by all means let men representing the sovereignty and the authority of the State as such act the leading parts. Let the principal officials in the three departments of the government come to the front. Call out the military, and then invite the Masons and all the civic societies, the trades, &c., to send their best representatives and take appropriate part in the proceedings. But by all means let the Governor of the State lay the corner stone. He is the first citizen of the State, and the only man who is the true representative of all the others. He is commander-in-chief of all our military and naval forces, his veto annuls legislation and though the entire judiciary, from a coroner's inquest to the Supreme Court, decree the imprisonment or death of any man, woman or child in the State, the Governor's simple order can give that person liberty or life. Happily, too, Governor Hoffman is a thorough patriot, a man of culture and of irreproachable character. Let no hand but his adjust that stone, and then the act will be the act of the State of New York, with a significance, propriety and power attainable in no other way. NEW YORK.

WHERE TO BUILD THE VIADUCT RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Build the Viaduct Railway along the two river fronts, from the Battery to the north end of Manhattan Island, over the wide streets which General McClellan is to give us. Let both improvements be commenced at once. Then have crosstown street railroads intersect the Viaduct at every half mile from the Battery—these crosstown railroads to run from one river to the other across the city. Laws for charters for the latter can be enacted before they can build the first mile of the Viaduct. This would bring every resident within a quarter of a mile of a railroad which he could take, and by changing cars could ride to any section of the city. This would do away with all the other serpentine stage and car routes; our thoroughfares would no longer be blockaded by lumbering omnibuses and cars; our avenues would be clear of the car-track nuisance, and the public would take comfort in riding through them in private conveyances. This would prevent residents being annoyed by having a train of cars thundering through their back yards at all times, day and night. This would settle the difficult problem which the committee are trying to solve as to whose property they shall take and as to who will pay the most for the taking. This would stop all injustice to property owners, all partiality, and would prevent the managers becoming as rich as Oriental princes through bargains made with real estate owners. CARP.

THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY ALL RIGHT—CARD FROM TAYLOR & CO.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having seen an inquiry in your valuable paper as to the legitimacy of the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery, and knowing that you are always ready and willing to furnish any information, on any subject that is made a matter of inquiry through your valuable paper, we put this in answer to your correspondent of the 14th inst. as to the genuineness of the Royal Havana Lottery. We will state, for the benefit of your correspondent, that the prizes, 604 in number, according to the scheme, are drawn at every drawing. Moreover, for the certification of this we are willing to send our check for $1,000, to be given to the party making such inquiry, if we cannot prove it to his satisfaction. Again, we will give $100,000 to any four charitable institutions that you may name if we cannot prove that, in the scheme of the 25th of April we sold the ticket which drew the $200,000 prize, besides many other prizes. By inserting this you will enlighten your correspondent and oblige yours, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

KILLED ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

At the foot of Seventieth street, North River, late on Thursday afternoon, an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height, dark complexion, with dark hair, moustache and chin whiskers, was struck by engine 38 of the Hudson River Railroad Company and almost instantly killed. Deceased wore an old blue coat, gray woollen vest, brown striped pants, white muslin undershirt and drawers, gray overshirt, laced gaiters and gray stockings and black silk cap. He wore no collar or necktie. The remains were conveyed to the Morgue for identification, and Coroner Young notified to hold an inquest.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Law Department of the City of New York.

CITY OF NEW YORK LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
April 29, 1871.

Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, &c.:—

DEAR SIR—Herewith I have the honor to send you report of the business of this office, as requested by you in your letter of 29th March, ultimo.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,
RICHARD O'GORMAN.

Report.

CITY OF NEW YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
April 29, 1871.

To the Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New York:—

SIR—In compliance with your desire expressed in a letter to the Law Department, dated March 29, 1871, I have the honor to submit the following report of the business of the office of Counsel to the Corporation from the 1st of January, 1870, to this date.

Since the date of my last report 513 suits and proceedings have been commenced against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York. Of these 270 have been closed, and of the suits and proceedings commenced previous to January 1, 1870, 97 have been finally disposed of.

There are now 851 suits and proceedings in the office against the Mayor, &c., pending and undetermined.

Fifteen cases are noticed for argument in the General Term and 8 cases noticed for argument in the Court of Appeals. Besides these 56 cases have been appealed.

The number of written opinions furnished to the various departments on special questions of law is 55, and 393 official communications on the business of the departments have also been addressed to them.

In the Real Estate Department 47 titles have been examined, and 49 grants of land under water, leases, deeds and bonds and mortgages have been prepared.

Appended hereto will be found a list of judgments entered against the city from the date of the last tax levy to the present time.

In this list are included not only cases in which litigation became necessary by reason of the existence of doubtful questions of law or fact, but also various claims against the Corporation which have arisen from time to time, and upon which (no substantial defence on the merits existing) it was deemed to be desirable to have the sanction of a judgment of a competent legal tribunal before payment. Such of these judgments as appeared to me clearly just and supported by the evidence I have not sought to disturb, but in cases where in my opinion, any doubt existed, and the interests of the city required an adjudication by an appellate court, I have taken appeals to the General Term.

In some of these cases, where suit was brought for materials and labor furnished, I was instructed by the Comptroller that the articles and work were ordered by the Common Council and the correctness of the amounts claimed properly certified by the clerks of the respective boards, and that want of funds was his only reason for declining to satisfy the demands. Such answers as were possible under the circumstances were interposed, setting up this fact, but were overruled by the Supreme Court, on motion, and judgment directed to be entered for the amount of the claims.

My attention was recently called to the fact that certain judgments had been "entered by default" against the Mayor, &c. As I never had been served with any papers in these suits, and was in ignorance of the pendency of the actions, I addressed a letter to the Comptroller asking for information on the subject, a copy of which letter, together with the reply of the Comptroller, will be found in the appendix.

These judgments having been entered without notice to the law officer of the Corporation, and in direct violation of the law of 1863, chapter 616, section 4, were wholly invalid and have been formally set aside.

I would suggest that, for the future, all papers served upon any city official in suits against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and for the conduct of which the Counsel to the Corporation may be properly held responsible, should be at once forwarded to that officer, in order that appropriate action may be taken on them thereon.

In the cases of judgments obtained against the city for advertising I have been in all such cases instructed by the Comptroller that the bills in suit had been duly examined, "audited and certified" by the proper officer in the Finance Department, as required by chapter 85, Laws of 1863, page 2,003, and that the reason for the non-payment of the bills when presented was the fact that the fund appropriated for advertising was exhausted.

The answer of the defendants in each of these cases, setting up that fact, and any other fact which seemed to be available as a defence, having been overruled by the Court upon motion, upon the ground that the facts alleged failed to establish a legal defence, judgments for the plaintiffs have been thereupon ordered by the Court under the authority of section 247 of the Code of Procedure.

I have thought it proper, however, to take an appeal from these judgments to the General Term so that the decision of the Special Term may be examined.

As judgments of this nature are the largest in amount of all those obtained against the city, I deem it proper to state that no judgments have been obtained against the city on claims of this nature, unless where the said claims have been duly "audited and certified" as correct in the Finance Department, and the court, on motion, has authorized the entry of the same.

The legislature of the session of the Legislature just closed, whereby the Mayor and Comptroller are required to designate one daily paper published in the city of New York to be the official journal of said city, together with nine daily and nine weekly papers in which alone corporation notices, &c. shall be published will, it is hoped, diminish expense, while at the same time the citizens are supplied with all necessary information as to the action of the city in which they may be specially interested.

Except upon this class of claims no judgment has been entered against the Corporation, unless upon the verdict of a jury or the report of a referee, after thorough litigation and trial.

PROCEEDINGS TO VACATE ASSESSMENTS.

The suggestions which, in my report for the year 1869, I had the honor to make in reference to the modification of chapter 338, Laws of 1858, were adopted by the Legislature in 1870. By that law of 1858 the Court, where any legal irregularity in an assessment was proved, had authority only to set aside the whole assessment, even in cases where a trifling excess of expense was alleged. The injustice of this provision was apparent, and, by reason of it, in many instances the whole expense of a local improvement has been thrown upon the taxpayers at large, instead of on the adjacent owners, whose property more immediately received the benefit and was largely enhanced in value thereby.

By the amendments, chapter 383 of the Laws of 1870, the judge may now, in his discretion, modify or reduce the assessment to such amount as he may deem just. The wisdom of this action was at once apparent. The number of proceedings brought to vacate assessments has considerably diminished since the passage of the act.

By the present law, substantial justice can be rendered between all the parties interested. In case of any fraud vitiating the transaction, the whole proceeding can be set aside *ab initio*, and in case of error or mere irregularity such amendment, modification or reduction can be made as will relieve the adjacent owners from overcharge.

The further legislation of 1871 (chapter 574, section 5), providing that the expense actually incurred by the corporation for local improvements may be assessed upon the property benefited, will, it seems to me, tend further to simplify the important and somewhat delicate relation between the owners of the property adjacent to the improvement and the citizens at large, as to liability for the expense.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of the matters above referred to and also a list of proceedings in which the title to streets to be opened has been acquired by the Mayor, &c., and the reports of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have been confirmed by the Supreme Court.

Respectfully submitted,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Correspondence.

APRIL 7, 1871.

Hon. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller:—

DEAR SIR—It is stated in the *Tribune* newspaper of this date that judgments have been taken against the Mayor, &c., by default, in the following cases:—

March 19, 1870	John O'C. Lynch et al. for (1)	$4,543 53
April 13, 1870	Harlem Gaslight Company	73 31
April 19, 1870	George McKenzie (2)	52,188 06
June 6, 1870	John J. Taylor	14 57
Aug. 12, 1870	New York Gaslight Company	145,009 23
Dec. 10, 1870	Henry G. Page et al. (3)	6,09 39

A charge is made thereupon against this department.

I have never received papers in any of these cases from any of the other departments, and no instructions or information on the subject.

Will you be kind enough to inform me whether the papers were served on you, and, if so, the reason why they were not sent to the Law Department for defence.

These judgments are irregular and wholly void and ineffectual against the city, as not entered in accordance with section 4, chapter 545, Laws of 1865.

Truly yours, RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

As to judgments marked 1, 2 and 3, orders have been made by the Court vacating them on that account.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 19, 1871.

Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation:—

DEAR SIR—In answer to yours of the 7th inst., relative to judgments, I have the honor to reply that the claims upon which Nos. 1 and 2 were obtained were filed in this department for adjustment, in pursuance of sections 7 and 8 of the act, chapter 853, Laws of 1863, and also of section 10, chapter 383, Laws of 1870, giving the Comptroller power to adjust and pay claims in litigation. Judgment was entered up by the attorney of record on expiration of the usual time, and said judgments having been scheduled with judgments of record, an appropriation was made by the Legislature of 1870 to cover them, and they were duly satisfied and paid. Thus No. 1, Lynch et al., were duly audited. The claim No. 2 was submitted to eminent counsel—Judge Emmett and Townsend Scudder—who rendered opinions strongly favoring payment.

In regard to judgment No. 3, we are informed that the plaintiff's attorney has consented to vacate it, and has prepared an order to that effect.

In the case of the New York Gaslight Company nothing has been done, and the matter is now held in abeyance.

That of John I. Taylor was for the arrest of an illegal voter, and was paid out of the appropriation for elections.

In that of the Harlem Gaslight Company the claim was for damages sustained in the breaking of their pipes during the prosecution of a certain contract in building sewers in Ninetieth, Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

Yours, truly,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

Report of the Excise Commissioners of the City and County of New York

OFFICE OF BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 301 MOTT STREET,
NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

Hon. A. O. HALL, Mayor:—

SIR—The Board of Excise respectfully submits the following statement showing the result of the operation of the present Excise Law for the year ending April 30, 1871:—

Total number of licenses granted from the 1st of May, 1870, to the 30th of April, 1871, 7,440, amounting to		$340,141 91
Cr. Rebate allowed on unexpired licenses from the late Metropolitan Board of Excise		15,362 10
Dr. Total net cash received for licenses		$324,779 81
CLASSIFICATION.		
10 first grade licenses at $150		$1,500 00
56 second grade licenses at $100	$5,600 00	
Rebate allowed on do.	140 46	
		5,459 55
5,578 third grade licenses at $50	$278,900 00	
Rebate allowed on do.	12,611 90	
		266,283 10
1,796 fourth grade licenses, at $30	$53,880 00	
Rebate allowed on do.	2,609 75	
		51,270 25
Licenses altered from Grade No. 4 to Grade No. 3		266 91
Dr.		$324,779 81
Cr. By balance on deposit with City Chamberlain to the credit of the Board		$276,790 29
By disbursements for salaries, legal expenses and other incidentals, &c.		45,845 51
By cash in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board		2,144 01
Total		$324,779 81

The Board avails itself of this opportunity to acknowledge the prompt and efficient co-operation received from Police Superintendent James J. Kelso in its efforts to secure a general and uniform observance of the law, without, however, violating the rights of citizens to be secure under the constitution in their persons and houses against unreasonable searches and seizures.

Respectfully submitted
JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JAMES O'NEIL, Chief Clerk.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

OFFICIAL.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

SPECIAL SESSION.

FRIDAY, June 16, 1871—2 o'clock P. M.

Present—John Galvin, Esq., President, and Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Healy, Odell, Pierce, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Reilly, Feitner and Garry—13.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

By the PRESIDENT—To donate to the Church of St. Rose of Lima the sum of $300 to pay assessments.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

By Assistant Alderman GARRY—To pave Twenty-sixth street from Third to Lexington avenue with Belgian pavement.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN LAID OVER.

To regulate Eighty-eighth street, from Eighth avenue to North river; Seventy-seventh street, from Ninth avenue to the Boulevard; Forty-fourth street, from First avenue to East river; to erect a free drinking hydrant on the west side of Fifth avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; to curb, gutter and flag Clarke street, from Broome to Spring street; Fifty-third street, from Sixth avenue to Broadway; in front of Nos. 25 and 27 East Twenty-eighth street; Thirteenth avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second street; to regulate, &c., Fifty-fourth street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue; to lay Belgian pavement in Oliver street, from Chatham to South street; Thirty-third street, from Madison to Fifth avenue; Eleventh street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; Sixtieth street, from Second to Third avenue; Thirty-first avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-second street; to lay "Guidet improved stone pavement" in 53d street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, and in South Fifth avenue; to lay gas mains, &c., in Fifty-eighth street, between Sixth and Tenth avenues; in Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, from Seventh avenue to Broadway; to lay Croton mains in Sixty-third street, from First to Second avenue; to provide temporary quarters for Second District Police and Third District Civil Courts; to place two lamps opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church in Allen street; two in front of Emanuel church, in Fifty-seventh street; two in front of No. 781 Eighth avenue; two in front of No. 103 Fulton street; to place one lamp opposite No. 58 Ann street; one ornamental opposite No. 22 Oliver street; to permit S. C. Hine to place two ornamental lamps opposite building on southwest corner Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street; to remove lamp post now in front of Tenth Precinct police station house and place one on each post at the entrance to the building; to erect lamp posts and light lamps in Sixty-fourth street, from Lexington to Fourth avenue; to appoint James M. Harris a Commissioner of Deeds, vice David Thornton, resigned; to permit William Sedgwick to place a watering trough opposite No. 353 South street; authorizing the Clerk of the Common Council to procure bills and documents of the Legislature; to permit East River Ferry Company to lay two crosswalks opposite ferry entrances; to lay a crosswalk across Broadway, opposite No. 1,125; also one from the northwest to the southwest corner of Rivington and Essex streets; to build a sewer in Eighty-fourth street, from Eighth avenue to Broadway; to fill in low and sunken lots between the Third and Fourth avenues, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-sixth streets; and to donate $2,562 80 to the Church of the Resurrection to pay taxes and Croton rents.

On motion, adjourned to the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SIXTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues, two first class brown stone front high stoop houses, four story and basement; houses, 20x50, with all the modern improvements; for one or two families in each house. Inquire at the brown stone yard, 60th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

FOR SALE OR RENT—16 FEET HIGH STOOP HOUSE; good location; 10 rooms; for $8,000, with modern improvements; No. 135 East 115th street; possession July 1; rent $45. Apply at owner's residence, 255 East 116th street.

HARLEM—AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick filled House, every improvement, with two story carriage house; stabling for four horses; extra wide lot; desirably and centrally located; rent $1,100; decided bargain; easy terms; $10,500.
BENJAMIN BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A LOT, WITH STABLE; Lot, 11½ feet front by 100 feet deep by 25½ feet on the rear; ten stalls, with room for five coaches, with two apartments to live in; rents for $700 per year. Apply on the premises, 212 East Forty-seventh street.

West Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, 20x72x100, complete order, on West Twenty-third street, for sale or exchange for Country Place. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-second street, a valuable Property, 51x100, with rear entrance and large and first class buildings, suitable for a private hotel, institution or club house; price asked $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 352 West Fifty-seventh street, near Grand Circle; 25x60x100.5; will be sold cheap or exchanged for House down town; immediate possession. Apply to H. D. ROLPH, 96 Bowery.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AND EIGHTH avenues, opposite Central Park, in plots and singly, including the corners and on streets adjacent; also on Madison, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth avenues and Grand Boulevard; also Harlem Lots on 123th, 114th, 116th, 120th, 124th, 125th, 126th, 131st, 133d, 135th, 137th and other streets.
D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY AND BASEMENT French roof brick House; rents for $1,128 per year; will sell for $10,000; a better opportunity cannot be found for investment; terms easy.
J. B. KRILL, 491 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 207 CONGRESS STREET, near Clinton, eight minutes from ferry. Possession immediate; $825 for rest of year. SPAFARD & CLAPP, Remsen street, corner Court.

$2,800 WILL BUY A TWO STORY AND BASEment House; terms $300 cash, balance in instalments; also corner Store, brick, price $5,700; also corner Liquor Store. Stock and Fixtures; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, WM. THOMPSON, Fifteenth street and Sixth avenue, South Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—AT WEST HOBOKEN, TWO STORY AND basement Cottage; seven Rooms; good garden; on the line of the cars; rent $300. Apply to C. MANAHAN, on the premises, Clinton avenue, near Barclay street.

TO LET—ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, JERSEY CITY, A commodious House with modern improvements; eight lots of ground; shade and fruit trees; near line of horse railroad. Inquire of A. J. C. FOY, corner of Bergen and Montgomery streets.

TO LET—THE ONLY PLANING AND MOULDING Mill in Hoboken; is a three story building, 50x60, with an adjoining building; has sufficient power to run both buildings; 60 horse power, and suitable for any manufacturing purposes; five minutes from ferry. Apply to JOHN CURTIN, 368 West street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME IN MONMOUTH COUNTY.—A choice Farm of 30 acres of superior land, fine location, good buildings, well fruited, adjoining a village; very healthy. Price, with all the crops complete, only $8,000; a bargain.
J. S. FERGUSON, 37 Nassau street, room No. 8.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE CHEAP, $8,000, FRENCH roof House, thirteen rooms, gas, &c.; lots 50x150; fine river view; Ravine avenue; five minutes' walk below upper depot. Inquire of GEORGE C. FURMAN on the premises, or at 229 Broadway, New York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—ON THE HUDSON, with brick House; all modern conveniences; will be exchanged for a Place by the sea side or for city Property.
JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT CHEAP, TWO VILLAS; one furnished, with stables, fruit and vegetable gardens; planted lawn and shade; retired; a special gentleman engaged in business; 35 minutes from Wall street.
O. G. BENNET, No. - Pine street.

AT RYE.—TO LET LOW—FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms; modern conveniences; fine garden, grapery, stables; 5 minutes from station. Also Cottage, 11 rooms.
J. M. HALSTED, Rye, N. Y.

AT ISLIP, NEAR GREAT SOUTH BAY.—FOR SALE, A bargain, House; contains 10 rooms; conveniently arranged, completely furnished; six acres choice Land, with beautiful grove; abundant fruit, &c., vegetables, barn, carriage and ice houses complete; immediate possession. Photographs with ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

AT GREENWICH—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE TO rent for the summer season or year; new and conveniently located. Address WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, Greenwich, Conn.

AT MOUNT KISCO, ON THE HARLEM ROAD, TWO hours from Wall street.—To let, for the season, furnished, a pleasant Country Seat, comprising 6½ acres, with dwelling, 14 rooms, stable, icehouse filled; garden, fruit, &c.; location unsurpassed for health and scenery; five minutes walk from depot. Apply to J. H. JOHNSON, 553 Broadway.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, a furnished House of 15 rooms, in a very desirable location, on the bank of the river, near depot; cool and shady. 411 Canal street, after 3 P. M.

BARGAINS IN CHEAP FARMS—AT GRIGG'S TOWN, from $4,000 to $9,000; one at Fanwood, on Central Railroad, very fine, 58 acres; a great bargain. For information inquire of S. S. NANGAM & CO., 29 Nassau street, room 16½.

COTTAGES TO LET—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.; 35 minutes per Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers street. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

ESTATE AND RESIDENCE OF FRANCIS BARRETTO, Esq., for sale, on very easy terms, containing about 115 acres of land, with a large and valuable water front, on the most prominent point on the East river, just above Hell Gate and Port Morris. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, or FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway, sole agents.

ENGLEWOOD AND PALISADES.—CHOICE PROPERties for sale or rent. Furnished Houses for summer.
CHARLES D. KELLOGG, 11 Broadway.

FARM AT RIVERSIDE (GREENWICH) FOR SALE—170 acres; good improvements; very conveniently located to railroad and water communication. Immediate possession. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Greenwich, Conn.

FARM OF 40 ACRES—AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I.; good buildings, fruit and water; convenient to cars; also a Country Store and 9 acres of Land. Will be sold a bargain or exchanged. E. A. CONKLING, No. 32½ Pine street.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—33 ACRES, 10 ACRES ORchard; small river, in Hudson View, fine healthy location, near Suffern, 1½ hour from New York.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

FOR SALE—DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, WELL shaded, on the Bay, Staten Island; 5 minutes from ferry; 11 rooms; good bathing in front; $8,000; terms easy.
DARKIN, 30 Broad street.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES up cleared land; full cultivation; good buildings; healthy location, Staten Island; $5,500; terms easy.
DARKIN, 30 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE OF four acres, situate immediately upon the river bank, with river front, between Irvington and Tarrytown, and the only place of its size for sale in this choice location. The dwelling contains seven bedrooms, besides parlor, dining room, &c.; outbuildings, stable, carriage house, cow, chicken and icehouse. The grounds are elegant; great abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees. It will be sold at a bargain and on very easy terms. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 422 Eighth avenue; or to C. STIRLING, 119 Warren street.

FOR SALE—ON THE HACKENSACK RIVER, 11 MILES from Hoboken, and within five minutes' walk of depot on Midland Railroad, 2½ acres of Land, with a 1½ story Cottage, 12 rooms; good barn and other outhouses; the grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, shrubbery and fruit; terms liberal. Apply at 52 Franklin street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, LOcated on Washington street, Norwich, Conn.; house Gothic, 14 rooms and open attic, large closets in every room; every modern improvement to be found in a most complete house; large and grapery, stable and all outbuildings of the most approved order; grounds 145x275, laid out by landscape gardener in most tasteful manner and well stocked with shade and fruit trees. Photographs and all particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITHIN A STONE'S throw of the depot, New Haven, two furnished Hotels; one private House, splendidly furnished; also two Saloons; satisfactory reasons for disposing of the same. Address J. MERWIN & SON, 237 Chapel street, New Haven, Conn.

FLUSHING.—TWO FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS, WITHin five minutes' walk of depot; fine garden; plenty of fruit, &c.; contain all modern improvements; for sale low to a prompt purchaser. Apply to the owner, WILLIAM HAPBURN, 28 West Washington place, New York, or to EDWARD CARL, Bridge street, Flushing.

GOOD FARM OF 90 ACRES, VERY CHEAP.—65 acres under fine cultivation, balance woodland; running water; fine springs; plenty of fruit; good frame house, 8 rooms; good barn, cow sheds, hoghouse, &c.; splendid crops wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes and grass; very healthy; one mile from village; four hours from New York; good market; price for all only $2,500; cash, $1,700, balance very easy. Address GEORGE WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

HANDSOME HOUSE, GROUNDS, BARNS AND CARriage house, with 10 lots, fully fruited and shaded; replete with every modern improvement; 30 minutes to the ferries; for sale very low on easy terms; $20,000; or will exchange.
B. D. ALLEN, 998 Broadway, junction Ralph av., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR three months; a rare chance; plenty of land; fine garden; splendid view; all the improvements. Apply to F. E. BRADSHAW, 42 Cedar street, second story, rear.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—GREENVILLE, N. J., A TWO story and basement House, containing 8 rooms; 2½ lots; fruit and shade trees; rent $200; also a neat Cottage, two story and attic, 7 rooms; one lot; rent $200; 20 minutes from New York or Central Railroad from Liberty street; 15 minutes' walk from station; 5 minutes from horse car. Inquire at Mr. DUHME'S, Woodlawn avenue, or at the Post office, Greenville, N. J.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—FOR SALE, ON TIDE WATER, near New Brunswick, N. J., a valuable Farm, containing a large amount of pre and common clay; a chance seldom offered. Inquire of C. L. HARDENBERGH, 159 George street, New Brunswick.

TO LET—FOR JULY AND AUGUST, FIFTY MINUTES from Broadway, beautifully fully furnished Country Place; garden, fruit, flowers, shade trees; $250.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A first class brick House in perfect order, situated on high ground, near the landing, with ample grounds and vegetable garden; lease expires Nov. 1, 1872; possession immediately; all or any part of the Furniture, which is entirely new, may be bought. Inquire at DeForest's Express, New Brighton ferry dock, or of SPRAGUE, COLBURN & CO., 53 White street, New York.

TO LET—AT NEW ROCHELLE, HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, heated by furnace; two acres Land, fruit and shade trees, stable, hennery, fish pond, &c.; rent nominal to a good party. SINCLAIRE, 145 Maiden Lane.

TO LET OR SELL—ELEGANT NEW FRENCH HOUSE, containing ten rooms, with all improvements; garden; splendid view; five minutes from steamboat and cars; thirty minutes from New York. Inquire of M. ISABEAU, 843 Broadway, corner of Thirteenth street.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH 10 ROOMS AND four Lots, on Palisade avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.; has superb view and fine water; cars pass the house every 15 minutes; rent $250 until May next. Apply to A. F. GREGORY, Agent, corner of Fulton street and Palisade avenue.

TO LET—A NICE ORNAMENTAL COTTAGE, 11 rooms, with one acre of land; fruit and shade trees in abundance; situate between Tarrytown and Irvington, on the river bank; stable, carriage house, &c.; will be let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 422 Eighth avenue, or C. STIRLING, 119 Warren street.

VILLA AT STATEN ISLAND, ON TOWNSEND AVEnue, Vanderbilt Landing. Land 50x110, house 25x38, two stories, Mansard slate roof; fine view, flowers and shrubbery. Price $15,000. Inquire of CHAMBERLAIN & ASHFORTH, corner of Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, New York.

$5,500.—A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.—CHARMing Home, New Canaan, Conn.; house gothic, 11 rooms; 20 acres; beautiful location; fruit, &c.; near depot. Go and see. L. W. WARING, New Canaan, Conn.
J. W. SIMONSON, 18 Pine st., N. Y.

$8,500 WILL BUY A NEWPORT COTTAGE, COMpletely furnished and ready for occupancy. Apply on June 19 to J. W. CLARKSON, 14 Cliff street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN.—TO EXCHANGE, A CHOICE FARM OF 70 acres; fine land, good buildings, superior location; 100 apple trees, 2,500 peaches, pears and other fruit in full bearing; 1 mile from depot and village of Englishtown. Price, with stock, crop and tools all complete, $12,000; dirt cheap.
J. S. FERGUSON, 29 Nassau street, room No. 8.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD CORNER LOT, ON Sixth avenue, 10x100, will exchange for city, country or Southern lands. E. W. BALL, 10 Broadway.

A SAW, LATH AND SHINGLE MILL, 2,500 ACRES timber Land, 120 miles from city; splendid water power; two dwelling houses and barn; timber will last fifty years; a bargain. E. W. BALL, 202 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE MODERN House, in Elizabeth; located in the most desirable part of the city; large plot of ground, beautifully laid out; all kinds of fruit and shade trees; for sale at a bargain, or would exchange for a smaller House in New York or Brooklyn. Address P. B. S., box 475 Post office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry Seat near West Farms, within driving distance of New York, by good roads; large house, stone and boathouse; six acres; plenty of fruit and shrubbery. Address OWNER, box 6,771 Post office.

NORTH ORANGE—A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL Plot of Ground, unproved, with small Cottage; splendid view. Also a fine Mansion and Grounds on Centre street; will exchange for first class New York or Brooklyn Property. Inquire of F. F. VAN ZANDT, 51 Cedar street, room No. 9, at 9½ A. M. or 3 P. M.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MICHIGAN PINE LANDS, A Farm of about 24 acres overlooking the Hudson near Stuyvesant, under high state of cultivation; good buildings, &c. J. O. HOFF & SON, 171 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—PROPERTY, 50 by 100 feet, for a soda water factory. Address ISAAC A. MORAN & BRO., 91 third avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WANTED—TWO ONE CARAT DIAMOND STONES, pure. Address A. S. Z., box 133 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,240 Broadway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

40 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS. rear.—A competent person as first rate cook in a small private family; will do washing if required; best city reference.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; excellent pastry cook and breakfast bread; best city reference from last place.

130 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTable woman as cook and assist with the washing; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS GOOD cook; understands her business; is good baker; in city or country; no objection to a private boarding house; best city reference.

200 WEST 28TH ST. A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; makes good bread; best city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS order cook for a restaurant or as head cook for a hotel or summer house; best city reference.

205 WEST 26TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook, washer and ironer; excellent baker; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to a private boarding house; have good city reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A young woman as cook; understands her business perfectly and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to the country; city references.

220 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and assist with the washing in a private family; no objection to go in the country.

223 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; best city reference. Call for two days. Ring the third bell.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country; good references.

332 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable Scotch woman as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; excellent city reference.

337 EAST 11TH ST. TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, from the North of Ireland, would like to go together in a private family; one can do plain cooking and understands bread and pastry; no objection to the country; good reference given.

709 7TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST., IN STORE.—A competent first class cook in a private family; three years' reference from last place.

Chambermaids, &c.

32 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the kitchen; no objection to the country; best city reference.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to a private boarding house; good city reference.

142 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to mind children; good reference from last place.

205 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do chamberwork and take care of children, or the housework of a small family; is a good sewer; city reference.

219 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing; has city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

214 WEST 51ST ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—A young girl, lately landed, as seamstress and to take care of children.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing; no objection to the country.

246 WEST 20TH ST., BASEMENT.—PLAIN SEWing wanted by a lady from Paris.

427 3D AV.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or by the week; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

459 7TH AV., BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.—A respectable young dressmaker wishes a few more customers by the day; can cut, fit and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wages moderate.

461 6TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS., second floor, front room.—A girl as seamstress and lady's maid; has a knowledge of dressmaking; can give the best city reference.

General Housework, &c.

150 EAST 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework; is a good plain cook and a first class washer and ironer. Call for two days.

214 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE aged woman to do general housework for a small private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; best reference.

263 EAST 16TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESpectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to small children.

343 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; city or country; best city reference. Call for two days.

345 EAST 32D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general housework in a private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

101 EAST 20TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.—AS HOUSEkeeper for a widower or bachelor. Call on or address Miss McADAMS for one week.

105 WEST 17TH ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER; HAS had many years experience and has a good recommendation for the city or country.

114 7TH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A LADY OF REFINEment, fully competent, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house, where no menial service is required. Call on Mrs. C.

206 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—LADY AGED 20, finely educated, with good musical qualifications, as housekeeper in a widower's family or governess; no objection to travel in Europe as a lady's companion; none but first class parties need apply. Can be seen for two days. Call on or address Miss FENTON.

557 6TH AV.—AS EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER or to take charge of a linen room in a private family or hotel; city or country; good reference. Call or address.

Laundresses, &c.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; understands fluting in all its branches; country preferred.

213 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable widow woman, desirous of immediate employment, would take some gentlemen's washing; best of reference, if required.

514 WEST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to take in washing or go out by the day; has always lived out as laundress; is well recommended.

575 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A respectable woman would like to get families' washing or to go out to work by the day; can give best city reference.

744 2D AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes gentlemen's or families' washing to do at her own house.

Nurses, &c.

58 EAST 9TH ST.—AS NURSE, BY A YOUNG SWISS girl, who speaks French and German. Call at present employer's.

103 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl to take care of children and wait on a family going to California.

104 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; best reference; no objection to the country.

147 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED lady as wet nurse in a gentleman's family.

227 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl, not long in this country, to take care of children.

284 7TH AV., ONE DOOR FROM 26TH ST.—A REspectable married woman as wet nurse; her own baby only three weeks old.

521 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A Scotch Protestant woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for two days. Mrs. WARD.

523 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH avs.—A respectable young woman, with her first child, three weeks old, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call or address.

611 LEXINGTON AV.—A GOOD, RELIABLE monthly nurse wishes a few engagements; best city reference. Can be seen for five days.

A SITUATION WANTED FOR A RESPECTABLE young American girl in a strictly private family to take care of grown children and sew, or to do some light work; a good home more of an object than high wages. Address L. G. B., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Waitresses, &c.

122 MADISON AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A respectable young woman as regular waitress in a private family.

302 EAST 28TH ST.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS in a private family, or would do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable city reference.

Miscellaneous.

121 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman, who speaks French and English, to go with a family to the country as ladies' maid, and is willing to take charge of a child.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS IN ALL THE English branches, penmanship, drawing, painting, wax flowers, photograph painting, at her residence or those of pupils; photographs painted. Call on or address TEACHER.

183 SANDS ST., BROOKLYN.—A REFINED, PREpossessing widow lady, stranger and alone in the city, personally in good circumstances, now thrown on her own resources, would like to meet with an elderly gentleman; widower's or bachelor's family preferred, where she may be considered as one of the family, as she is fully competent to make home pleasant and agreeable. Call on or address, for one week, PLEASANT HOME.

426 HUDSON ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to make herself generally useful in a small family. Country preferred.

435 EAST 57TH ST.—A PERSON EFFICIENT IN sewing the instruction and charge of children and a household desires a situation.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO TEACH OR PRACtise French, with either adults or children, by conversation; terms 60c. per hour. Address Mme. E. HENRI, 363 West 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY, ENERGETIC AND USEFUL, WANTS a situation in a fancy goods or candy store where she can be useful; speaks four languages. Address WATT, box 205 Herald office.

A LADY, SUDDENLY THROWN UPON HER OWN REsources for support, would like to obtain copying at home. Can furnish the highest references as to capability, &c. Address box 6,054 New York Post office.

A LADY TEACHER OF EXCELLENT CAPACITIES for piano, singing and the modern languages, has some hours free, at reduced summer prices. Address PERFECTION, box 125 Herald office.

A LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING ENGLISH, French and music, would like a position for the summer or perhaps longer with some family going to or residing in the country, or as companion to those travelling; the best reference given. Address H. H., Newark, N. J.

EXCELLENT GOVERNESS FOR THE SUMMER—AN English lady, fully qualified for her profession, being well educated and highly accomplished; some years' experience; highest references. Address RYDE, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF LIBERAL EDUcation a situation in a family going to Europe, or as companion to a lady; would take charge of children or an invalid. Address M., box 216 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, AN ENgagement as governess in a family; requirements, thorough English, good French, music, &c.; good references. Address E. N., D. Appleton & Co.'s, Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 233 Bowery; entrance on First st. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUATION AS child's nurse and plain seamstress; has 14 months, reference; no objection to the country, or to go to Europe. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN A SITUATION AS housekeeper or to travel with a lady; no objection to the country; can give good city reference. Apply at Working Women's Protective Union, 38 Bleecker st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE MAKING from $5 to $10 per day on our last new book.
BIBLE BROTHERS, 75 Bleecker street,
one door west of Broadway.

FIVE SALESWOMEN WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE in the sale of fancy goods. Apply at the Original Dollar Store, 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel. Very best reference required.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, FOR A BOARDING house; also a waitress. Call at 103 4th av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY IMMEdiately at 195 6th av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TEND bakery. Apply at 187 Grand st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH LADY AS NURSE TO child; must be refined and amiable. Apply for three days at 23 Washington st., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—GOOD LAUNDRESSES, WHO ARE FIRST class ironers; must speak French or Italian. Apply at 38 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO TAKE A baby to wet nurse at her own house. Apply at 329 East 125th st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO IN THE COUNtry; one as good plain cook; the other as laundress. Inquire at 144 Waverley place.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS; ALSO a washerwoman; German, English or Welsh, with best references. Apply at 61 Park av.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; one who will go home at night; best reference required. 39 West 24th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY TO attend in a bakery. Apply to GILMORE, 205 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK or to do upstairs work and attend to children. Apply at 429 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 22 West 31st st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH COOK, TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of a kitchen in a first class private boarding house; city references required; also a chambermaid. Inquire for three days at 45 Irving place.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS FOR THREE WEEKS who can operate on Singer's machine. Apply at 64 West 50th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, WHO SPEAKS English, to act as nurse to a child; must be refined and amiable. Apply for three days at 23 Washington st., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST in washing; also a good laundress, to go to the country, near Long Branch; good city reference required. Apply between 10 and 1 at 303 East 15th st., second house east of 2d av.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS ON WAISTS and skirts; to competent hands the highest wages will be given; also an errand boy. 25 East 15th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A POSITION IN A GOOD business house—As porter or assistant clerk. Address J. D., 271 West 38th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE, STRICTLY TEMPERATE PROtestant young man wishes a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at 14 West 38th st.

A FIRST CLASS YOUNG COLORED MAN WISHES A situation as waiter in the country; best city reference given; age 28. Call on or address ALEXANDER, 24 8th st., St. Mark's place.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS BARkeeper; has three years' city reference. Apply to or address P. F., care of James Cavanagh, corner of Spring and Greene sts., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON A GENTLEMAN'S place, by a man fully competent in any capacity except the management of flowers. The advertiser has just returned from a whaling voyage. Address F. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR NIGHT watchman, by a sober, steady man, with the very best references. Apply to or address OWEN FARRELLY, 305 Grand st., between 8th and 9th, Williamsburg.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A.—WANTED, A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WHO has sold goods by sample, to take orders. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

AN AMERICAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in a wholesale tea house, where he can get a thorough knowledge of the business; salary no object; good reference. Address INDUSTRY, 45 Monroe st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH WANTED—TO ASSIST IN keeping books; good penman, smart accountant, and already accustomed to the work. Address, stating terms, B., box 145 Herald office.

AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, WITH A THOROUGH knowledge of French, desires commercial employment. Address HERBERT, Herald office.

A COMPETENT DRUG CLERK WANTED—MUST bring credentials as to honesty, sobriety and capacity; not over 30 years of age. Address A. B. O., Mr. Phillips, No. 7 6th av.

A WELL EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, CONVERSANT with the French, English, German and Dutch languages and bookkeeping, being employed in day time, wishes to find occupation during the evening; would teach French or German; first class references. Address M. F. P., box 4,445 Post office.

BOOKKEEPER.—A COMPETENT AND PRACTICAL one desires a situation; moderate salary; an energetic and indefatigable worker; city, town, South or West. Address for two days, J. D. L., Herald office.

CLERK WANTED—IN A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE; a young man of fair capacity, honest, industrious, and of good habits; salary small. Address, with particulars, PERKINS, Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent young man can hear of a permanent situation if he can furnish satisfactory references as to honesty and capability by addressing CLERK, lock box 29, Norwalk, Conn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE SPEAKING GERMAN preferred, at STEWART'S Pharmacy, 2,298 3d av., southwest corner 125th st.

DRUGS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS TRAVELLING man acquainted with the jobbing, drug and druggist sundries trade through the West and South. Real name; no others will be noticed. Address BUSINESS, box 145 Herald office.

GROCER'S CLERK WANTED—FIRST CLASS POSItion for one who thoroughly understands the retail grocery business. Address TEA DEALER, box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY HONEST, the agency of some manufacturing business for this city; best reference given. Address box 141 Herald office.

WANTED—A WELL EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, WHO has been successful at canvassing; none other need apply; good opening for the right man; salary and commission. Nos. 5 and 7 Dey st., room 18.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 21 years of age; must be a first class penman and accountant. Address, stating references and salary expected, ENERGY, box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, WITH THE BEST OF references and honest, at KIMBALL'S drug store, 5th av., corner 8th st., Brooklyn. Apply for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON SATURDAY EVENINGS as salesman in a clothing store. Address McKAY, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER. SALARY $500 or $600 the first year. Address OLYMPIC, box 227 Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS SALESMAN, BOOKkeeper or general clerk in a wholesale or produce commission house; eight years' city business experience; best reference given. Call on or address C. F. W., at D. W. Quimby's, 342 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN AN office of a mercantile house; must be a good penman and reside with his parents, in Brooklyn. Address R. B. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL ON COMMISsion; one who is well acquainted with stationers preferred. Address D. G. T., box 1,632 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE AND SINGLE entry bookkeeper and accountant; must be thoroughly posted in all branches of bookkeeping, and give bonds for faithful performance of duty and funds in his hands. State age, references and full particulars. Address H., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER; understands the care of horses and carriages. Good reference. Address P. C., box 205 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call or address W. C., Neilson & Guild, 27 Union square.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, in a private family; fully understands the care of horses; unquestionable reference, three years. Address W. K., box 127 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE AND RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman, with the best London references and for the time he has been here; wages no object. Address T. C., Bonner's saddlery, 57 West 33d st.

A MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family; can give seven years' first class city reference from last employer. Call on or address M. W. C., at Mr. Stilling's 33 West 29th st., for four days.

COACHMAN OR GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—by a single Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; has first class reference. Address J. M., box 127 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business; first class city reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address for two days J., box 217 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address H., box 204 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IS A CAREFUL and experienced city driver, or to take care of road horses; is willing and respectful; five years' city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 1,252 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION.—Call on or address H. M., livery stable, corner of 7th av. and 29th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man (Scotchman); has had three year's experience in this country and thoroughly understands his business; forcing grapes, peaches, &c.; greenhouse, flower ground, fruits and vegetable garden. Call on or address A. McC., Bridgman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT MAN, as gardener and to take care of a gentleman's place. Address M. H., box 198 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the management of horses. Address J. B., Bergen Point Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A HORSE SHOEING shop where a large number of hands are employed. Address, by letter, J. B. B., No. 35 West 44th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN, PROtestant. Only those bringing the very best of recommendations may apply to James S. Jr., front office, 104 John st., between 10 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, FOR CITY and country; also a first rate lady's saddle Horse. Address COUNTRY, Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION, to sell an article wanted in every household. Call from 9 to 3, room No. 1, 80 Cedar st.

BOY WANTED.—A SMART, STOUT LAD, ABOUT 15 years of age, in a wholesale lace and embroidery house, to learn the business and make himself generally useful. Address box 3,862 Post office.

BOYS TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS—From 15 to 17 years of age, wanted, in one of the leading city retail houses; compensation will be moderate. Address, in own writing, with references and particulars, CITY RETAIL, Herald office.

FOR EUROPE.—A RESPONSIBLE PARTY WANTED to introduce a new and valuable class of machinery through Europe, adapted to government and domestic use. Address MANUFACTURER, New London, Conn.

PORTER WANTED—IN A LIQUOR STORE; ONE FAmiliar with bottling liquors and having satisfactory references. Apply at 65 Broad street, second floor.

SHOWMEN AND SPECULATORS — ATTENTION.—Wanted—A manager, with some capital, to exhibit the greatest novelty ever seen; $1,000 daily profits sure. Call at 106 West 25th st., carpenter's shop.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND BAR. APPLY AT 245 7th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER, INQUIRE at Sweeny's Hotel, in the restaurant.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND WAGON washer; one who understands the business. Apply at stables 78 and 80 Bank street.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 17 YEARS. ADDRESS, IN own hand, A. Z., Herald office. Must be not afraid of work.

WANTED—A WAITER, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO understands his business and is willing to make himself generally useful about the premises. Apply at 395 Clinton st., corner Union, Brooklyn, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, to help in the bar and dust off billiard tables. Apply at the Retreat, 159 East 8th st.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS cooking and is willing to be generally useful on a yacht. Apply on board schooner yacht Eudie, foot of Court st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO WRITE checks for a restaurant; must be an expeditious penman, quick at figures and prefer the business. None other need apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

YOUTH WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING HOUSE, who writes a good hand; must reside with his parents; salary first year $250. Address V. T. & CO., Herald office.

THE TRADES.

A STRONG YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO FIND employment in a first class chandelier manufactory for soldering. Address C. L. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A THOROUGH AND STEADY TRADESMAN, FOR manufacturing of broad silk and ribbons, wants a situation; best references can be given. Address M. DONAUR, 407 East 14th st., in the store.

GLASS BENDER WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED; good wages. Apply at 10 Water st., Brooklyn.

JAPANNER WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED ON TIN. Apply at 10 Water st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF SUCcessful mechanical and business experience. Address A. M., box 121 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKBINDERS' BLOCK cutter and engraver in relief. Address L. Q. P., 68 Varick st., near Canal, New York.

TO MARBLE AND SLATE MANUFACTURERS.—A first class marbleizer, understanding quarries and machinery, and used to act as general superintendent, wants a situation; highest references. Address box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLER. 276 PEARL ST.

WANTED—FOR MY NEW PIANOFORTE FACTORY, 200 first class piano workmen; steady work guaranteed. J. P. HALE, 479 10th av.

WANTED—A WOODWORK MACHINIST; GOOD wages and steady employment; at Nos. 7 and 9 Front st., Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE IRONER, TO go a short distance in the country. Call at 65 Broadway, between 12 and 4 P. M. Inquire for G. W. ARNOLD.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUTTER FOR A MERchant tailoring establishment in a good sized Western city; best references required. Inquire at Seligman, May & Isaacs', 325 Broadway.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A COMPETENT MAN, who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of gentlemen's and ladies' underwear; can control any amount of first class help. Address UNDERWEAR, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE BONNE D'ENFANTS, QUI COMPREND L'ANglais, pour soigner un enfant de 3 ans et coudre, bonne recommandations demandées. 10 West 34th st.

UNE CUISINIERE DE PREMIER ORDRE, PARLANT le français et l'allemand, désire se placer dans une famille privée. S'adresser au 331 1st av., between 19th and 20th sts., third floor.

UNE COUTURIERE FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUVER des journées dans des familles privées. Pas d'objection pour aller a la campagne. S'adresser au 240 West 25me rue.

UNE SUISSESSE, PARLANT FRANCAIS, ALLEMAND et anglais, qui peut fournir de bons renseignements, désire une place comme bonne ou femme de chambre; de préférence pour voyager. Adresser H. F., box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TO LET, SEVEN ROOMS, 50X75; TWO ROOMS, 25x60; ample steam power; one block from ferry.
F. N. GOVE, 150 Milton street, Greenpoint.

HOTEL TO LEASE—FIVE YEARS; CHANCE SELDOM offered; Fixtures and Furniture for sale; about $12,000 cash or its equivalent required; location first class. Apply at Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

ROOM FOR LUNCH COUNTER, IN A BROADWAY Sample Room. Rent cheap. Address M. N., Herald office.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 37 Nassau street.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A STORE, WITH LEASE AND Fixtures, with or without Stock, at present in fruit, in one of the best locations. Apply at 280 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—LUNCH COUNTER, WITH KITCHEN, Range, &c., in the old corner, formerly kept by Alex. Matthews, West Broadway and Leonard street.

TO LET STORE 718 BROADWAY, ADJOINING LINA Edwin's theatre. Apply to GEO. FIELDS, 720 Broadway, second floor.

TO LET—A FINE, SMALL OFFICE, OVER GROCER'S Bank, No. 1 College place; also two or three furnished Desk Rooms. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren street.

TO LET—STORE AND CELLAR, WITH ENTIRE Building if desired; has just been put in perfect order; French plate front; well adapted for dry goods, shoes, &c., &c. This is one of the best corners on Columbia street. Inquire at 83 Summit street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF EIGHTH AVENUE and Forty-eighth street; tip top stand for dry goods, shoes, hats, clothing, &c. Apply at once to CHAMBERLAIN & ASHFORTH, corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-fifth st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT brick Factories in the city; finely arranged for wood workers or machinists. Address STEWART HARTSHORN, box 144 Herald office.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE TO RENT—FURNISHED, with 7 full lots of ground, a Gothic Cottage on 124th street, near Seventh avenue; fine garden, fruit; stable, with stalls for two horses and room for carriage; water and gas through house and stationary tubs; a beautiful place, city and country combined.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FOUR FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—TO ANYbody that will pay anything for them. We have four good and well furnished Houses belonging to parties who are absent or about to leave town, for which we will accept any decent offer for the summer months from careful, respectable parties. One can be had for $75 per month, entered upon our books for $200 per month; another four story high stoop, rent $300 per month, in splendid order, can be had for $150 per month; none of them will be rented for boarders at any nominal price. Our commissions are invariably paid by owners. In these cases we shall depart from our rule and charge commissions to renters.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, LARGE STONE Mansion 23 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 33½ feet front; whole hall marble tiled, 14 feet wide. Apply before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A FURNISHED House, and grounds (three acres), in lawn, fruit and garden; stable, &c.; views beautiful.
E. HURRY, 49 West Thirty-first street.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR housekeeping, or three if required, or will let separate; house very neat. 974 Third avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets.

Unfurnished.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—LOcation one of the best in the city; surroundings first class; front and rear commanding three streets; range, heater, water pipes, &c., in perfect order; furniture nearly new; rent $2,500; lease four years; price of furniture $7,500. Address REAL WORTH, Herald office.

TO LET—THREE STORY AND A HALF BRICK House, 22 Irving place; in fine order; all modern improvements; possession July 1. For particulars call at 212 East Thirty-sixth street. C. M. F.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF THE CORNER House Nos. 6 East Broadway and 12 Catharine street, containing barroom, extensive basement and 30 rooms; especially fit for a lodging house. Inquire at No. 6 Chatham square.

TO LET OR LEASE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY. A FIRST class House in a first class neighborhood, 25 West Forty-fifth street; four story brown stone. Open to-day from 12 till 4.

TO LEASE—NEW COTTAGE, 107TH STREET, NEAR Boulevard, gas, bath, &c., $600; new Houses, West Thirty-second street, ready August 1, $1,500.
W. R. MORGAN, 12 Washington place.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR BUSINESS MEN; furnished Rooms in private family, for gentlemen only; no meals. 13 Bond street, near Broadway and opposite Grand Central Hotel.

AT 52 UNIVERSITY PLACE—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, large, light, cool and airy, at moderate prices. Parlor Floor to let for business purposes and front Basement for offices.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET BY A private family, in a central part of the city; reference required. Apply at 212 East Eleventh street.

A SPLENDID FRONT PARLOR, WITH BALCONY, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen, furnished; Bleecker and Eighth avenue cars within one block both ways; price $5. 257 West Twelfth street.

AT 47 AMITY STREET.—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; rents low for the summer; house in best order, occupied by owner.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen or for light housekeeping, at 252 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED FRONT OR BACK HALL Room; very pleasant; gas, &c. Apply to DRESSMAKER, No. 7 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

$6 50.—SITTING AND TWO BEDROOMS, CONnecting, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; closet on floor; stationary tubs. 132 Forty-first street, three doors from Lexington avenue.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, en suite or singly, at summer rates, neatly furnished Parlors and Bedrooms.

$7.—NICE ROOM, WITH PARLOR SOFA BED, FURnished, for housekeeping; hot and cold water, bath and everything nice; fine location. 221 Fifty-second street, two doors from Broadway.

20 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue—No houses opposite, making it cool.—Large, airy Rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; references required.

22D STREET, WEST, NO. 56.—A SOUTHERN FAMILY have Hall Room, for single gentleman; also elegantly furnished Parlor and Bedroom, for married couple or two single gentlemen; references.

30 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen. Reference.

30TH STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH avenues.—Two large Rooms on third floor, nicely furnished and with every convenience, without board; private family. Address T. HENRY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A PRIVATE family residing in their own house would let three handsomely furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board; $8 to $25 per week.

58 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; also to gentleman and wife for light housekeeping.

145 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—To let, in a small private house, a furnished Room; a good home for any quiet sober workingman; $1 75 per week; or Board if required.

214 THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Nicely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, without board, $8 per week; Hall Room, $2 25; all improvements and pleasant house and location.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH of Amity.—Large front Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

491.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO MAN AND wife or two gentlemen at 491 Broome street, three blocks west of Broadway.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Furnished Parlor, front Rooms and Bedrooms, for housekeeping; gas, bath and closet on floor; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—SPLENDID unfurnished Suits of Apartments, 1,835 Third avenue and 165th street; city and country combined. Call and see. Inquire for Mrs. BLAKE, janitress.

A NEAT, THIRD FLOOR, 150 EAST FIFTY-FIRST street, near Lexington avenue, to let—Parlor, Kitchen and three light Bedrooms; gas fixtures, wardrobes, &c. Rent $33 per month.

FLATS, FRENCH FLATS TO LET—ELEGANT, WITH every convenience for small families; just finished: 142 East Fourteenth street; the most central and healthy location in the city; price $85 per month.

TO LET—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, SIX ROOMS; water closets and gas on each floor; all in good order. Rent cheap. Inquire at 972 Second avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. House is closed.

258 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—NICE AND comfortable Suits of Apartments, unfurnished, to let; water on each floor.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, June 17, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M. and on Saturday at 11½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 246 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, 17 South Fifth avenue, formerly No. 3 Amity place.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; private diseases permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual. Office 30 Centre street, between Chambers and Reade streets.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists', 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit. No. 1 are sold at all druggists'.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery (over 25 years' successful practice in this city), guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for nursing. 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. WILLETT'S FEMALE REMEDIES NEVER fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

ALL DISEASES OF A PRIVATE NATURE TREATED promptly and with unparalleled success by Surgeon REESE, an experienced and able practitioner in such cases. Office 164 Bleecker street.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health," offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—NO FEES UNLESS CURED satisfactorily, with or without medicine.
Dr. PERRY, 51 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 40th street, near 7th avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
and
LAST MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, JUNE 17,
MATINEE AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
of the great Emotional Actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN.

LUCILLE WESTERN
"Miss Western is very strong in her delineation of the guilty wife, and at times rose to the highest point of grand acting."—Herald.

"It would be difficult to find in her absence so earnest, forcible and touching an impersonator of the dual character in East Lynne."—Times.

"Throughout the rendition of the play the greatest admiration was expressed by the audience for the way in which the various parts were represented."—World.

MONDAY, JUNE 19,
LAST NIGHTS OF MISS WESTERN'S ENGAGEMENT,
on which occasion she will appear in
her powerful impersonation of
THE CHILD STEALER.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS
at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE OF EAST LYNNE.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
COMMENCING AT TWO O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Admission .... Thirty cents
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND MATINEE,
GRAND MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
The best troupe of Pantomimists in the world, the
FOX & DENIER PANTOMIME TROUPE,
in the new and original Trick Pantomime of
THREE BLIND MICE.
EVERYTHING NEW, NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW TRICKS,
NEW APPOINTMENTS AND EFFECTS.
Incidental to the Pantomime Mr. Denier will introduce his
WOODEN-HEADED ACROBATS.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1871,
LAST LECTURE BUT ONE,
prior to the early departure for Europe of the celebrated
ORATOR AND TRAVELLER,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
SUBJECT—"POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY."

WALLACK'S.
THE SUMMER SEASON.
POSITIVELY
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
ROSEDALE.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) 17TH
MONDAY 19TH
TUESDAY 20TH
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21,
for the first time in three years, BOUCICAULT'S ADMIRABLE DRAMA,
THE LONG STRIKE,
produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS
and an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST,
embracing many of the ORIGINAL REPRESENTATIVES OF CHARACTER offered upon its first production at this theatre.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. CAMPBELL,
and his last appearance but one.
Last night but one of
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
POMP. POMP.
Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL .... as .... POMP
THE WATCH DOG.
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.... as .... PIERRE LE GROS
TO-MORROW EVENING BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
MONDAY EVENING First night of the celebrated Irish Comedian,
Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE,
in a new Sensation Drama, written expressly for him, by a distinguished author, entitled
OVER THE FALLS.
New Scenery and Sensational Effects.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
Last night of the immense Drama of
POMP.
Mr. J. C. CAMPBELL .... as .... POMP.
Mr. Blanchard's Drama of the
WATCH DOG.
PIERRE LE GROS .... Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
ROLLO, THE WATCH DOG, BY CARLO.
MONDAY EVENING a new sensation and first appearance of the celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr.
JAMES MAGUIRE,
in an entirely New Drama, written expressly for him by Mr. Wm. Vershay, entitled
OVER THE FALLS.

TERRACE GARDEN—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
Fifty-eighth st., between Lexington and Third avenues.
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), JUNE 18,
Afternoon, 5 o'clock; Evening, 8 o'clock.
Admission .... 25c.
GRAND COSMOPOLITAN CONCERT,
SACRED AND PATRIOTIC MUSIC,
AMERICAN AIRS AND MELODIES,
GERMAN LIEDER AND NATIONAL AIRS,
ENGLISH BALLADS AND SONGS,
SCOTCH TUNES AND MELODIES,
PATRIOTIC SONGS OF ALL NATIONS.
Full particulars to-morrow.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JUNE 17, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Fingal's Cave" .... Mendelssohn
2. Polka Mazurka, "Fata Morgana;" Polka Schnell, "Eljen a Magyar" .... Strauss
3. Finale, "Prometheus" .... Beethoven
4. Fantasie, "Masaniello" .... Auber
5. Fantasie, Overture "Paradise and the Peri" (new) .... S. Bennett
6. Waltz, "Village Swallows" .... Strauss
7. Nocturno (new) .... Woerst
8. Introduction and Chorus, "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
9. Overture, "William Tell" .... Rossini
10. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream" .... Lumbye
(with Solo for Zither.)
11. Waltz, "Morgenblatter" .... Strauss
12. March of Victory .... Bliss
Admission Tickets, 50 cents. Private Boxes, $1 extra.
PACKAGES OF 12 TICKETS, FOUR DOLLARS.
On Thursday evening, June 22, THEODORE THOMAS' Annual Benefit. GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

745 DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM,
745—BROADWAY—745,
opposite Astor place.
745

PIANOFORTES.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, BRILliant tone, all modern improvements, nearly new, cost $750, for $275; has box for shipping. Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Room Furniture, at a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, made order, celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months; cost $700, for $275. Drawing Room suit, Pompadour style; Etageres, Cabinets, Paintings, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 30 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $150 A BEAUTIFUL ROSEwood seven octave Pianoforte; carved legs and modern improvements; perfect order; sweet, powerful tone; including Stool and Cover. 23 Third street.

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale cheap; best city make; every late improvement, carved legs, overstrung; warranted. Inquire at 220 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (166 Fourth avenue).

A BRILLIANT TONED PIANOFORTE, $60; MAGNIficent 7¼ octave, rosewood case, carved legs, in use six months, cost $625, cheap for cash, at private residence 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD THIS WEEK, A splendid rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte; agraffe treble; carved legs; full mouldings; nearly new; warranted. 145 Bleecker street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, only $290; carved legs; overstrung bass; every improvement; Steinway piano; bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 15 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GRAND SQUARE 7¼ OCTAVE RICH PARLOR rosewood Pianoforte, made to order; city makers; has patent agraffe; cost $700, for $250; Stool Cover; Box for shipping. Call at 120 West Twenty-third street, residence.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$290 FOR FIRST CLASS PIANOS.—SENT ON trial. No agents. Circulars mailed free. United States Piano Company, 645 Broadway, New York.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

A.—FINE RYE OR BOURBON WHISKEY AT $2 50 PER gallon; fine Sherry and Port Wine, $2 50 per gallon; Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum, $5 per gallon. All warranted pure. WILLIAM M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

H. HENDERSON'S
Family Liquor Cases,
Each case containing one bottle of
Old Pale Brandy, Holland Gin,
Old Rye Whiskey, Old Pale Sherry,
Fine Old Port, Old Bourbon.
Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
Price $7.
Sent by express C. O. D., or Post office order.
H. HENDERSON, 15 Broad street, New York.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $450 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

A1.—KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILliard Tables, all furnished with the celebrated Catgut Cushions, at greatly reduced prices. New 5x10 Tables, complete, $275, and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner Canal and Centre streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE Wire Cushions for Billiard Tables, which have received the approval of Messrs. Cyrille and Joseph Dion, Rudolph and other professionals. They can only be purchased of WILLIAM H. GRIFFITH, 40 Vesey street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND 6 BY 12 FOUR POCKET rosewood Billiard Table, with appurtenances. Address box 4,476 Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The romantic, musical Drama, entitled
PAUL CLIFFORD.
MR. JOHN COLLINS
will appear as PAUL CLIFFORD, as played by him over 800 nights at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, London.
MISS EMMA HOWSON .... as .... LUCY BRANDON
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, June 17, will be presented
PAUL CLIFFORD; OR, THE LOST HEIR.
PAUL CLIFFORD .... Mr. JOHN COLLINS
In which he will sing the celebrated song of
"HURRAH FOR THE ROAD!"
LONG NED .... G. C. BONIFACE
SCARLET JACK .... C. A. McMANUS
DR. SLOPPERTON .... J. H. JACK
DUMMIE DUNIKER .... C. H. MORTON
LUCY BRANDON (with song) .... Miss EMMA HOWSON
TERPSICHORE SLOPPERTON ...... Miss BESSIE SUDLOW
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and A FULL OPERATIC CHORUS.

NIBLO'S.—MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mr. JOHN COLLINS sings HURRAH for the ROAD,
Miss EMMA HOWSON sings an aria from FANCHETTE,
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW sings CALL ME THINE OWN,
AT THE MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE. MATINEE. PAUL CLIFFORD. MATINEE.
NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S. PAUL CLIFFORD. NIBLO'S.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-DAY AT 2.
RESERVED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS, $1.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—(BEGINS AT 8).
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHTS
of
NO NAME.
LAST
NO NAME MATINEE,
SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
MONDAY, June 19,
NO NAME.

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 20, will be produced, after careful rehearsal, a brilliant new comedy of UNIQUE LOCAL INTEREST, adapted expressly for this theatre (and to be given with characteristic scenery and costumes), entitled,
DELMONICO'S; Or, LARKS UP THE HUDSON,
the cast of which will include Mr. HARKINS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. PARKES, Mr. DE VERE, Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss LINDA DEITZ, Miss NELLIE MORTIMER and Miss VALMER.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
FOURTH WEEK.
THIS EVENING, AT 8,
THIS EVENING, AT 8, and
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2.
TWENTY-NINTH PERFORMANCE
of the great Pantomime Success,
THREE HUNCHBACKS.
THREE HUNCHBACKS. THREE HUNCHBACKS.
Immense Attractions this Afternoon and Evening.
CHARLES ABBOTT, the great Trick Clown.
MOE and GOODRICH in their great Skating act.
WINTER RAVEL as Harlequin and the DEARDEN SISTERS as Columbine and Character Danseuse.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.
Benefit, for the first time in New York, of CHARLES ABBOTT. An immense bill will be presented.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Entrance ticket .... 50 cents
Balcony reserved $1
Orchestra and Orchestra Circle $1 50

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
ARTISTIC SUCCESS
and
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of Mr.
LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN
of
AIRLIE.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
Last performances of the great Play,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
Last appearance of OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
Triumphant success of Miss FANNY HERRING.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 17, 1871.
Three great pieces, JENNY LIND, JACK SHEPPARD, and IRELAND AS IT WAS,
FANNY HERRING appearing in all three.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2:30 P. M.
CABIN BOY AND DUMB GIRL OF GENOA,
SATURDAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO.

TONY PASTOR AND TROUPE.
HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.
Tony Pastor, Johnny Wild, Frank Kerns, Carleton, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Neil and all the Stars.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL, 585 BROADWAY.
Commencing MONDAY, June 19, an unrivalled work of art, exact representation of the
CITY OF PARIS.
(Not a panorama, but mechanism in zinc), built on a platform covering
400 SQUARE FEET,
showing
PARIS AS IT WAS,
with its
COLUMN VENDOME,
Palaces, Cathedrals, Arches, the River Seine, Public Buildings and even Private Residences, topographically correct. Descriptive Lectures from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

BROOKLYN RINK.
SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS
every night except Sunday;
grand orchestra of 40 performers.
CARL BERGMANN, conductor.
Admittance, 25c.

THE GREAT COMMONWEALTH CIRCUS WILL EXhibit in Brooklyn, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 20 and 21. Special Matinee for ladies and children each afternoon. Don't fail to attend.

MUSICAL.

A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS SOPRANO SINGER IS wanted for the quartet choir of Trinity church (Episcopal) in New Haven, Conn.; a liberal salary will be paid. This is believed to be an unusually eligible position for an accomplished singer. Address, giving name, residence and reference, M. N. WHITMORE, New Haven, Conn.

CHURCH AND PARLOR PIPE ORGAN, BEAUTIFUL tone and great power, from $200. 115 Christopher street. REUBEN MAY.

JUST OUT.—"I LOVE YOU" POLKA AND "GRAND Prussian March," for Piano, both very beautiful and brilliant pieces. Published at LEWIS BERGE'S Pianoforte Warerooms, 12 East Fourteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., 217 TO 223 WEST FIFTY FIRST street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones; new, original designs; largest variety, cheapest in the city.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS, AT REDUCED prices, for the next 30 days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
665 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty sixth sts.

FURNITURE.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH—MAGNIFIcent Pompadour Parlor Suit, nearly new, cost $450, for $200; satin brocatel Suit, $150; one do., $100; one do., $75; four walnut rep suits, from $30 up; Carpets from 50 cents; 15 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, from $25 up to $150; Mattresses, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains; Glass, China, Silver Ware; magnificent Pianoforte, &c., cheap for cash; must be sold; family leaving city. Private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY AND Household Goods Warerooms, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery.—Magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with reps or haircloth, from $50 up to $100; latest style Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk reps, from $150 up to $275; also a great variety Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Library Furniture; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Mirrors, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Bronzes, Curtains, Glass, China and Silverware, 100 per cent less than Broadway prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere. Goods packed and delivered free.

ALL THE ELEGANT, COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNIture contained in the private residence 33 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, for sale, at a sacrifice; magnificent Drawing Room Suits, covered French satin brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, cost $550, for $275; Marqueterie Cabinet, Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Carpets, and many rare, costly Works of Art, property family leaving the city. Parties wishing to purchase will find this a much better opportunity than attending bogus auction sales.

A MAGNIFICENT INLAID RICHLY GILDED CHAMber Suit, made to order for $700, will be sold for $375; magnificent satin brocatel Parlor Suit for $150; one do., $50; rosewood Pianoforte; property of a gentleman leaving city. Inquire at E. ROTH'S commission store, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Bowery.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION HAS BEEN MADE in the prices of Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at O'FARRELL'S extensive warerooms, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth street. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERSONS wishing to buy some good Household Furniture for cash. May be seen at 156 Bowery, third floor.

A RARE CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUITS; 11 pieces; cost $600, for $200; one do., $75; rep Suits, $50; Bedroom Suits (8 pieces), $30; Carpets, Bedding, Silver, China, &c., 50 per cent less cost. Call 120 West Twenty-third street. Families in want of first class Furniture will find this better than attending bogus sales of private families pretending to leave the city, and warning you not to attend bogus auctions. LUKE FITZGERALD,
Commission Merchant and Broker.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices, for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE FURNITURE OF PRIvate residence 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, in lots to suit purchasers, cheap for cash; Parlor Suits, $75; rep Suits, $30; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, from $40; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from 50 cents a yard; Oilcloth, &c. Call this day or on Sunday.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CARPETS, FURniture, Bedding, &c., at reduced prices; weekly or monthly payments taken, at GREEN'S, 394 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 233 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late 5 Third avenue).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest values for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to, by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE.—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays highest cash prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

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